



e-ISSN: 1978-2993

Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis

Volume 14, Issue 3, Year 2019 (Regular Issue: December 2019)

Available online since 30th September 2019 at: <https://bcrec.undip.ac.id/> or <https://bcrec.id>

Bull. Chem. React. Eng. Catal.	Vol. 14	No. 3	Pages: 478 - 714	Semarang, December 2019	e-ISSN: 1978-2993
-----------------------------------	---------	-------	---------------------	----------------------------	----------------------



Published by:

Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University

Masyarakat Katalis Indonesia – Indonesian Catalyst Society (MKICS)



EDITORIAL TEAM

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Prof. Dr. I. Istadi, Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Indonesia; E-mail: istadi@che.undip.ac.id; (Scopus ID: 6506850769, Publons ID: 1722596)

REGIONAL (HANDLING) EDITOR FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

Prof. Dr. Hadi Nur, Ibnu Sina Institute for Fundamental Science Studies, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia (Scopus ID: 6602169746, Publons ID: 1299840)

REGIONAL (HANDLING) EDITOR FOR EUROPE AND AFRICA

Prof. Dr. Dmitry Yu. Murzin, Laboratory of Industrial Chemistry and Reaction Engineering, Abo Akademi University; Turku/Åbo, Finland (Scopus ID: 18037974700, Publons ID: 1694795)

ASSOCIATE (HANDLING) EDITORS FOR AMERICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Prof. Dr. Andri Cahyo Kumoro, Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 22980375000)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Luqman Buchori, Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 55559743300)

Prof. Dr. Heru Susanto, Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 15835800800)

Prof. Dr. Mohammad Djaeni, Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 16027817500)

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY EDITORIAL BOARDS

Prof. Dr. Y.H. Taufiq-Yap, Centre of Excellence for Catalysis Science and Technology, Faculty of Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia (Scopus ID: 56272773200)

Prof. Dr. Bunjerd Jongsomjit
Department of Chemical Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand (Scopus ID: 6603065177)

Prof. Dr. Arief Widjaja
Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 13003143800)

Prof. Dr. Nor Aishah Saidina Amin
Faculty of Chemical and Natural Resources Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia, (Scopus ID: 35489910900, Publons ID: 1639071)

Prof. Dr. Ho-Shing Wu, Dept. of Chemical Engineering & Material Science, Yuan-Ze University, Taiwan, (Scopus ID: 7405581723, Publons ID: 1172625)

Prof. Dr. Jose E. Castanheiro, Dept. of Chemistry, University of Evora, Portugal (Scopus ID: 6506163997)

Prof. Dr. Rafael Molina, Estado Sólido y Catálisis Ambiental, Departamento de Química, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia (Scopus ID: 7202381846)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. R. Rodiansono, Department of Chemistry, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 55785853800)

Prof. Dr. Mostafa Barigou
School of Chemical Engineering, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, (Scopus ID: 7003356054)

Prof. Dr. Raghunath V. Chaudhari
Center for Environmental Beneficial Catalysis, Dept. of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering, The University of Kansas, USA, (Scopus ID: 7101777898)

Prof. Dr. Didik Prasetyoko

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 6507890461)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oki Muraza

CENT & Dept. of Chemical Engineering, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia, (Scopus ID: 22433275900, Publons ID: 1332290)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rino R. Mukti

Division of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia, (Scopus ID: 12244105600, Publons ID: 1357077)

Prof. Dr. Sibudjing Kawi

Dept. of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, National University of Singapore, Singapore, (Scopus ID: 7006257898)

Prof. Dr. Toru Wakihara, Graduate School of Environment and Information Sciences, Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan, (Scopus ID: 12789042600)

Prof. Dr. K. Kusmiyati

Dept. of Industrial Engineering, Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 7409816823)

Prof. Dr. Valeria Di Sarli

Institute for Research on Combustion - National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Italy (Scopus ID: 16021366800)

Prof. Dr. S. Subagjo

Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 51462066900)



AIMS AND SCOPE

Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis (e-ISSN: 1978-2993), an international journal, provides a forum for publishing the novel technologies related to catalyst, catalysis, chemical reactor, kinetics, and chemical reaction engineering. Scientific articles dealing with the following topics in chemical reaction engineering, catalysis science and engineering, catalyst preparation method and characterization, novel innovation of chemical reactor, etc., are particularly welcome.

This journal encompasses original research articles, review articles, and short communications, including: fundamental of catalyst and catalysis; fundamental of chemical reaction engineering; kinetics studies of chemical reaction engineering; materials and nano-materials for catalyst; kinetics studies of materials research; chemistry of catalyst and catalysis; applied chemical reaction engineering; applied catalysis; applied bio-catalysis; applied bio-reactor; membrane bio-reactor; chemical reactor design; catalyst regeneration; catalyst deactivation; surface chemistry of catalyst; bio-catalysis; enzymatic catalytic reaction; kinetic studies of enzymatic reaction; industrial practice of catalyst; industrial practice of chemical reactor engineering; application of plasma technology in catalysis and chemical reactor; and advanced technology for chemical reactors. However, articles concerned on "general chemical engineering process" are not covered and out of scope of this journal.

The manuscript articles should be submitted by online in MS Word / Open Office / PDF file format to Editorial Office through **Online Submission interface at: <https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/bcrec>**. The Author must read the author guidelines of this journal first before submitting a manuscript.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis (e-ISSN: 1978-2993)

Short journal title: ***Bull. Chem. React. Eng. Catal.***

For year 2020, 3 issues (Volume 15, Issue 1 (April), Issue 2 (August), and Issue 3 (December)) are scheduled for publication with 25 articles per issue. Commencement of publication: January 2008.

Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis, initialized as BCREC, is published freely open access of fulltext PDF articles via journal website (<https://bcrec.undip.ac.id> or <https://bcrec.id>). The BCREC journal is published by Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University jointly with *Masyarakat Katalis Indonesia* - Indonesian Catalyst Society (MKICS).

The BCREC journal has been indexed and abstracted by: Elsevier Products (Scopus, Compendex/Engineering Village), Web of Science (Emerging Source Citation Index) by Clarivate Analytics, Chemical Abstract Services, CABI, ASEAN Citation Index, DOAJ, Digital Dimensions, Microsoft Academics, and other reputable indexers.

Fulltext PDF of this journal has also been distributed around the world by EBSCO Publishing (Academic Search Complete, Academic Search Premiere, and Academic Search R&D packages) and ProQuest Databases started from Volume 4 Number 1 Year 2009 to present.



JOURNAL CITATIONS AND IMPACT FACTOR ANALYSIS (2019)

- * Journal Impact Factor in Scimago (2018) : SJR = 0.211; SNIP = 0.703
- * H-index in Scimago (2018) : 12 (2018)
- * Scopus ID : 19900191860
- * CiteScore (2018) : 0.89
- * CiteScore Scopus Tracker (per September 2019) : 0.79
- * Averaged Citation per Item in WoS Clarivate Analytics: 1.31
- * Number of Citations (2019) to articles 2017-2018 : 76 citations (per September 2019)
- * Number of articles 2017-2018 : 122 articles
- * Tracking Journal Impact Factor (JIF) : $76/122 = 0.62$ (per September 2019)
- * Google Scholar (h-index / h5-index / i10-index) : 18 / 15 / 49
- * Google Scholar Citation (total) : 1805
- * Google Scholar Citation (5 years) : 1575
- * Dimensions - Average Field Citation Ratio (FCR) : 0.40

Profile of BCREC journal in Web of Science - ESCI

Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering and Catalysis

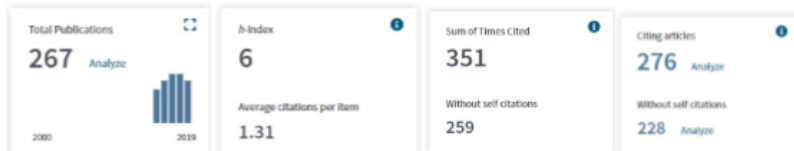
Publisher: Diponegoro University; ISSN: 1978-2993

Based on Web of Science Data per 31 August 2019

Number of articles (2017-2018) : 122 articles

Citation in 2019 to articles of 2017-2018 : 76 citations

Tracking Journal Impact Factor 2019: $76/122 = 0.62$



Profile of BCREC journal in SCOPUS Database

Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering and Catalysis

Scopus coverage years: from 2009 to Present

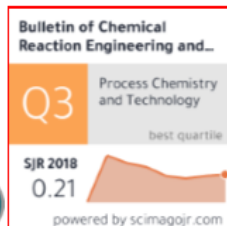
Publisher: Diponegoro University

ISSN: 1978-2993

Scopus SourceID: 19900191860



CiteScore 2018: 0.89
SJR 2018 : 0.211
SNIP 2018 : 0.703



CiteScoreTracker 2019

Last updated on 12 August, 2019
Updated monthly

0.72

* Citation Count 2019

122 Citations to date >

* Documents 2016 - 2018

170 Documents to date >



INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING

Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis (e-ISSN: 1978-2993) has been covered (indexed and abstracted) by following indexing services:

