



One-Pot Thermal Synthesis of g-C₃N₄/ZnO Composites for the Degradation of 5-Fluoruracil Cytostatic Drug under UV-LED Irradiation

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Table S1. Species percentages and corresponding binding energies (in brackets, eV) of pure CN, pristine ZnO and the different CN/ZnO composites determined by XPS analysis.

Sample	C1s (%)			O1s (%)	
	N-C=N	C-(N) ₃	C-N-C	O ₂ ⁻	O-H
CN	12 (284.8)	4 (286.2)	78 (288.2)	60 (532.1)	40 (533.3)
CN67/ZnO	5 (284.3)	4 (286.3)	91 (288.2)	71 (530.5)	29 (532.8)
CN50/ZnO	86 (284.8)	4 (286.2)	10 (288.7)	69 (530.5)	31 (532.0)
CN25/ZnO	85 (284.8)	5 (286.1)	10 (288.8)	68 (530.5)	32 (532.2)
CN10/ZnO	84 (284.8)	5 (286.2)	11 (288.9)	65 (530.6)	35 (532.1)
ZnO	–	–	–	62 (529.8)	38 (531.2)

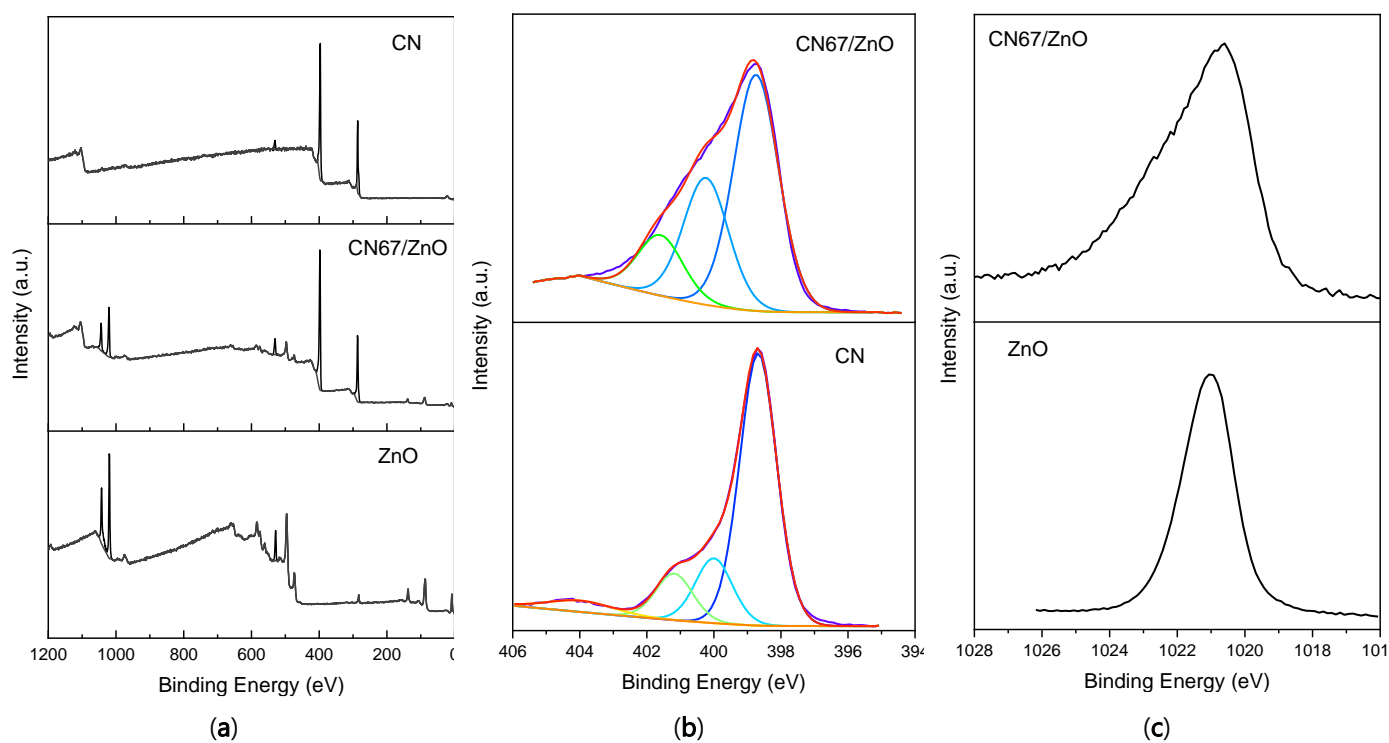


Figure S1. XPS spectra of pure CN, pristine ZnO and the CN67/ZnO composite: (a) survey, (b) N1s region and (c) Zn2p region.

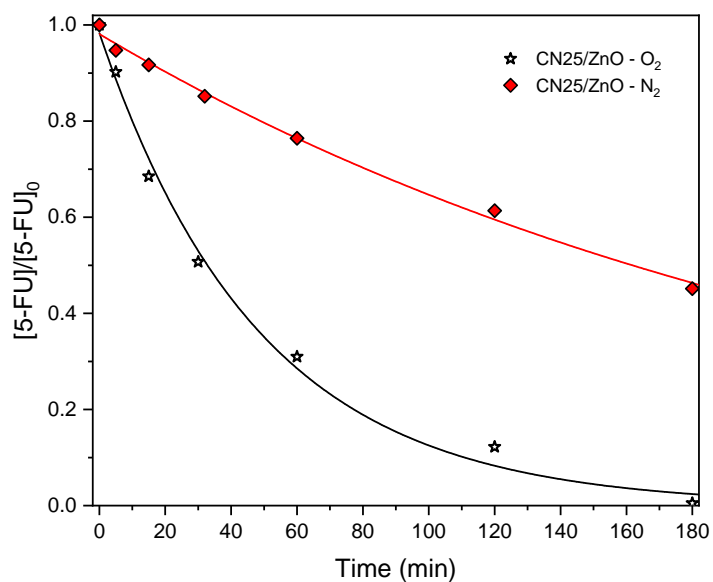


Figure S2. Photocatalytic degradation of 5-FU with different purge gas (O_2 and N_2) for the CN25/ZnO composite.