

Supporting Information (SI)

Effect of Layers on the Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution in Dion-Jacobson Layered-Tantalum Perovskites

Peng Wang^{a,b,#}, Wenqian Chen^{a,b,#,*}, Zihan Wang^{a,b}, Ya Tang^{c,*}, Wenyan Shi^{a,b}, Liang Tang^{a,b*}

- a. Key Laboratory of Organic Compound Pollution Control Engineering, Ministry of Education, Shanghai 200444, PR China.
- b. School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, PR China.
- c. Department of Chemistry, School of Science, Shanghai University, No. 99, Shangda Roda, Baoshan District, Shanghai, China

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Wenqian Chen (email: wenqianchen@shu.edu.cn, tangya0709@shu.edu.cn, tang1liang@shu.edu.cn).

Table S1. Atomic composition of all samples was determined by SEM-EDS.

Samples	Atomic ratios		
	K/Ta	La/Ta	Ca/Ta
LaTaO ₄	-	0.98(±0.05)	-
KLaTa ₂ O ₇	0.43(±0.01)	0.59(±0.05)	-
KCa ₂ Ta ₃ O ₁₀	0.34(±0.01)	-	0.67(±0.04)

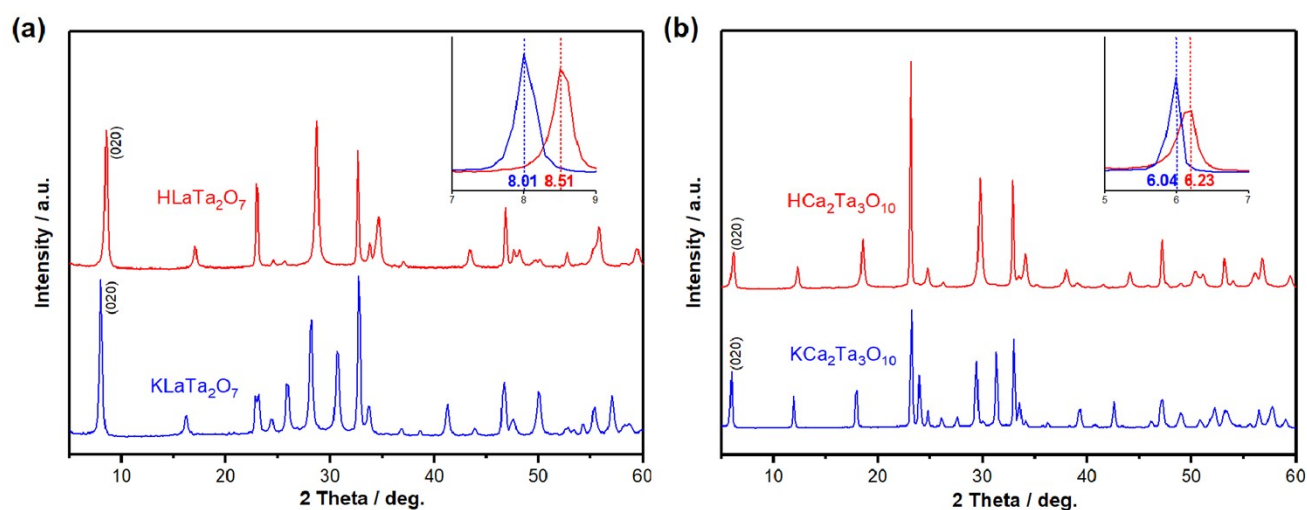


Fig. S1 XRD patterns of (a) HLaTa₂O₇ and (b) HCa₂Ta₃O₁₀ protonated perovskites. For comparison, XRD patterns of KLaTa₂O₇ and KCa₂Ta₃O₁₀ were also given, and in brackets are given (hkl) Miller index.

Table S2. The hydrogen evolution yield and quantum efficiency of the samples.