1. Scopus - Elsevier
2. EI-Compendex - Engineering Village
3. EnCompassLIT - Engineering Village
4. Scimago Journal Ranking (<https://scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=+19782993&tip=iss>)
5. Emerging Source Citation Index (ESCI) (by Clarivate Analytics, Web of Science)
6. Web of Science Core Collection Database from Clarivate Analytics (<http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jlresults.cgi?PC=MASTER&ISSN=1978-2993>)
7. Dimensions - Digital Science
8. ASEAN Citation Index
9. ProQuest Databases
10. EBSCO
11. Google Scholar (https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=PadKS_wAAAAJ)
12. Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ)
13. Microsoft Academic
14. ResearchGate
15. ROAD ISSN
16. WorldCat OCLC
17. CiteULike
18. Mendeley
19. SHERPA/RoMEO -
20. CrossRef Member)
21. Index Copernicus
22. CABI Direct
23. SCIRUS - for scientific information
24. Chemical Abstract Service.
25. ULRICHSWEB Global Serial Directory



For detail please visit here: <https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/bcrec/pages/view/indexing>.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

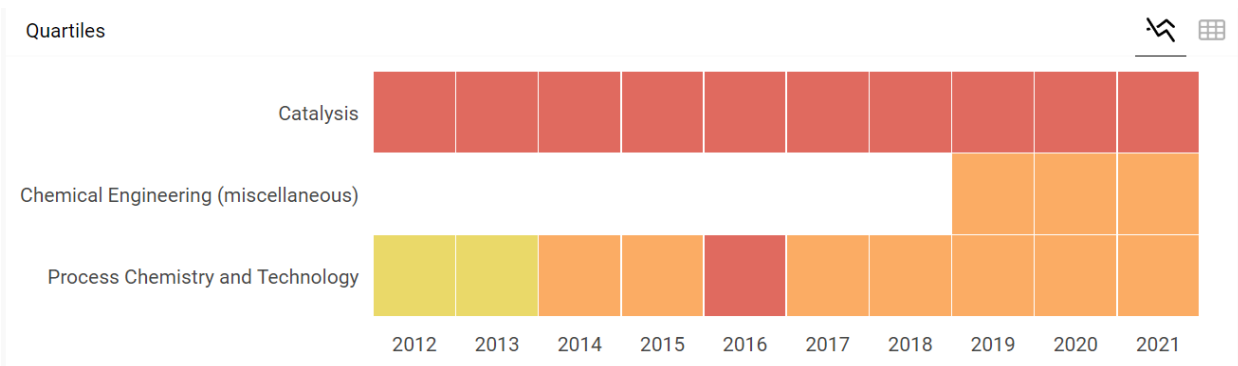
1. Pd-Fe ₃ O ₄ /RGO: a Highly Active and Magnetically Recyclable Catalyst for Suzuki Cross Coupling Reaction using a Microfluidic Flow Reactor (Elazab, H.A., Siamaki, A.R., Gupton, B.F., El-Shall, M.S.)	(478 - 489)
2. Polyvinylpyrrolidone - Reduced Graphene Oxide - Pd Nanoparticles as an Efficient Nanocomposite for Catalysis Applications in Cross-Coupling Reactions (Elazab, H.A., El-Idreesy, T.T.)	(490 - 501)
3. Direct Synthesis of Sodalite from Indonesian Kaolin for Adsorption of Pb ²⁺ Solution, Kinetics, and Isotherm Approach (Wahyuni, T., Prasetyoko, D., Suprpto, S., Qoniah, I., Bahruji, H., Dawam, A.A., Triwahyono, S., Jalil, A.A.)	(502 - 512)
4. bcl Morphology Formation Strategy on Nanostructured Titania via Alkaline Hydrothermal Treatment (Steky, F.V., Suendo, V., Mukti, R.R., Benu, D.P., Reza, M., Adhika, D.R., Tanuwijaya, V.V., Nugraha, A.B.)	(513 - 520)
5. Preparation of Polyaniline Emeraldine Salt for Conducting-Polymer-Activated Counter Electrode in Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC) using Rapid-Mixing Polymerization at Various Temperature (Amalina, A.N., Suendo, V., Reza, M., Milana, P., Sunarya, R.R., Adhika, D.R., Tanuwijaya, V.V.)	(521 - 528)
6. Selective Conversion of 2-Methylfuran to 1,4-Pentanediol Catalyzed by Bimetallic Ni-Sn Alloy (Rodiansono, R., Dewi, A.M., Husain, S., Nugroho, A., Sutomo, S.)	(529 - 541)
7. Synthesis of Spherical Nanostructured γ -Al ₂ O ₃ Particles using Cetyltrimethylammonium Bromide (CTAB) Reverse Micelle Templating (Benu, D.P., Suendo, V., Mukti, R.R., Febriyanti, E., Steky, F.V., Adhika, D.R., Tanuwijaya, V.V., Nugraha, A.B.)	(542 - 550)
8. Isatin Aldazines Synthesis using A Proton Exchanged Algerian Montmorillonite Clay as Acid Eco-friendly Catalyst (Benlahreche, B., Taleb, A., Lahrech, M.B., Hacini, S.)	(551 - 558)
9. Evaluation of Simultaneous Saccharification and Fermentation of Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunches for Xylitol Production (Burhan, K.H., Kresnowati, M.T.A.P., Setiadi, T.)	(559 - 567)
10. CO ₂ Reforming of Methane over LaNiO ₃ Perovskite Supported Catalysts: Influence of Silica Support (Sellam, D., Ikkour, K., Dekkar, S., Messaoudi, H., Belaid, T., Roger, A.N.)	(568 - 578)
11. Observation of Increased Dispersion of Pt and Mobility of Oxygen in Pt/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ Catalyst with La Modification in CO Oxidation (Wandondang, T., Autthanit, C., Jongsomjit, B., Prasertdam, P.)	(579 - 585)
12. Palladium(0) Nanoparticles Immobilized onto Silica/Starch Composite: Sustainable Catalyst for Hydrogenations and Suzuki Coupling (Sodhi, R.K., Paul, S.)	(586 - 603)
13. Operating Conditions and Composition Effect on the Hydrogenation of Carbon Dioxide Performed over CuO/ZnO/Al ₂ O ₃ Catalysts (Allam, D., Cheknoun, S., Hocine, S.)	(604 - 613)
14. Ruthenium-doped Titania-pillared Clay for The Selective Catalytic Oxidation of Cyclohexene: Influence of Ru Loading (Dali, A., Rekkab-Hammoumaoui, I., El Corso, S., Boudjema, S., Choukchou-Braham, A.)	(614 - 624)
15. Tuning the Morphology of Ag ₃ PO ₄ Photocatalysts with an Elevated Concentration of KH ₂ PO ₄ (Afifah, K., Andreas, R., Hermawan, D., Sulaeman, U.)	(625 - 633)
16. Mesoporous ZnO/AlSBA-15 (7) Nanocomposite as An Efficient Catalyst for Synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one via Biginelli Reaction and Their Biological Activity Study (Mahato, B.N., Krithiga, T.)	(634 - 645)
17. Inhibition Effect of Ca ²⁺ Ions on Sucrose Hydrolysis Using Invertase (Hargono, H., Jos, B., Abdullah, A., Riyanto, T.)	(646 - 653)
18. Effects of Calcination Temperatures on The Catalytic Activities of Alumina Supported Cobalt and Chromium Catalysts (Mardwita, M., Yusrmartini, E.S., Wisudawati, N.)	(654 - 659)
19. Carbon-containing Hydroxyapatite Obtained from Fish Bone as Low-cost Mesoporous Material for Methylene Blue Adsorption (Nurhadi, M., Kusumawardani, R., Wirhanuddin, W., Gunawan, R., Nur, H.)	(660 - 671)
20. Production of Triacetin by Microwave Assisted Esterification of Glycerol Using Activated Natural Zeolite (Marwan, M., Indarti, E., Darmadi, D., Rinaldi, W., Hamzah, D., Rinaldi, T.)	(672 - 677)
21. Basicity Optimization of KF/Ca-MgO Catalyst using Impregnation Method (Anggoro, D.D., Buchori, L., Sasongko, S.B., Oktavianti, H.)	(678 - 682)
22. Synthesis of Solid Acid Catalyst from Fly Ash for Eugenol Esterification (Hidayati, N., Pujiati, T., Prihandini, E.B., Purnama, H.)	(683 - 688)
23. Optimization of Monoglycerides Production Using KF/CaO-MgO Heterogeneous Catalysis (Buchori, L., Anggoro, D.D., Sumantri, I., Putra, R.R.)	(689 - 696)
24. Synergistic Corrosion Inhibition Effect of Rice Husk Extract and KI for Mild Steel in H ₂ SO ₄ Solution (Pramudita, M., Sukirno, S., Nasikin, M.)	(697 - 704)
25. Effect of Dilute Acid and Alkaline Pretreatments on Enzymatic Saccharification of Palm Tree Trunk Waste for Bioethanol Production (Kusmiyati, K., Anarki, S.T., Nugroho, S.W., Widiastutik, R., Hadiyanto, H.)	(705 - 714)

Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering and Catalysis

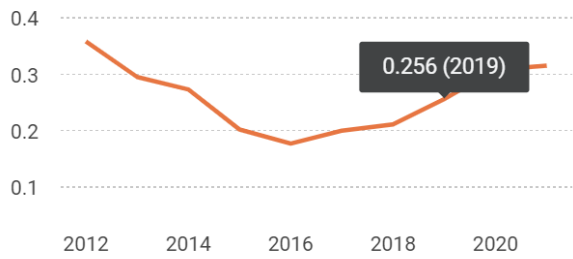
COUNTRY Indonesia  Universities and research institutions in Indonesia	SUBJECT AREA AND CATEGORY Chemical Engineering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalysis Chemical Engineering (miscellaneous) Process Chemistry and Technology 	PUBLISHER Diponegoro University  Diponegoro University in Scimago Institutions Rankings
H-INDEX 19	PUBLICATION TYPE Journals	ISSN 19782993
COVERAGE 2009-2021	INFORMATION Homepage How to publish in this journal bcrec@live.undip.ac.id	

SCOPE

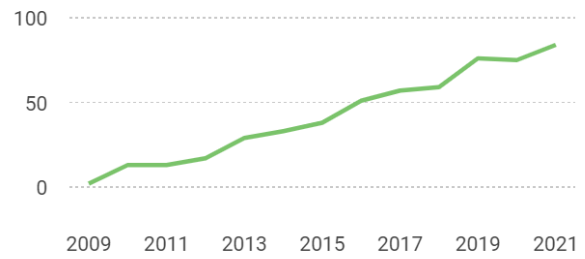
Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis, a reputable international journal, provides a forum for publishing the novel technologies related to the catalyst, catalysis, chemical reactor, kinetics, and chemical reaction engineering. Scientific articles dealing with the following topics in chemical reaction engineering, catalysis science, and engineering, catalyst preparation method and characterization, novel innovation of chemical reactor, kinetic studies, etc. are particularly welcome. However, articles concerned on the general chemical engineering process are not covered and out of the scope of this journal.



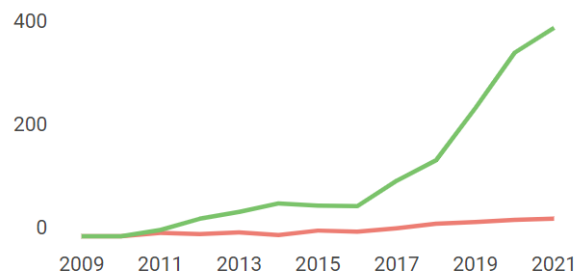
SJR



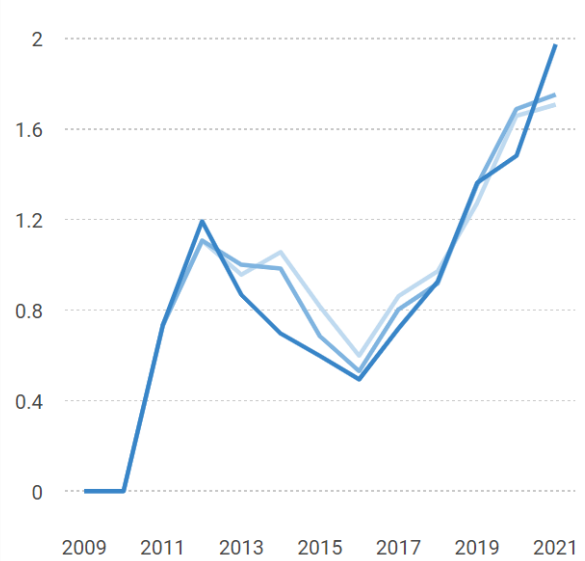
Total Documents



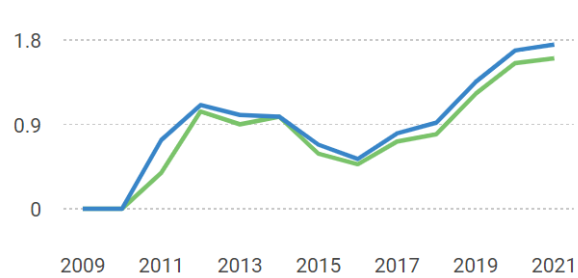
Total Cites Self-Cites



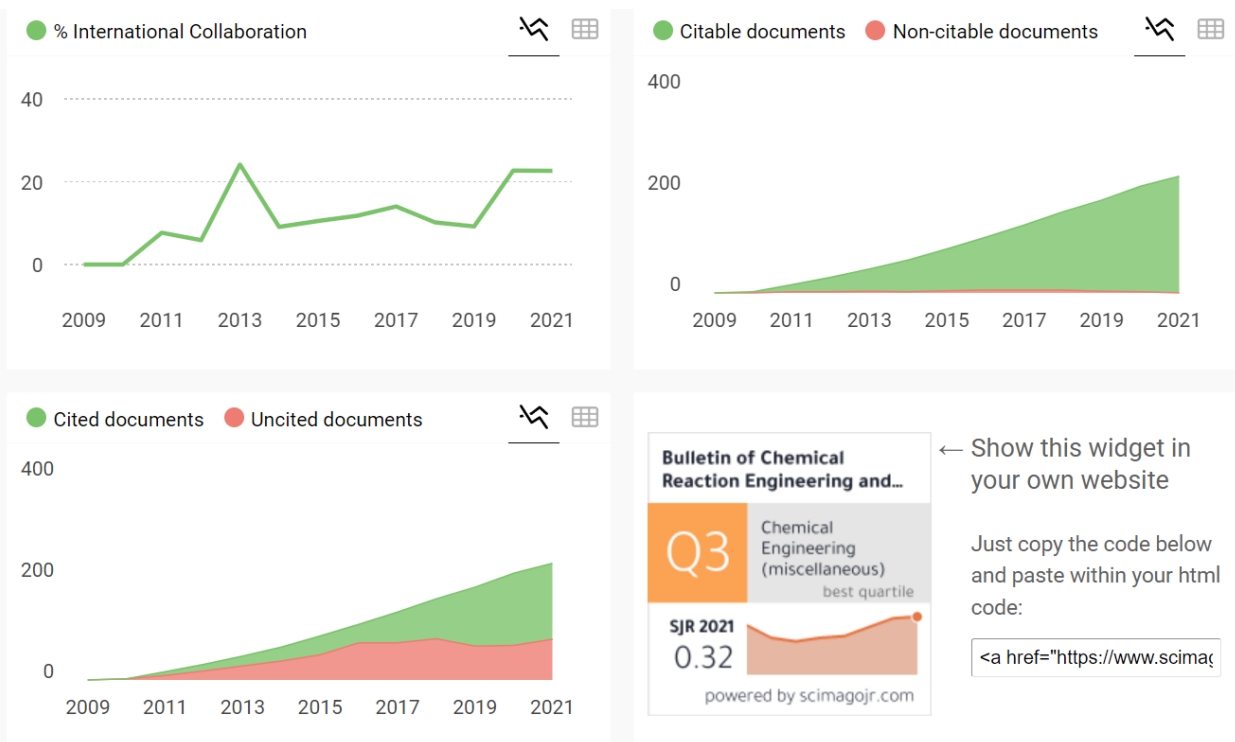
Citations per document



External Cites per Doc Cites per Doc



Cites / Doc. (4 years)
Cites / Doc. (3 years)
Cites / Doc. (2 years)



BULLETIN OF CHEMICAL REACTION ENGINEERING AND CATALYSIS

OPEN ACCESS

Publisher:

UNIV DIPONEGORO , KAMPUS UNDIIP TEMBALANG, SEMARANG, INDONESIA, 50275

ISSN / eISSN:

1978-2993

Web of Science Core Collection:

Emerging Sources Citation Index

Share This Journal

View profile page

* Requires free login.



