

**Preparation of an ultrathin 2D/2D rGO/g-C₃N₄ nanocomposite with
enhanced visible-light-driven photocatalytic performance**

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Fig. S1 shows the schematic diagram of the photoreactor for CO₂ photoreduction. The pressure of the photoreactor can be well controlled by the intake-pipe, exhaust-pipe and pressure gage.

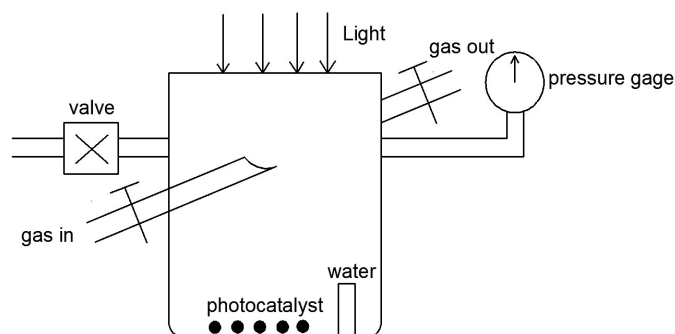


Fig. S1 Schematic diagram of the photoreactor.

Fig. S2 displays the UV-Vis spectrum of the 400 nm cutoff filter. It can be observed that there is no UV light in the spectrum.

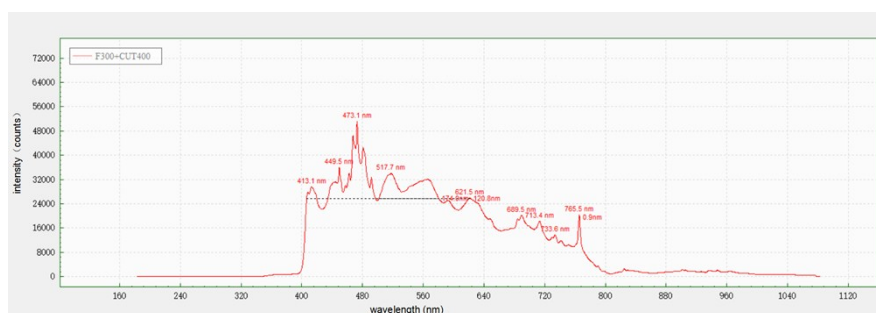


Fig. S2 UV-Vis spectrum of the 400 nm cutoff filter.

Fig. S3 shows the N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the g-C₃N₄ bulks, ultrathin g-C₃N₄ nanosheets, and 3rGO/g-C₃N₄ nanocomposite. It is obvious that the adsorption-desorption isotherms of different samples follows the sequence: ultrathin g-C₃N₄ nanosheets > 3rGO/g-C₃N₄ > g-C₃N₄ bulks, which is consistent with the surface area data.

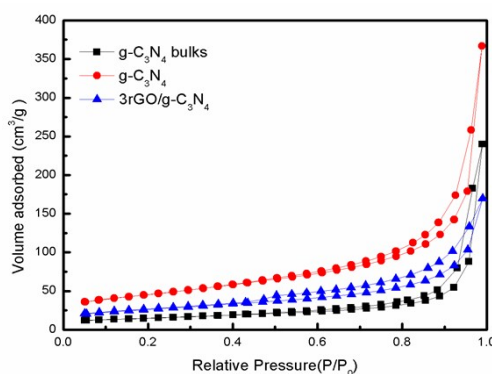


Fig. S3 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of g-C₃N₄ bulks, ultrathin g-C₃N₄ nanosheets, and 3rGO/g-C₃N₄.

Fig. S4 displays the absorbance spectra of MO solution during photocatalytic reaction using pure g-C₃N₄ nanosheets and 3rGO/g-C₃N₄ nanocomposite as photocatalysts. The arrows demonstrate the decline of MO absorbance peak intensity

over time. It is obvious that the absorbance peak intensity of MO solution at 464nm over 3rGO/g-C₃N₄ nanocomposite decreases more quickly than that of pure g-C₃N₄, indicating the higher photocatalytic activity of 3rGO/g-C₃N₄.

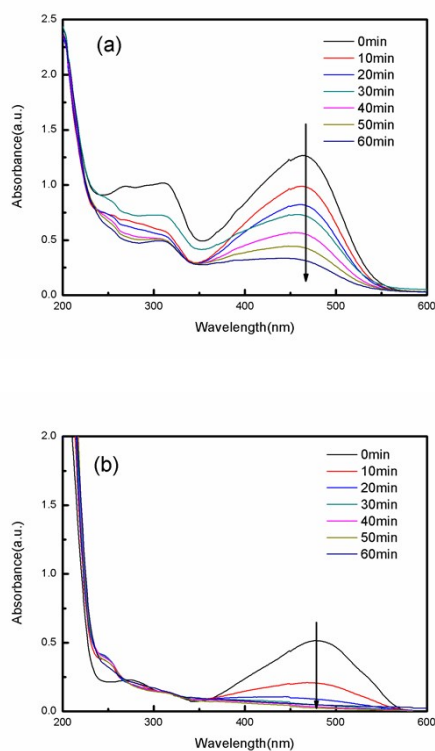


Fig. S4 The absorbance spectra of MO solution during photocatalytic reaction using ultrathin g-C₃N₄ (a) and 3rGO/g-C₃N₄ (b) as photocatalysts.