Supplementary Information

A Facile Method of Activating Graphitic Carbon Nitride for Enhanced Photocatalytic Activity

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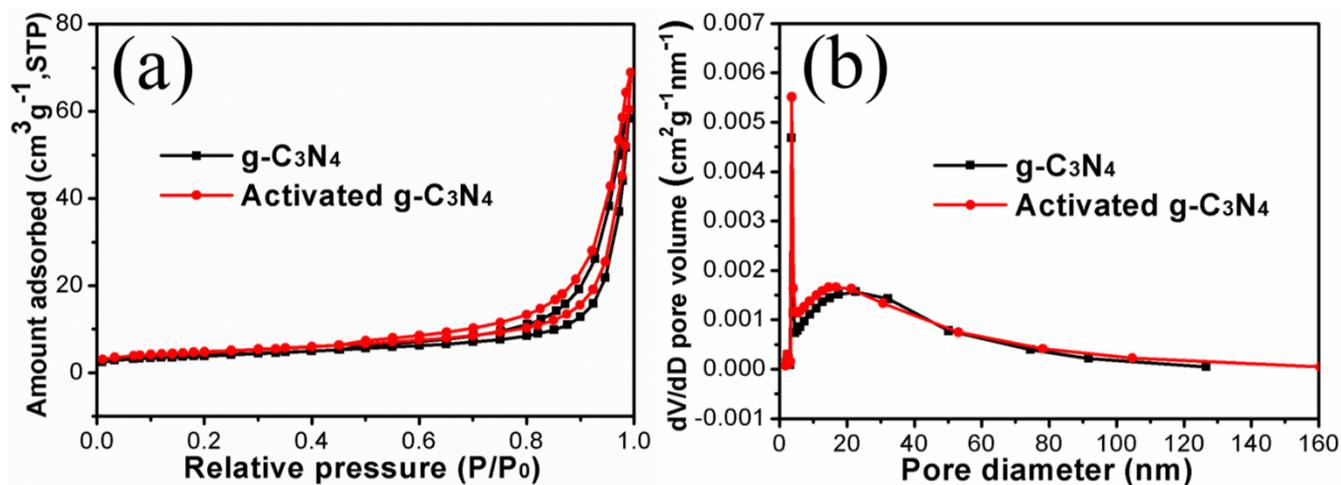
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Figure S1. (a) N_2 adsorption–desorption isotherms and (b) pore size distributions of g-C_3N_4 and activated g-C_3N_4.
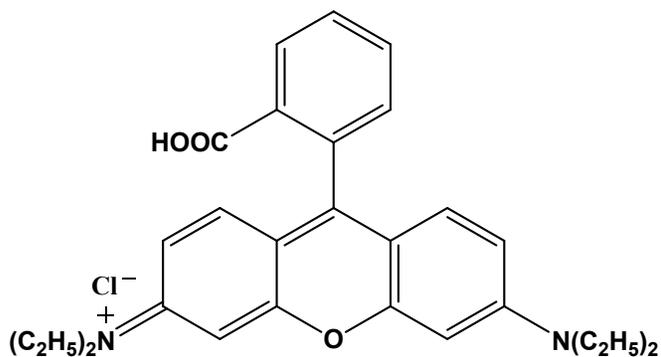
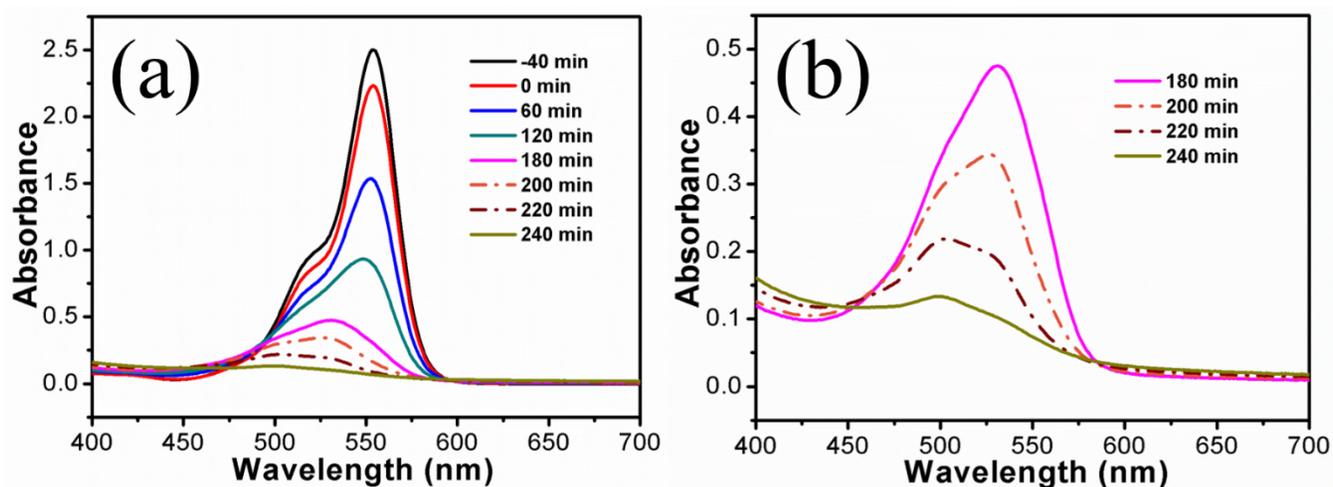**Figure S2.** Molecular formula of Rhodamine B.