Research Article

Tuning the Morphology of Ag_3PO_4 Photocatalysts with an Elevated Concentration of KH_2PO_4

Khusnul Afifah, Roy Andreas, Dadan Hermawan, Uyi Sulaeman*

Department of Chemistry, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto, 53123, Indonesia

Received: 6th April 2019; Revised: 8th August 2019; Accepted: 8th August 2019;
Available online: 30th September 2019; Published regularly: December 2019

Abstract

Tuning the morphology of Ag_3PO_4 photocatalysts with an elevated concentration of KH_2PO_4 have been successfully conducted. This photocatalyst was prepared by starting material of AgNO_3 and KH_2PO_4 . The KH_2PO_4 aqueous solution with five concentrations of 0.10 M, 0.15 M, 0.30 M, 0.45 M, and 0.60 M was reacted with AgNO_3 aqueous solution. The products were characterized using X-ray Diffraction (XRD), UV-Vis Diffuse Reflectance Spectroscopy (DRS), and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). The concentration of KH_2PO_4 significantly affected the morphology, size, and crystallinity of catalyst. The morphology of Ag_3PO_4 may be tuned with the synthesis using an elevated concentration of KH_2PO_4 . The sample with the synthesis using 0.15 M of KH_2PO_4 exhibited the excellent photocatalytic activity. The high photocatalytic activity was caused by the small size of mixed morphology of sphere and tetrahedron, high crystallinity and defect sites. Copyright © 2019 BCREC Group. All rights reserved

Keywords: photocatalyst; Ag_3PO_4 ; tetrahedron; KH_2PO_4 ; defect sites

How to Cite: Afifah, K., Andreas, R., Hermawan, D., Sulaeman, U. (2019). Tuning the Morphology of Ag_3PO_4 Photocatalysts with an Elevated Concentration of KH_2PO_4 . *Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis*, 14(3): 625-633 (doi:10.9767/bcrec.14.3.4649.625-633)

Permalink/DOI: <https://doi.org/10.9767/bcrec.14.3.4649.625-633>

1. Introduction

Environmental pollution caused by the disposal of textile industry liquid waste has become a serious problem. It may provide a negative impact on humans, animals and aquatic ecosystems because the textile dye waste is highly toxic [1]. These problems have taken the attention of many researchers in the world to find a solution by developing and discovering the effective and environmentally friendly textile wastewater treatment technology. The photocatalysis, a chemical reaction under photon light, may become one effective method when applied for textile wastewater treatment.

A new candidate of photocatalyst, silver orthophosphate (Ag_3PO_4), exhibits an effective and efficient photocatalyst due to a very high oxidation activity under visible light irradiation [2]. It is proven that the Ag_3PO_4 has excellent photocatalytic activity with a quantum yield of 90% and has a band gap energy of 2.43 eV. The Ag_3PO_4 photocatalyst is very potential to degrade the organic compound of Rhodamine B [3], bisphenol A [4,5], phenol [6,7], methylene blue [8], microcystins [9], and atrazine herbicide [10].

Ag_3PO_4 photocatalysts may be synthesized by several methods. Coprecipitation [5,11], hydrothermal [8], sonochemical [12,13], and ultrasound-assisted synthesis [14] have been used to prepare this photocatalyst. Many researchers have designed the Ag_3PO_4 -based composites to enhance the catalytic activity. The composite of

* Corresponding Author.

E-mail: uyi_sulaeman@yahoo.com (U. Sulaeman);
Telp: +62-281-638793, Fax: +62-281-638793

Ag₃PO₄/g-C₃N₄ [15], Ag₃PO₄/MoS₂ [16], and Ag₃PO₄-coated carbon microspheres [17] may be designed with the hydrothermal synthesis. Graphene/Ag₃PO₄ quantum dots [12] and Ag₃PO₄ nanospheres [18] may be prepared using a sonochemical process. The composites of Ag₃PO₄/g-C₃N₄ [19], Ag₃PO₄/Ag₂W₂O₇ heterojunction [20], and Ag₃PO₄-graphene [21] may be synthesized using co-precipitation method. Beside the composites design, the key point of the enhanced Ag₃PO₄ photocatalyst is due to the morphological modification which may be conducted using the precipitation, ion exchange and hydrothermal method [22]. Finding the simple method in controlling the morphology is very important to apply in large-scale synthesis. Modifying the starting materials, *e.g.* type of starting material and concentration may be conducted to gain the morphology which has a high catalytic activity.

The researchers have used the starting material of Na₂HPO₄ as a source of phosphate ion [23,24,25]. The starting material of phosphate ion source is very important because it may change the morphology and size. Phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄) may be used to produce the morphology of tetrahedron [26]. Adding the oleic acid to this preparation leads to the formation of homogeneous tetrahedral morphology. The hydroxyapatite synthesized from KH₂PO₄ and CaCl₂ may be used as a starting material to form a sphere of highly active Ag₃PO₄ catalyst [27]. Recently, the KH₂PO₄ may also be used directly as a source of phosphate ion in the co-precipitation method [28]. It is very impressive that the concentration of KH₂PO₄ may affect the morphology of Ag₃PO₄. However, this report has not investigated the tuning morphology to obtain the highest photocatalytic activity. Therefore, the aim of this research is to figure out the optimum photocatalytic activity of Ag₃PO₄ using the elevated concentration of KH₂PO₄ as a source of phosphate ion.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Synthesis of Ag₃PO₄

The synthesis of Ag₃PO₄ was conducted based on Dong's method [28] with modification. The starting material of AgNO₃ (Merck) and KH₂PO₄ (Merck) were used in this preparation. The concentration of 0.1 M AgNO₃ aqueous solution was designed by dissolving 1 gram in 50 mL of solution. The KH₂PO₄ aqueous solution, with five concentrations of 0.10 M, 0.15 M, 0.30 M, 0.45 M, and 0.60 M, were prepared. These solutions were used for samples of K-10, K-15,

K-30, K-45, and K-60, respectively. The 50 mL of AgNO₃ solution was mixed with 20 mL of KH₂PO₄ solution drop by drop under stirring up to 2 hours until the yellow precipitates formed. The mixture was then filtered and washed with deionized water several times. The products were dried at 105 °C in the oven for 30 minutes.

2.2 Characterization of Ag₃PO₄

The crystal structure of Ag₃PO₄ was determined using the XRD (Shimadzu 7000). The absorption and band gap energy were determined using UV-VIS DRS (JASCO V-670). To investigate the morphology, the samples were characterized using SEM (JEOL JSM-6510LA).

2.3 Photocatalytic Activity Evaluation

The photocatalyst of 0.1 g was put into 100 mL of Rhodamine B solution 10 ppm in a beaker glass, and placed on a plate stirrer and then stirred using a magnetic stirrer in dark conditions for 20 minutes [27]. This suspension was then irradiated with a blue LED light (OptiLED, 2.5 W, λ = 455 nm) for 40 minutes. Samples (5 mL) were taken periodically every 10 minutes and put into a centrifuge tube. The suspension was centrifuged at a speed of 2000 rpm for 30 minutes to separate the photocatalyst from the solution. The absorbance of the solution was measured using a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu 1800 UV-Vis). The highest activity of photodegradation was also monitored using the HPLC (Hitachi) equipped with a Brownie Choice C18 column (150 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm), UV-VIS Detector L-2420 and Autosampler L-2200. Mobil phase of HPLC was a mixture of acetonitrile: water (75:25, v/v) at a flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹ and the volume injection of sample is 20 μL. The detection of RhB was conducted at wavelength of 554 nm.

2.4 Reusability of Photocatalyst

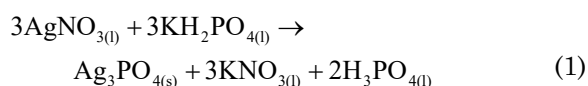
The reusability of photocatalyst was evaluated using RhB degradation up to 4 times recycling the catalytic activity [27]. The highest activity of photocatalyst Ag₃PO₄ as much as 0.1 gram was put into 100 mL of Rhodamine B solution 10 ppm. A blue LED was turned on after a 20 minutes dark reaction. Every 10 minutes, 5 mL samples were taken from the solution. The samples were then centrifuged at a speed of 2000 rpm for 30 minutes. The concentration of RhB was measured by UV-vis spectrophotometer. The precipitate was collected, washed with deionized water and dried at 105 °C for 30

minutes. The obtained precipitates were tested again for their degradation activity.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Synthesis of Photocatalyst

The synthesis of Ag_3PO_4 photocatalyst was conducted by mixing the starting material of AgNO_3 and KH_2PO_4 at the elevated concentration from 0.10 M to 0.60 M. Yellow precipitates were successfully formed from the mixture solution. The reaction of co-precipitation is written as follows (Equation (1)):



The byproduct of potassium nitrate and phosphoric acid can be dissolved in water and easy to remove from the Ag_3PO_4 through washing. The variation of concentration produces the same color as precipitates.

3.2 Photocatalyst Characterization

To determine the structure and crystallinity, the three products with a different concentration of 0.10 M, 0.15 M, and 0.60 M, namely K-10, K-15, and K-60, respectively, were characterized using XRD. The results may be seen in Figure 1(a). The peaks observed in diffractogram are fit with the standard data (JCPDS 06-0505) which have a structure of body-centered cubic [29,30]. There are no other peaks observed in the diffractogram, meaning that the samples are pure. The value of 2 theta is shifted by increasing the concentration, indicating that the elevated concentration of KH_2PO_4 may change the lattice constant of crystal (Figure 1(b)). These changes may be in-

duced by changing morphology from sphere to tetrahedron. During the changing of morphology some unique structures of K-15 may be observed. The high intensity of diffractogram of K-15 was observed, indicating that the sample had higher crystallinity. It is possible that the high crystallinity may form the defect in the crystal that generates the broad absorption both in UV and the visible region as shown in Figure 2.