Samples	H ₂ evolution amount in 3 h (μmol)	Quantum efficiency (%)
LaTaO ₄	12.89	0.006
KLaTa ₂ O ₇	506.97	0.26
KCa ₂ Ta ₃ O ₁₀	298.62	0.15

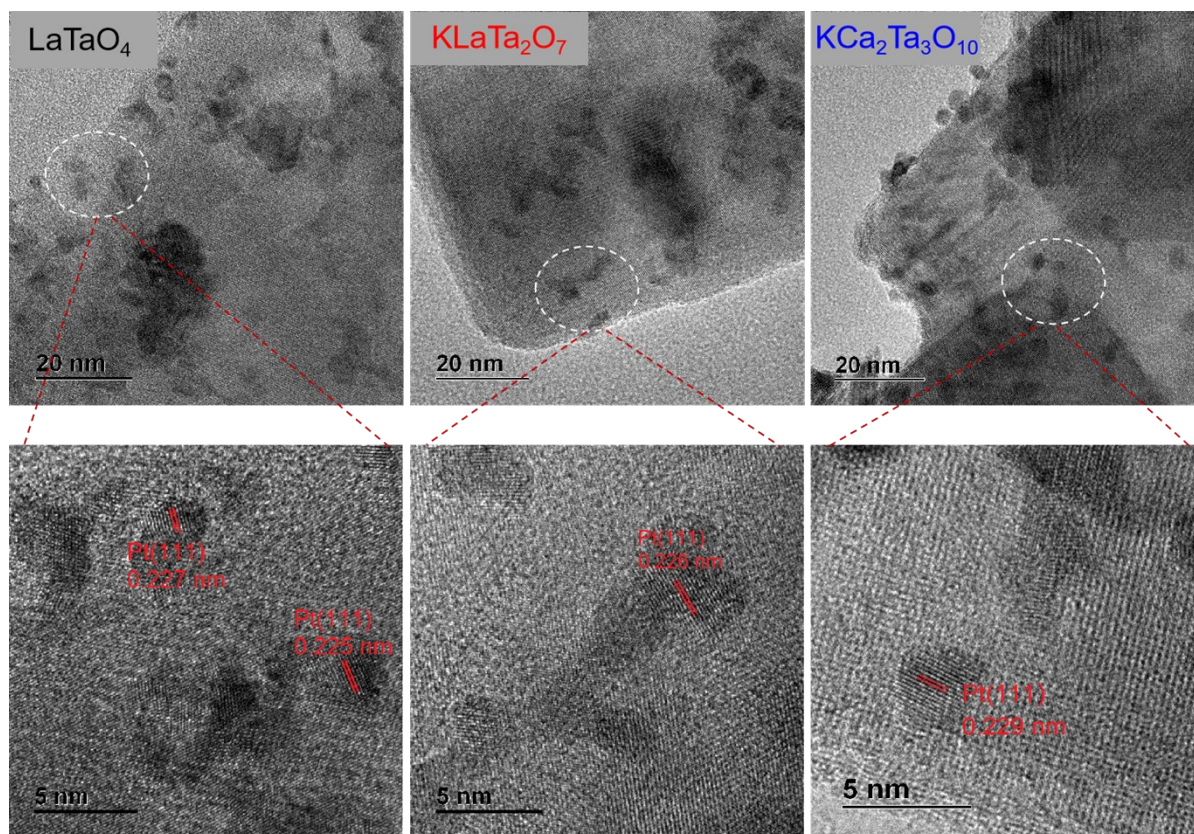
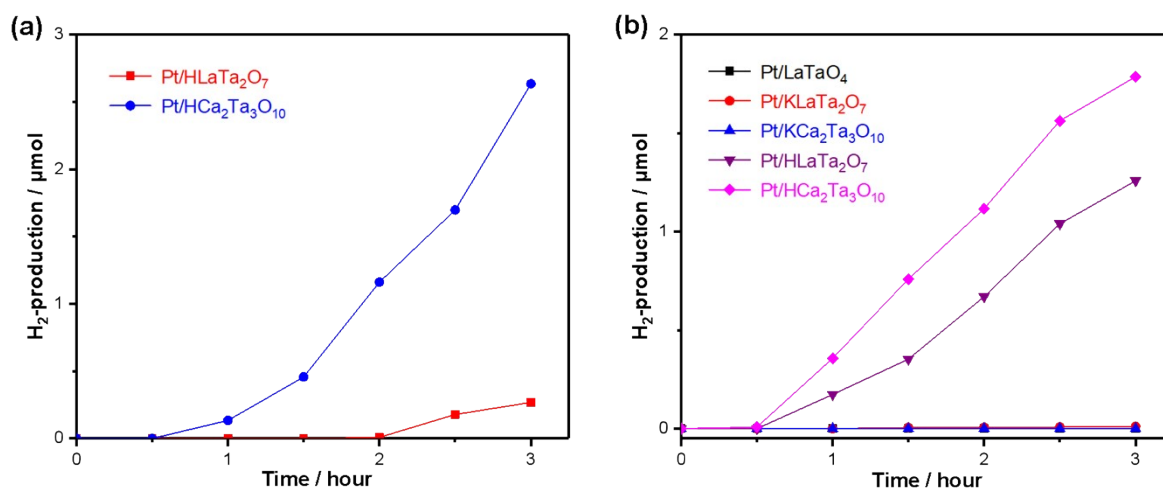