Figure S3. Temporal UV-visible adsorption spectral changes for the RhB solution during the photocatalytic degradation reactions of g-C_3N_4 during (a) -40-240 min and (b) 180-240 min.
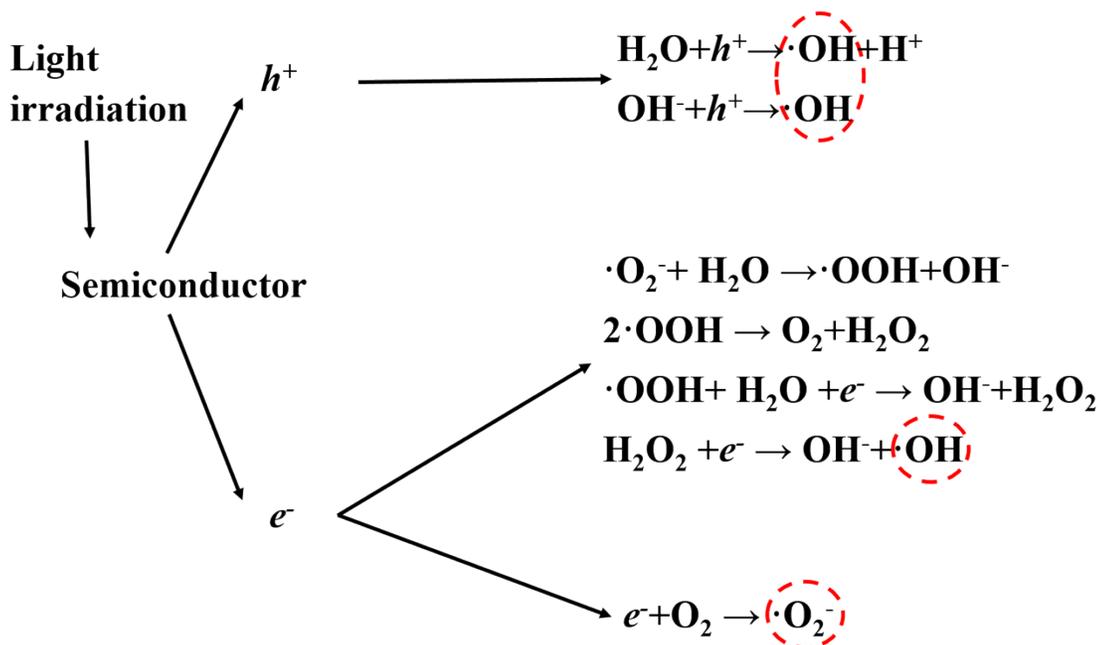

Figure S4. Summary of photocatalytic mechanism.