The three-sample spectra absorptions were observed using the DRS from 380 nm to 780 nm. The results are shown in Figure 2. The absorption spectra of K-15 were higher than that of K-10. However, the K-60 exhibited the lowest absorption. It indicated that the concentration of KH_2PO_4 may not linearly increase the absorption spectra. The higher absorption may be observed in K-15 that it may be related to the high crystallinity and defect formation. Some researchers have reported that the defect may change the absorption of visible wavelength [31] and lattice constant [32]. It is greatly useful that the defect may be generated by changing the concentration of starting material. There is no need to use much energy, such as calcination treatment. Therefore, it is highly beneficial for the commercial application.

Band gaps are the representative of effective wavelength absorbed in which the electrons may be excited. The band gap of a photocatalyst may be determined using the Tauc formula which correlates the absorption of photon energy [33]. The Tauc formula is shown as follows: (2)

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

where E_g , α , and A are band gap energy, ab-

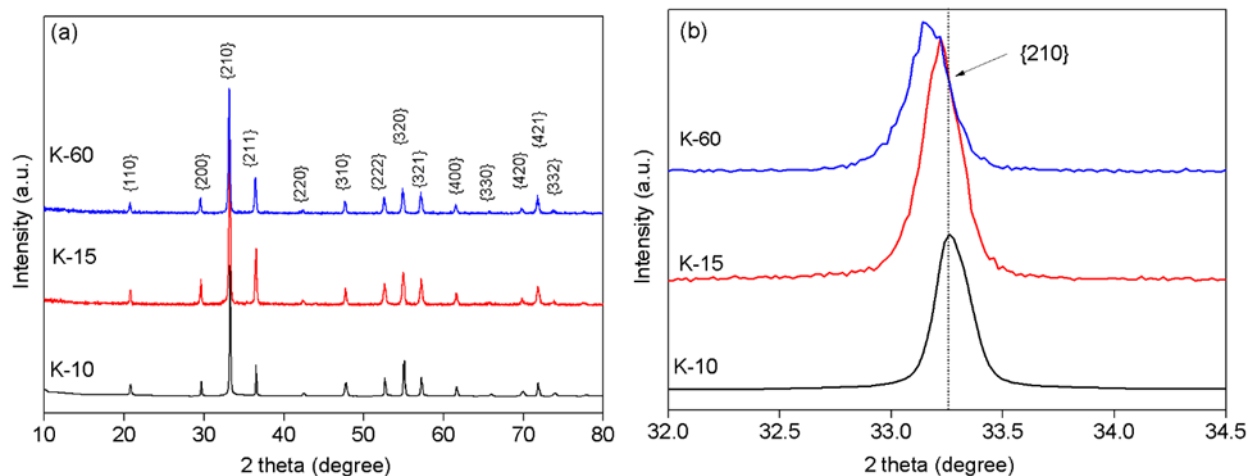


Figure 1. The XRD pattern of Ag_3PO_4 synthesized with different concentration of KH_2PO_4 (a) and the shift of 2 theta at {210} (b).

sorption coefficient, and constant, respectively. The value of n depends on type transition, the indirect semiconductor ($n = 4$) or direct transition state ($n = 1$). Based on the plot $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ as a function of $h\nu$, the band gap energy of a photocatalyst can be measured by extrapolating the linear absorption point on the curve which intersects the x-axis of energy ($h\nu$) [34]. Band gap energies of 2.38 eV, 2.39 eV and 2.33 eV were obtained from the sample of K-10, K-15 and K-60, respectively (Figure 2 (b, c, d)). The E_g of K-10 and K-15 was relatively similar, indicating that this different catalytic activity was not caused by the energy gap. The sample of K-60 had lower band gap energy which decreased up to 0.05 when compared with K-10 and decreased up to 0.04 when compared with K-15.

The morphology of the particles from the photocatalyst of K-10, K-15, and K-60, were investigated by SEM. The results may be seen in Figure 3. The mixed morphologies of sphere and cube with 2-3 μm in diameter were ob-

served in the sample of K-10. These morphologies were changed into the mixed of sphere and tetrahedron after increasing the concentration of KH_2PO_4 as found in the sample of K-15. This particle size is relatively similar to K-10. The unique tetrahedron with round corner can be clearly observed in K-15. This may be a transition of morphology changes from sphere to a tetrahedron. The large particle of the tetrahedron (5-8 μm) may be produced after increasing more KH_2PO_4 as shown in the sample of K-60 that the morphology is completely changed into a tetrahedron with a small amount of tripod shape.

The varied morphology of the sample indicated that the KH_2PO_4 concentration really affected the coprecipitation mechanism. The concentration differences may influence the nucleation and crystal growth. The morphology of catalyst material may be influenced and controlled by several factors, such as solvents, starting material, additives and synthesis methods [28,35].

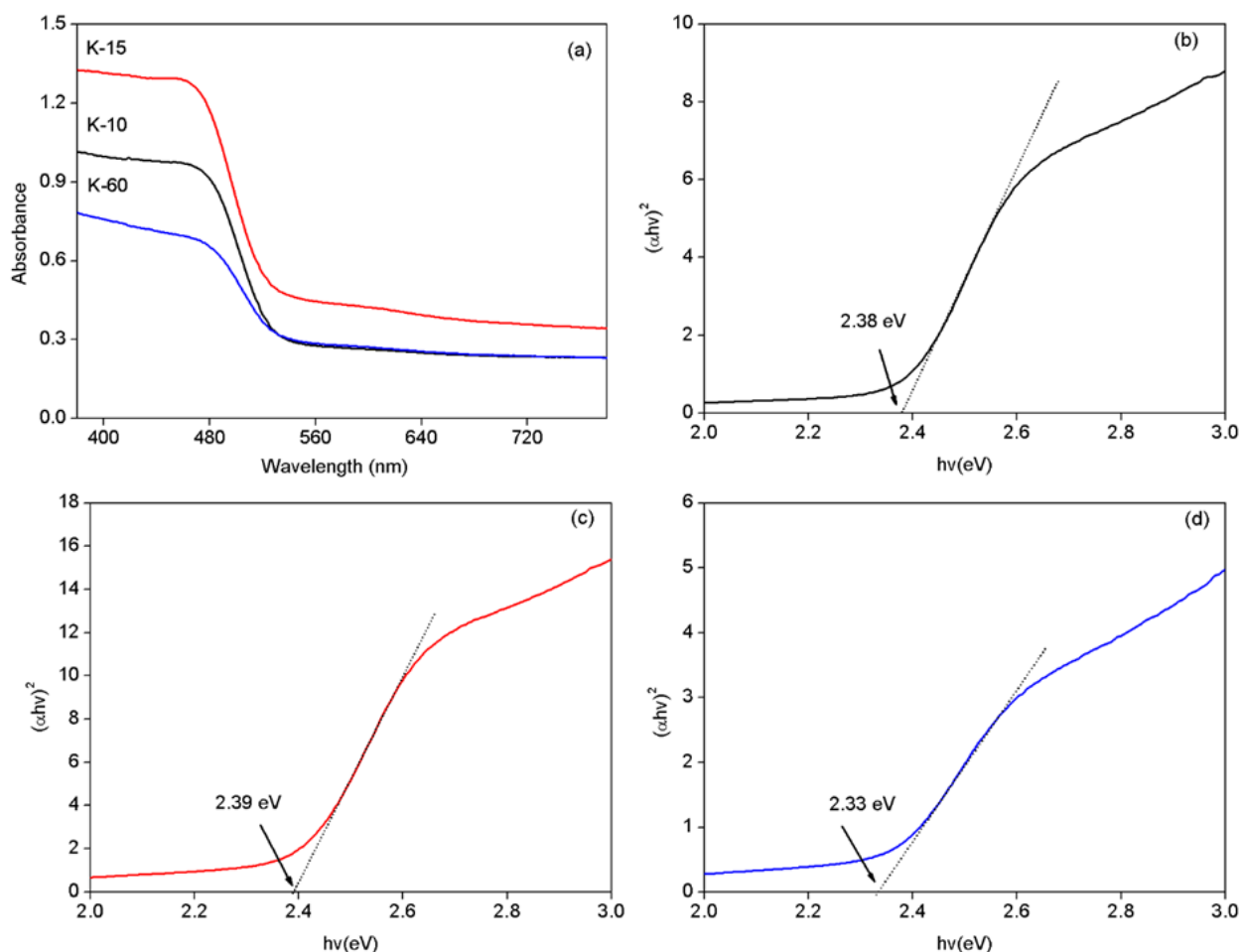


Figure 2. The DRS of Ag_3PO_4 synthesized with different concentration of KH_2PO_4 (a) and their calculation of band gap energy of the sample K-10 (b), K-15 (c) and K-60 (d).