Fig. S2 TEM images of Pt/LaTaO₄, Pt/KLaTa₂O₇, and Pt/KCa₂Ta₃O₁₀ photocatalysts.

Table S3. Atomic percentage of Pt-loaded samples before and after H₂ evolution reaction was determined by SEM-EDS.

Samples	Atomic percentage		
	K	La or Ca	Ta
Pt/KLaTa ₂ O ₇	10.83	9.78	22.75
Pt/KLaTa ₂ O ₇ -after	2.57	11.15	20.79
Pt/KCa ₂ Ta ₃ O ₁₀	6.13	13.84	22.56
Pt/KCa ₂ Ta ₃ O ₁₀ -after	2.06	13.50	22.51

**Fig. S3** (a) Time courses of photocatalytic H₂ evolution over Pt/HLaTa₂O₇, and Pt/HCa₂Ta₃O₁₀. Reaction conditions: fresh catalyst, 50 mg; reaction solution, 20 vol % aqueous methanol solution (pH ≈ 2.5, 100 mL); light source, 300 W Xe lamp (λ ≥ 350 nm). (b) Time courses of H₂ evolution over Pt/LaTaO₄, Pt/KLaTa₂O₇, Pt/KCa₂Ta₃O₁₀, Pt/HLaTa₂O₇, and Pt/HCa₂Ta₃O₁₀. Reaction conditions: catalyst, 50 mg; reaction solution, 5 mmol NaI solution (pH ≈ 2.5, 100 mL); light source, 300 W Xe lamp (λ ≥ 350 nm).

Supporting Information (SI)