Table S1. Commonly used scavengers for different species.

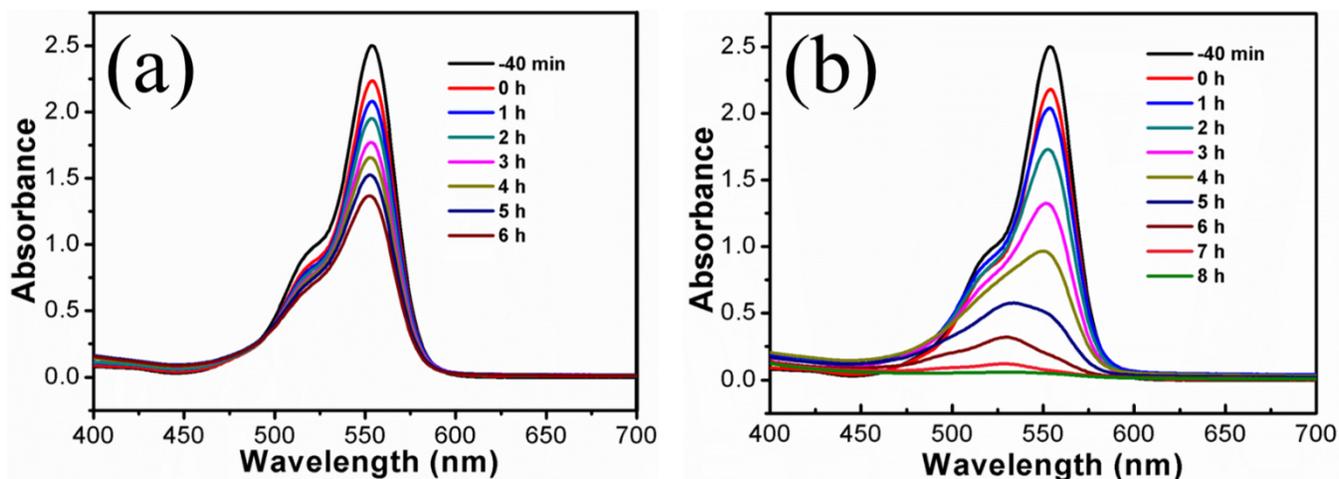| Species	Commonly used scavengers
h^+	Triethanolamine (TEOA), Ammonium oxalate, EDTA–Na
e^-	Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)
·OH radical	Isopropanol, n-butyl alcohol
·O_2^- radical	Nitrogen (N_2), Benzoquinone