3.3 Photocatalytic Activity Test

The photocatalytic activity tests of K-10, K-15, K-30, K-45 and K-60 samples were conducted through the RhB degradation under blue light irradiation. The decreased concentration of RhB was monitored under UV-VIS spectrophotometer. Figure 4 showed the profile of catalytic activity due to the different concentration of KH_2PO_4 . The pseudo first order kinetic reaction was investigated using the equation (3) [36]:

$$\ln\left(\frac{C_0}{C_t}\right) = kt \quad (3)$$

where k , C_0 , and C_t are the first order pseudo rate constant, initial concentration and the concentration at a given reaction time, respectively [3]. The rate constant is calculated from the slope of linear regression. The rate constant of 0.081 min^{-1} , 0.132 min^{-1} , 0.052 min^{-1} , 0.038 min^{-1} , 0.017 min^{-1} was found in K-10, K-15, K-30, K-45 and K-60, respectively. The

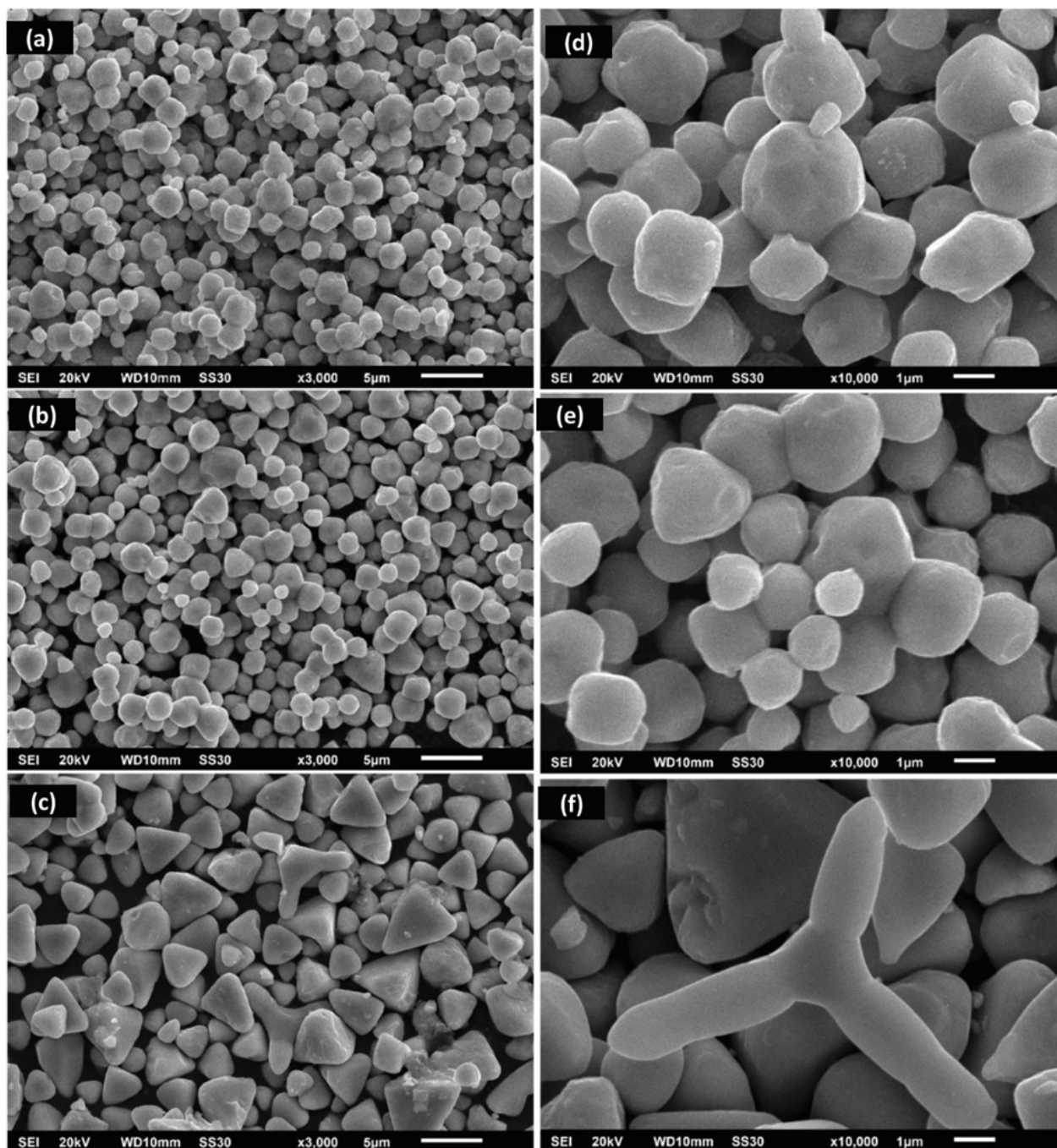


Figure 3. SEM images of K-10 (a), K-15 (b), and K-60 (c) with high magnification of K-10 (d), K-15, and K-60 (f).

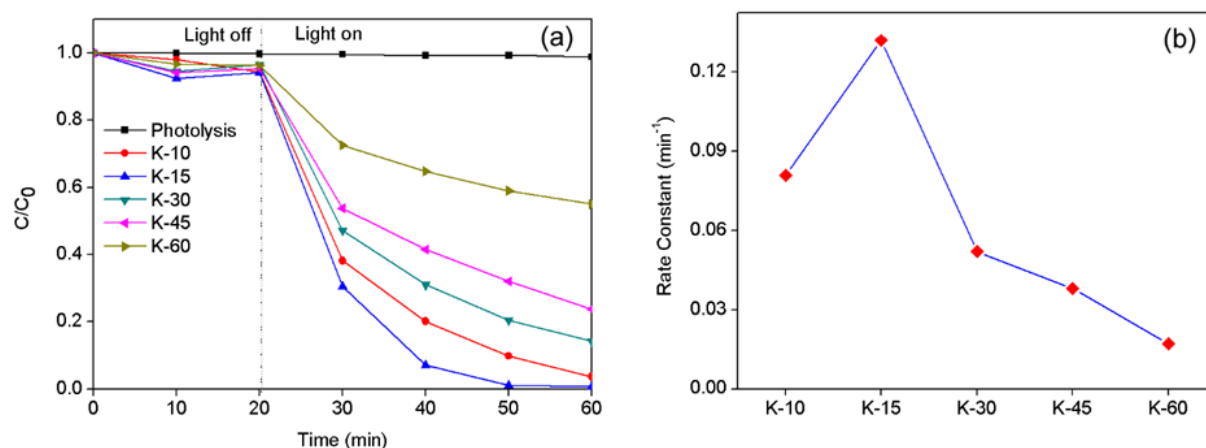


Figure 4. Photocatalytic activities of Ag_3PO_4 synthesized using a different concentration of KH_2PO_4 as a source of phosphate ion (a) and their rate constant (b).