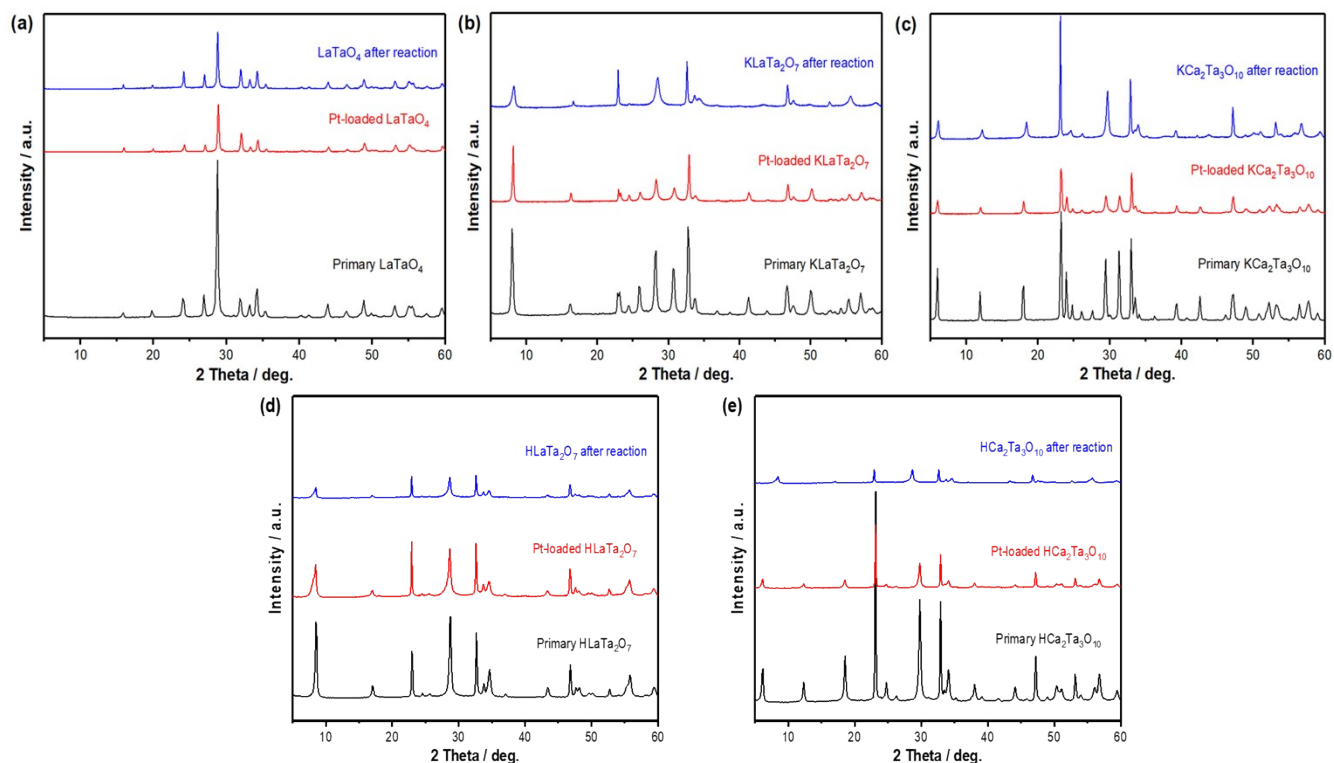


Fig. S4 XRD patterns of the Pt-loaded samples, along with patterns of samples before and after H₂ evolution reactions in 20 vol % aqueous methanol solution. (a) LaTaO₄, (b) KLaTa₂O₇, (c) KCa₂Ta₃O₁₀, (d) HLaTa₂O₇, (e) HCa₂Ta₃O₁₀.