Figure S5. Temporal UV-visible adsorption spectral changes for the RhB solution during the photocatalytic degradation reactions via the activated g-C_3N_4 including (a) 2 mmol of TEOA (b) 0.5 mmol of TEOA.
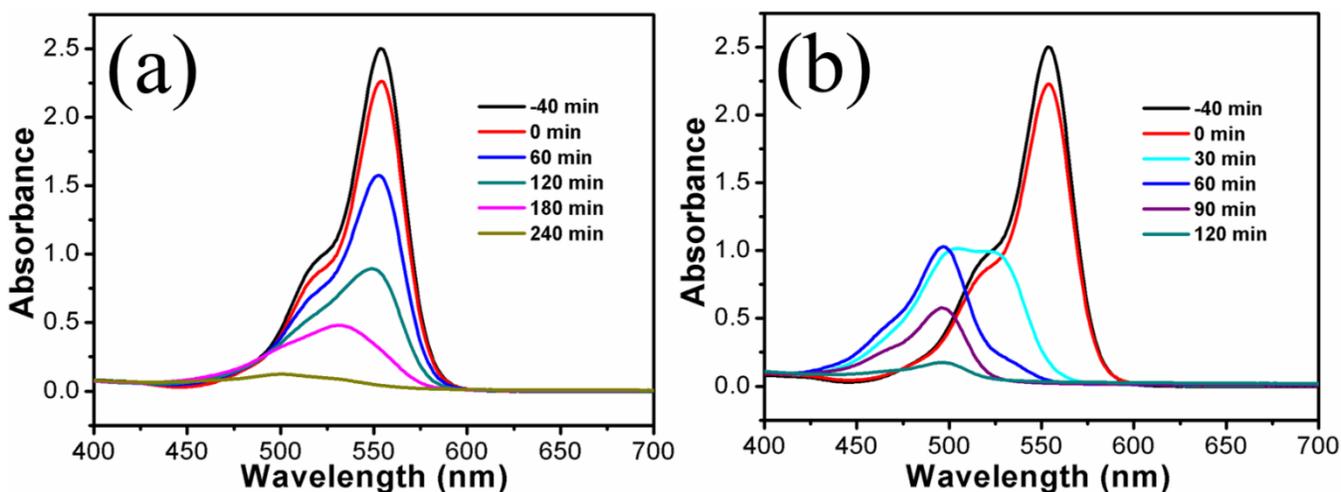

Figure S6. Temporal UV-visible adsorption spectral changes for the RhB solution including 2 mmol n-butanol during the photocatalytic degradation reactions of (a) g-C_3N_4 and (b) activated g-C_3N_4.
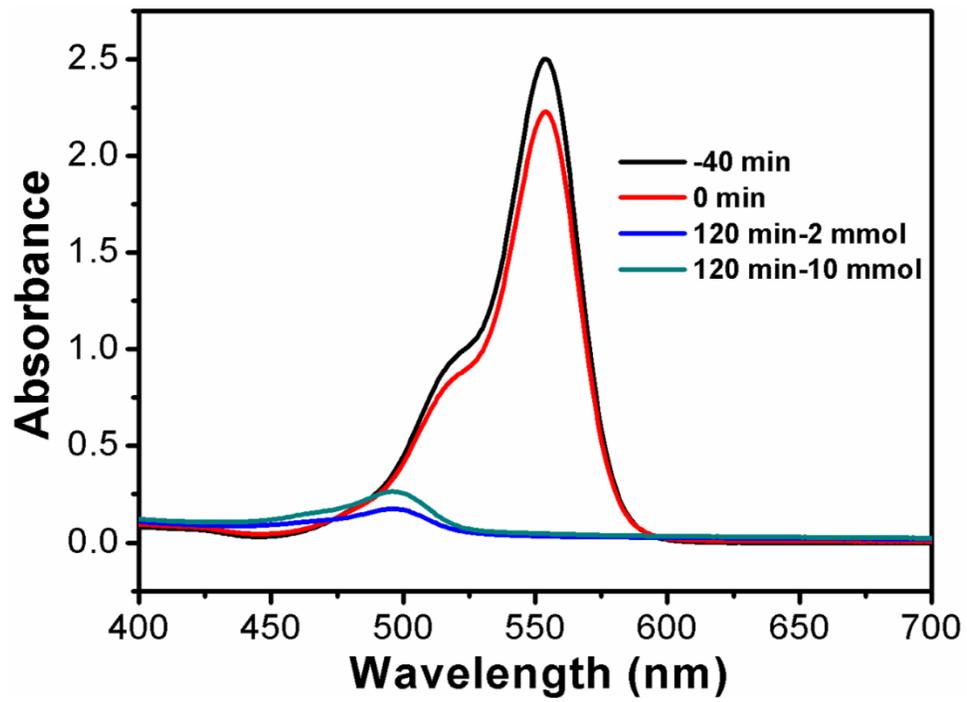
Figure S7. Temporal UV-visible adsorption spectral changes for the RhB solution during the photocatalytic degradation reactions of activated g-C$_3$N$_4$ including different content n-butanol.