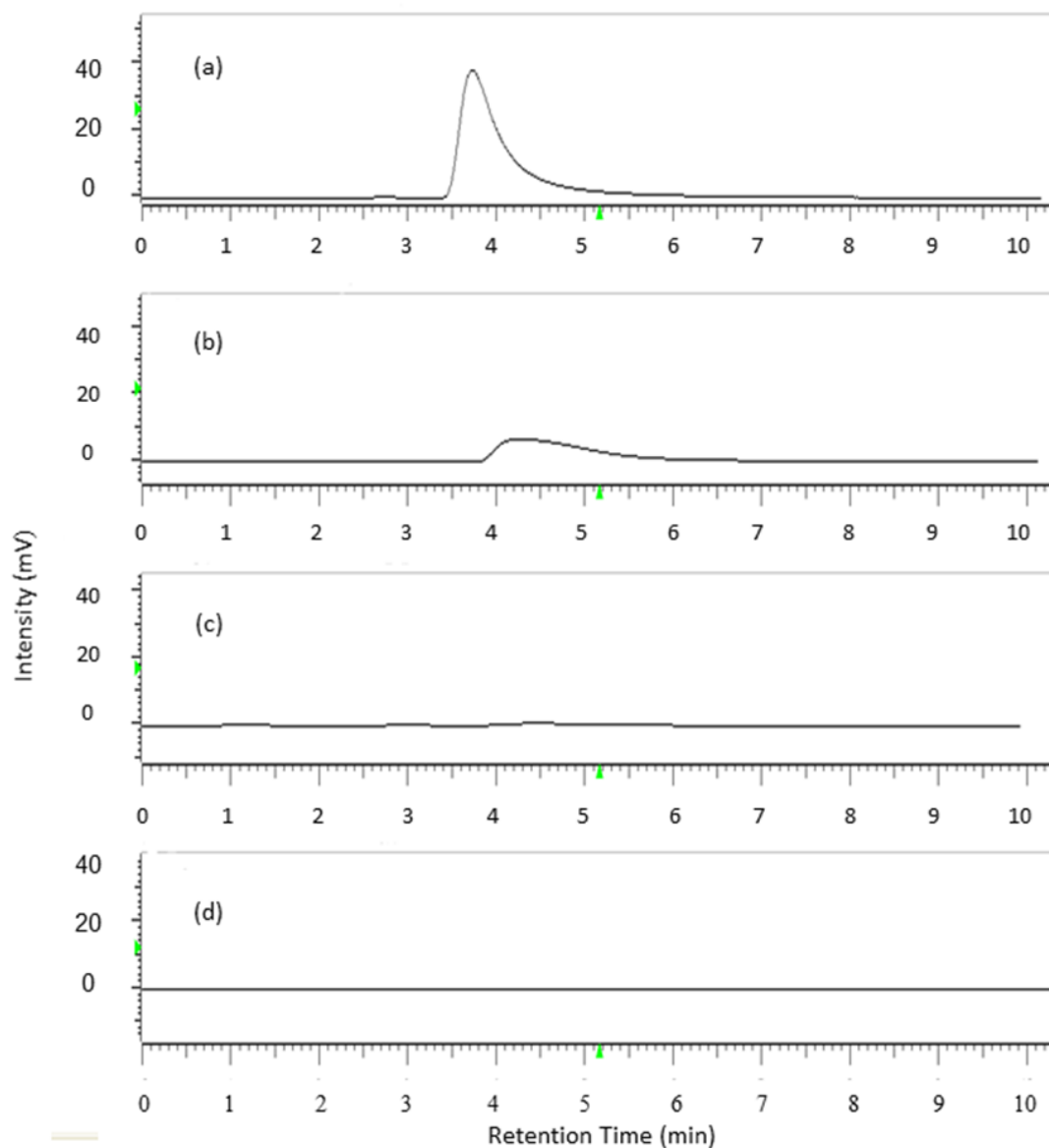


Figure 5. The degradation of RhB monitored using the HPLC, (a) initial concentration of RhB (10 mg/L), and after (b) 10 minutes, (c) 20 minutes, (d) 30 minutes of photodegradation.

highest catalytic activity may be found at a concentration of 0.15 M (K-15). When the concentration of KH_2PO_4 increases from 0.30 to 0.60 M, the catalytic activity gradually decreases. It indicates that the concentration of KH_2PO_4 may affect the properties of Ag_3PO_4 . The highest photocatalytic activity was also investigated using the HPLC. The peak of RhB can be clearly detected at the retention time of 3.73 minutes (Figure 5). After 10 minutes of photocatalytic reaction, the RhB concentration decreased from 10 mg/L to 3.1 mg/L, and it completely degraded after 30 minutes reaction. These results are similar with those conducted with the UV-VIS spectrophotometer measurement as shown in Figure 4.

The changes of Ag_3PO_4 morphology are responsible in the surface catalytic reaction. The transition morphology from sphere to tetrahedron has improved the catalytic activity. Some researchers have reported that the tetrahedron morphology of Ag_3PO_4 had high surface energy [23] and high Ag^+ in the surface of {111} [37] which significantly contributed to high catalytic activity. In addition, the highly broad absorption of K-15 suggested that the defect might exist in the surface. High absorption implied that more photon may be used in the excitation of an electron from VB to CB. The lowest activity may be found in K-60. Thus, the sample of K-60 has a large particle with lower crystallinity and lower band gap energy. The large particle will have a small surface area which decreases the catalytic activity. The low crystallinity will inhibit the electron transfer in the surface of the catalyst. Too low band gap energy may increase the recombination of electron and hole pair. These all phenomena dramatically decrease the catalytic activity of Ag_3PO_4 .

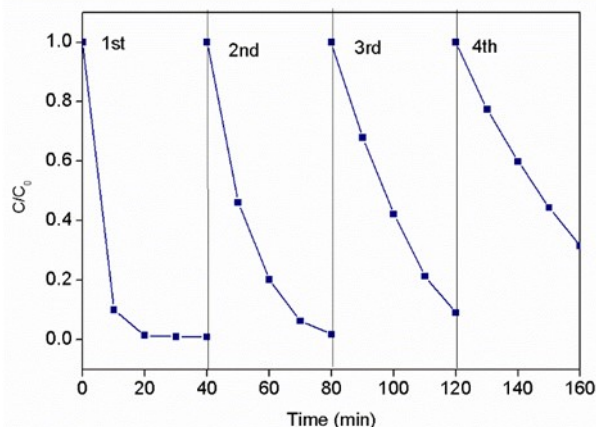


Figure 6. The reusability of photocatalyst of the highest catalytic activity (K-15).

Based on the spectrophotometer and HPLC measurement, the photocatalyst of Ag_3PO_4 completely degraded the organic compounds of Rhodamine B. This phenomenon was caused by the presence of electrons and holes formed due to the photon energy exposure. According to Liu *et al.* [29], when radiation is conducted, the electrons in the valence band (VB) may be excited to the conduction band (CB), generating the holes in VB. The holes species is a strong oxidizer which may oxidize the organic compound with an oxidation potential of +1.0 V to +3.5 V (relative to Hydrogen-Nernst electrodes).

There are several steps of RhB compound decomposition under Ag_3PO_4 photocatalysts. The first step is the breakdown of the Cl^- group, the second step is the ethylated process of four ethyl groups (C_2H_5) which are bound to N atoms, the third step is deaminization of two amine groups (NH_2), the fourth step is decarboxylic (COO^-), the fifth and sixth steps are the breakdown of the chromophore ring and the breakdown of the aromatic ring that produces formic acid and acetic acid. The final products of this decomposition are water (H_2O) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) known as nontoxic compounds [38].

3.4 Reusability of Photocatalyst

To investigate the reusability of photocatalyst, the recycling photocatalytic activity of sample was conducted. The sample of highest catalytic activity was chosen to evaluate its reusability. The photocatalytic activities were repeated up to 4 cycles. The results may be seen in Figure 6. The ability of catalytic decreased gradually after the recycling test, indicating that the photocatalyst was relatively unstable. Many researchers have reported that the photo-corrosion is the main problem of low stability [39]. In this experiment, the color of photocatalyst changed into a dark solid due to the photo-corrosion that produces a metallic Ag adsorbed on the surface of Ag_3PO_4 . It was the typical properties of unmodified Ag_3PO_4 . The composite modification may prevent this phenomenon where the electron excited in Ag_3PO_4 may be used for further reaction instead of photo-corrosion.

4. Conclusion

The morphology of Ag_3PO_4 may be tuned with the synthesis using a varied concentration of KH_2PO_4 . The sample with the synthesis using 0.15 M of KH_2PO_4 exhibited the excellent photocatalytic activity. The small size of mixed morphology of sphere and tetrahedron, high

crystallinity and formation of defect sites, have improved the catalytic activity. This result is the first stage to provide a highly active and stable Ag_3PO_4 photocatalyst. For the future research, this finding is very useful to design the Ag_3PO_4 -based composite using tetrahedron morphology to prevent the instability of photocatalyst caused by the photo-corrosion.

Acknowledgement

This research was financially supported by Directorate of Research and Community Services, Directorate General of Development and Research Enhancement, Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia, 62/SP2H/LT/DRPM/2019, 2019.