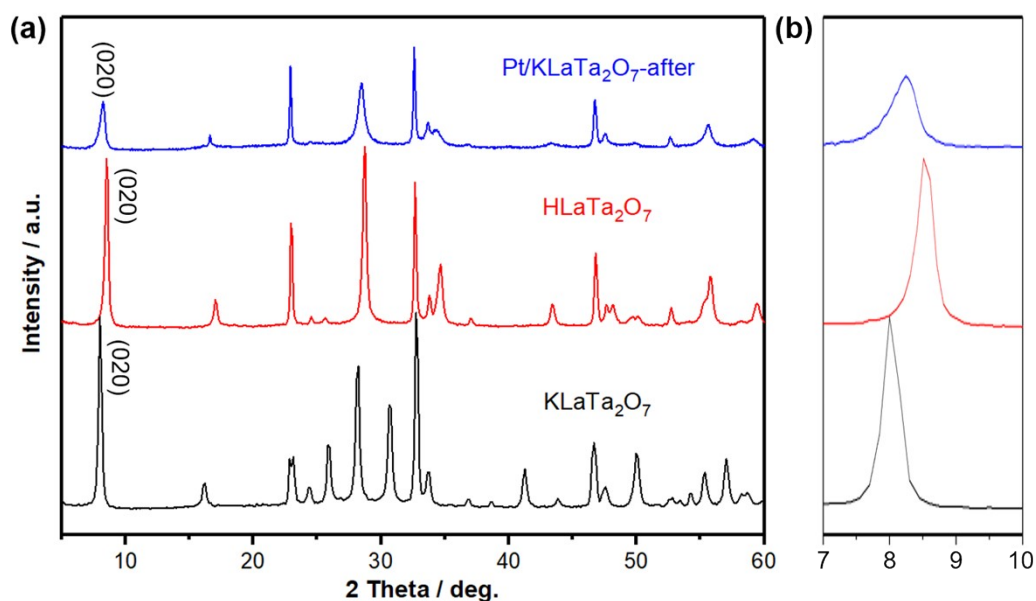


Fig. S5 (a) XRD patterns of KLaTa₂O₇, HLaTa₂O₇, along with pattern of Pt/KLaTa₂O₇ after H₂ evolution reaction in 20 vol % aqueous methanol solution (pH ≈ 2.5). (b) Enlarged XRD patterns at 2θ = 7-10°.

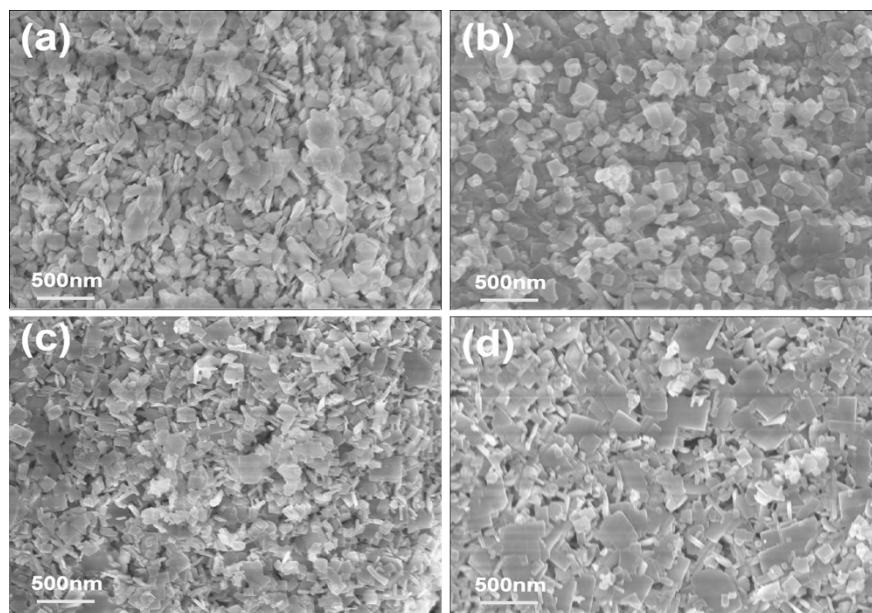


Fig. S6 SEM images of (a) Pt/KLaTa₂O₇, (b) Pt/KLaTa₂O₇ after H₂ evolution reaction, (c) Pt/KCa₂Ta₃O₁₀, (d) Pt/KCa₂Ta₃O₁₀ after H₂ evolution reaction.