References

- [1] Chen, K.C., Wua, J.Y., Huang, C.C. Liang, Y.M., Hwang, S.C.J. (2003). Decolorization of azo dye using PVA-immobilized microorganisms. *Journal of Biotechnology*, 101(3): 241–252.
- [2] Yi, Z., Ye, J., Kikugawa, N., Kako, T., Ouyang, S., Stuart-Williams, H., Yang, H., Cao, J., Luo, W., Li, Z., Liu, Y., Withers, R.L. (2010). An orthophosphate semiconductor with photooxidation properties under visible-light irradiation. *Nature Materials*, 9: 559–564.
- [3] Yan, X., Gao, Q., Qin, J., Yang, X., Li, Y., Tang, H. (2013). Morphology controlled synthesis of Ag_3PO_4 microcubes with enhanced visible light driven photocatalytic activity. *Ceramic International*, 39(8): 9715–9720.
- [4] Katsumata, H.M., Taniguchi, S., Kaneco, S., Suzuki, T. (2013). Photocatalytic degradation of Bisphenol A by Ag_3PO_4 under visible light. *Catalysis Communications*, 34: 30–34.
- [5] Li, T., Wei, H., Ji, H., Xi, T., Guo, X., Wang, T., Zhu, L. (2019). Mechanisms for highly efficient mineralization of bisphenol a by heterostructured $\text{Ag}_2\text{WO}_4/\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ under simulated solar light. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 7(4): 4177–4185.
- [6] Fu, G., Xu, G., Chen, S., Lei, L., Zhang, M. (2013). $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ hierarchical heterostructures with enhanced visible light photocatalytic activity for the degradation of phenol. *Catalysis Communications*, 40: 120–124.
- [7] Song, S., Meng, A., Jiang, S., Cheng, B. (2018). Three-dimensional hollow graphene efficiently promotes electron transfer of Ag_3PO_4 for photocatalytically eliminating phenol. *Applied Surface Science*, 442: 224–231.
- [8] Dhanabal, R., Chithambararaj, A., Velmathi, S., Bose, A.C. (2015). Visible light driven degradation of methylene blue dye using Ag_3PO_4 . *Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering*, 3(3): 1872–1881.
- [9] Guo, Q., Li, H., Zhang, Q., Zhang, Y. (2018). Fabrication, characterization and mechanism of a novel Z-scheme $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{NG}/\text{polyimide}$ composite photocatalyst for microcystin-LR degradation. *Applied Catalysis B: Environmental*, 229: 192–203.
- [10] Mohaghegh, N., Tasviri, M., Rahimi, E., Gholami, M.R. (2015). Comparative studies on $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{BiPO}_4$ -metal-organic framework-graphene-based nanocomposites for photocatalysis application. *Applied Surface Science*, 351: 216–224.
- [11] Febiyanto, F., Soleh, A., Amal, M.S.K., Afif, M., Sewiji, S., Riapanitra, A., Sulaeman, U. (2019). Facile Synthesis of Ag_3PO_4 Photocatalyst with Varied Ammonia Concentration and Its Photocatalytic Activities For Dye Removal. *Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis*, 14(1): 42-50.
- [12] Reheman, A., Tursun, Y., Dilinuer, T., Halidan, M., Kadeer, K., Abulizi, A. (2018). Facile one-step sonochemical synthesis and photocatalytic properties of graphene/ Ag_3PO_4 quantum dots composites. *Nanoscale Research Letters*, 13: 70.
- [13] Zheng, C., Yang, H., Yang, Y., Zhang, H. (2018). Enhanced photocatalytic performance and mechanism of Ag_3PO_4 particles synthesized via a sonochemical process. *Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Letters*, 10(3): 337–345.
- [14] Lin, W., Zhang, S., Wang, D., Zhang, C., Sun, D. (2015). Ultrasound-assisted synthesis of high-efficiency $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{CeO}_2$ heterojunction photocatalyst. *Ceramics International*, 41(7): 8956–8963.
- [15] Zhao, Z., Fan, J., Liu, W., Xue, Y., Yin, S. (2017). In-situ hydrothermal synthesis of $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ composite and their photocatalytic decomposition of NO_x . *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 695: 2812–2819.
- [16] Saud, P.S., Pant, B., Ojha, G.P., Kim, D.U., Kuk, Y.S., Park, S.J., Park, M., Kim, H.Y. (2017). One-pot synthesis of $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{MoS}_2$ nanocomposite with highly efficient photocatalytic activity. *Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering*, 5(6): 5521–5527.
- [17] Liu, T., Dai, Y., Chen, X. (2015). Hydrothermal synthesis of $\text{CMSs}@ \text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ core-shell composite with enhanced photocatalytic activity. *Materials Letters*, 161: 678–681.
- [18] Zheng, C., Yang, H., Yang, Y. (2017). Pseudocapacitive behavior of Ag_3PO_4 nanospheres prepared by a sonochemical process. *Materials Transactions*, 58(2): 298–301.

- [19] Deonikar, V.G., Reddy, K.K., Chung, W.J., Kim, H. (2019). Facile synthesis of $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ composites in various solvent systems with tuned morphologies and their efficient photocatalytic activity for multi-dye degradation. *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry*, 368: 168–181.
- [20] Mohamed, S.K., Hamdy, M.S. (2019). Facile synthesis, characterization and photocatalytic activity of $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{Ag}_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_7$ heterojunction composite. *Materials Research Express*, 6(5): 055904.
- [21] Mu, C., Zhang, Y., Cui, W., Liang, Y., Zhu, Y. (2017). Removal of bisphenol A over a separation free 3D Ag_3PO_4 -graphene hydrogel via an adsorption-photocatalysis synergy. *Applied Catalysis B: Environmental*, 212: 41–49.
- [22] Zwara, J., Grabowska, E., Klimczuk, T., Lisowski, W., Zaleska-Medynska, A. (2018). Shape-dependent enhanced photocatalytic effect under visible light of Ag_3PO_4 particles. *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry*, 367: 240–252.
- [23] Martin, D.J., Umezawa, N., Chen, X., Ye, J., Tang, J. (2013). Facet engineered Ag_3PO_4 for efficient water photooxidation. *Energy & Environmental Science*, 6: 3380–3386.
- [24] Ge, M. (2014). Photodegradation of Rhodamine B and methyl orange by Ag_3PO_4 catalyst under visible light irradiation. *Chinese Journal of Catalysis*, 35(8): 1410–1417.
- [25] Guo, X., Chen, C., Yin, S., Huang, L., Qin, W. (2014). Controlled synthesis and photocatalytic properties of Ag_3PO_4 microcrystals. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 619: 293–297.
- [26] Dong, P., Yin, Y., Xu, N., Guan, R., Hou, G., Wang, Y. (2014). Facile synthesis of tetrahedral Ag_3PO_4 mesocrystals and its enhanced photocatalytic activity. *Materials Research Bulletin*, 60: 682–689.
- [27] Sulaeman, U., Suhendar, S., Diastuti, H., Riapanitra, A., Yin, S. (2018). Design of Ag_3PO_4 for highly enhanced photocatalyst using hydroxyapatite as a source of phosphate ion. *Solid State Sciences*, 86: 1–5.
- [28] Dong, L., Wang, P., Wang, S., Lei, P., Wang, Y. (2014). A simple way for Ag_3PO_4 tetrahedron and tetrapod microcrystals with high visible-light-responsive activity. *Materials Letters*, 134: 158–161.
- [29] Liu, J.K., Luo, C.X., Wang, J.D., Yang, X.H., Zhong, X.H. (2012). Controlled synthesis of silver phosphate crystals with high photocatalytic activity and bacteriostatic activity. *CrystEngComm*, 14: 8714–8721.
- [30] Chen, Z., Weilin, W., Zhengguo, Z., Xiaoming, F. (2013). High efficiency visible-light-driven $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{AgI}$ photocatalysts: Z-Scheme photocatalytic mechanism for their enhanced photocatalytic activity. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry*, 117: 19346–19352.
- [31] Chong, R., Cheng, X., Wang, B., Li, D., Chang, Z., Zhang, L. (2016). Enhanced photocatalytic activity of Ag_3PO_4 for oxygen evolution and Methylene blue degeneration: Effect of calcination temperature. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 41(4): 2575–2582.
- [32] Sadowski, J., Domagala, J.Z. (2004). Influence of defects on the lattice constant of GaMnAs. *Physical Review B*, 69(7): 7–15.
- [33] Gao, Y., Masuda, Y., Koumoto, K. (2003). Band gap energy of SrTiO_3 thin film prepared by the liquid phase deposition method. *Journal of the Korean Ceramic Society*, 40(3): 213–218.
- [34] Sulaeman, U., Nisa, I.R., Riapanitra, A., Iswanto, P., Yin, S., Sato, T. (2014). The highly active photocatalyst of silver orthophosphate under visible light irradiation for phenol oxidation. *Advanced Materials Research*, 896: 141–144.
- [35] Wang, Z., Yin, L., Zhang, M., Zhaou, G., Fei, H., Shi, H., Dai, H. (2013). Synthesis and characterization of Ag_3PO_4 /multiwalled carbon nanotube composite photocatalyst with enhanced photocatalytic activity and stability visible light. *Material Science*, 49: 1585–1593.
- [36] Khan, A., Qamart, M., Muneer, M. (2012). Synthesis of highly active visible-light-driven colloidal silver orthophosphate. *Chemistry Physic Letter*, 519–520: 54–58.
- [37] Hu, H., Jiao, Z., Yu, H., Lu, G., Ye, J., Bi, Y. (2013). Facile synthesis of tetrahedral Ag_3PO_4 submicro-crystals with enhanced photocatalytic properties. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A*, 1: 2387–2390.
- [38] Yang, Y., Guo, Y., Hu, C., Jiang, C., Wang, E. (2003). Synergistic effect of Keggin-type $[\text{X}^n\text{W}_{11}\text{O}_{39}]^{(12-n)-}$ and TiO_2 in macroporous hybrid materials $[\text{X}^n\text{W}_{11}\text{O}_{39}]^{(12-n)-}-\text{TiO}_2$ for the photocatalytic degradation of textile dyes. *Journal of Materials Chemistry*, 13: 1686–1694.
- [39] Grilla, E., Petala, A., Frontistis, Z., Konstantinou, I.K., Kondarides, D.I., Mantzavinos, D. (2018). Solar photocatalytic abatement of sulfamethoxazole over $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{WO}_3$ composites. *Applied Catalysis B: Environmental*, 231: 73–81.