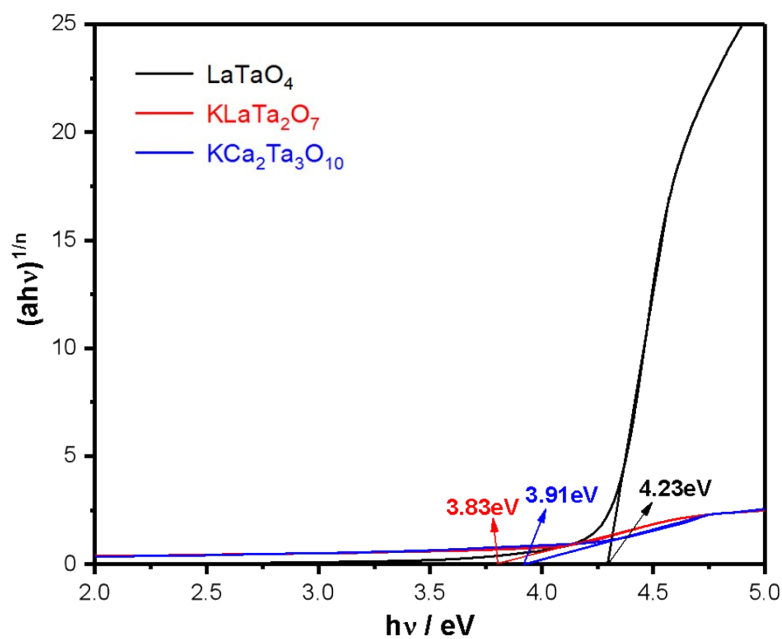


Fig. S7 Tauc plot of direct-band gap semiconductor LaTaO₄ and indirect-band gap semiconductors KLaTa₂O₇, KCa₂Ta₃O₁₀.

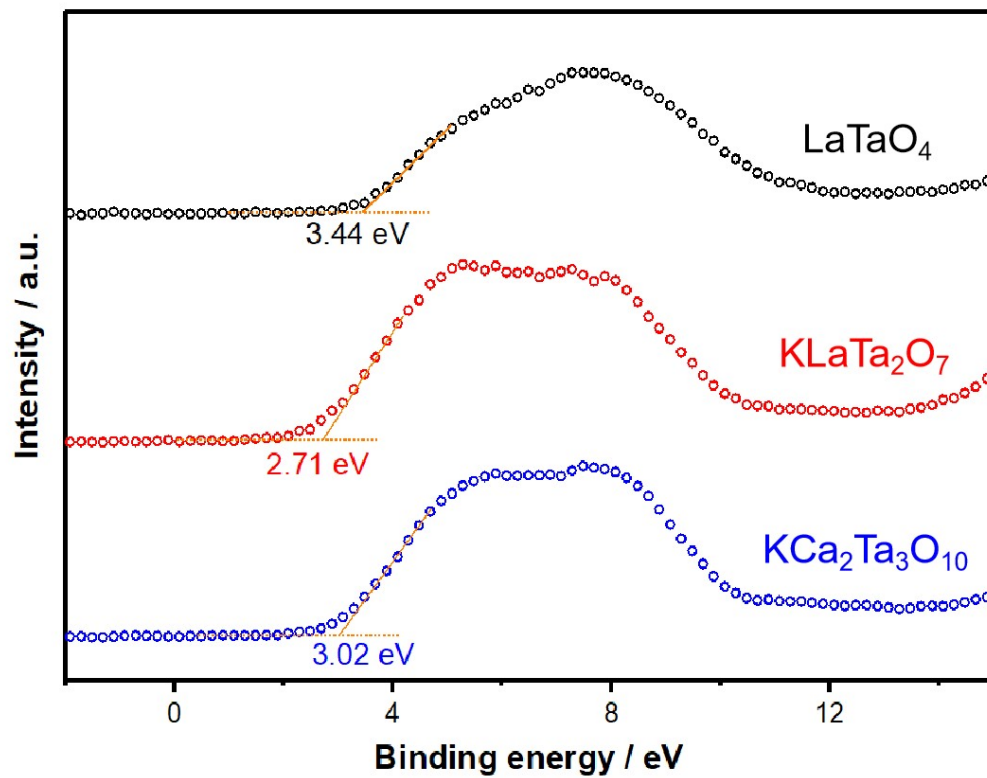


Fig. S8 VB-XPS spectra of LaTaO₄, KLaTa₂O₇, and KCa₂Ta₃O₁₀.