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Promoting Hydrogen Evolution of g-C₃N₄ Based Photocatalyst by Indium and Phosphorus Co-doping

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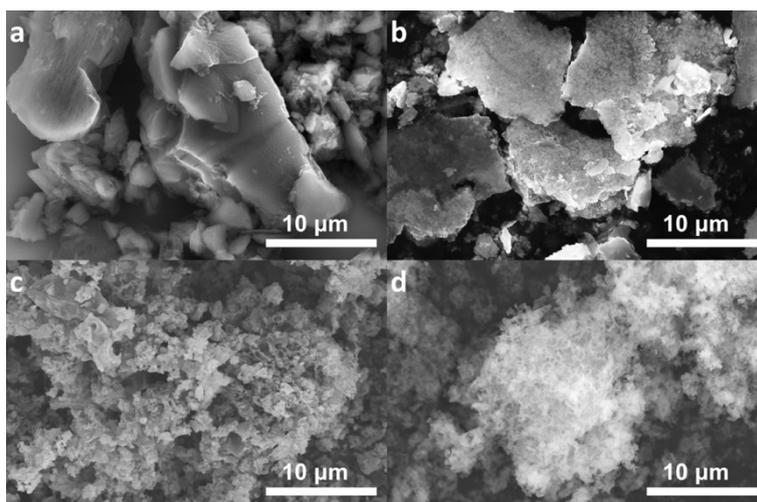


Fig. S1 SEM images of (a) g-C₃N₄, (b) In-g-C₃N₄, (c) P-g-C₃N₄ and (d) In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalysts. The g-C₃N₄ and In-g-C₃N₄ photocatalysts showed the similar sheet-like structure, which was absent in the images of the P-g-C₃N₄ and In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalysts, meaning the doping of indium have little effect on the layered structure and the doping of phosphorus destroy the layered structure to some extent.

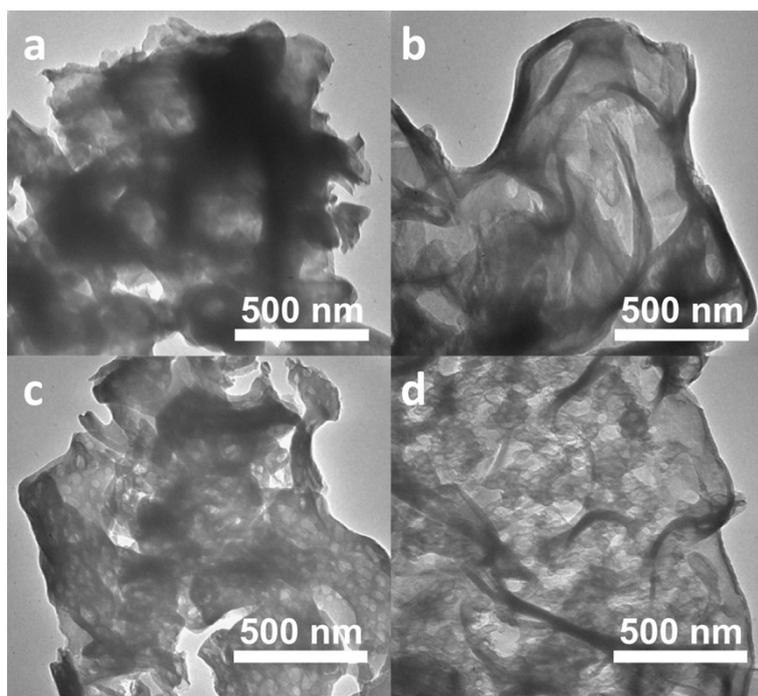


Fig. S2 TEM images of (a) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, (b) $\text{In-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$, (c) $\text{P-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and (d) $\text{In,P-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalysts. The typical two-dimensional sheet-like structure of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ was observable for all the photocatalysts, meaning remaining of the layered structure upon the indium and/or phosphorus doping, consistent with the XRD results (see Fig. 2 in the text).

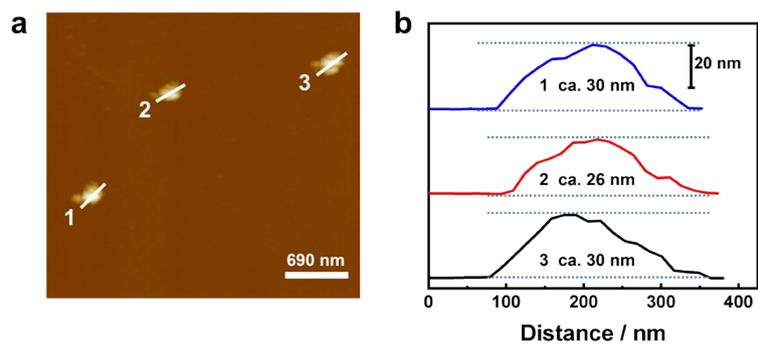


Fig. S3 (a) Tapping-mode AFM image of the In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalyst deposited on silicon wafer substrate and (b) Variation in height of the photocatalyst along the labeled lines. Lateral dimension of the photocatalyst was measured to be ca. 280 nm and its thickness was determined to be ca. 28 nm.

Table S1 Contents of C and N elements and the corresponding molar ratio of C and N in the g-C₃N₄, P-g-C₃N₄, In-g-C₃N₄ and In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalysts.

Photocatalyst	C (wt.%)	N (wt.%)	C/N (mol/mol)
g-C ₃ N ₄	33.83	54.96	0.7181
P-g-C ₃ N ₄	22.87	41.31	0.6458
In-g-C ₃ N ₄	32.23	52.79	0.7123
In,P-g-C ₃ N ₄	28.46	51.67	0.6426

Table S2 Comparison in quantum efficiency (QE) of different g-C₃N₄-based photocatalysts and the standard photocatalysts (Degussa P25 and CdS) at the monochromatic irradiation wavelength of 420 nm.

Catalyst	Doped element	Quantum efficiency (%)	Ref.
In-g-C ₃ N ₄	In ³⁺	6.79	Ref. 18 in the text
Zn-g-C ₃ N ₄	Zn ²⁺	3.20	Ref. 34 in the text
I-g-C ₃ N ₄	I	2.40	Ref. 35 in the text
P-g-C ₃ N ₄	P	3.56	Ref. 36 in the text
Na,P-g-C ₃ N ₄	Na ⁺ ,P	6.80	Ref. 17 in the text
In,P-g-C₃N₄	In,P	8.02	This work
P25	--	--	Ref. 32 in the text
CdS	--	0.38	Ref. 33 in the text

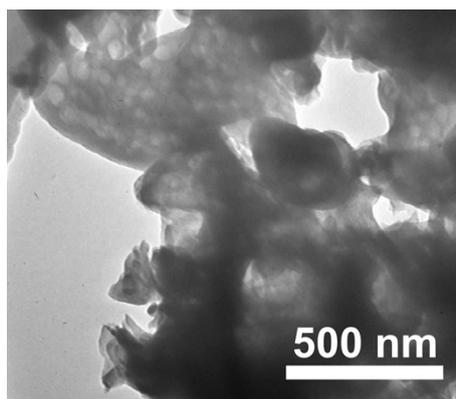


Fig. S4 TEM image of the In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalyst after four cycles of the H₂ generation reaction. No obvious changes in morphology of the In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalyst could be observed after the reaction (see Fig. S2 for comparison).

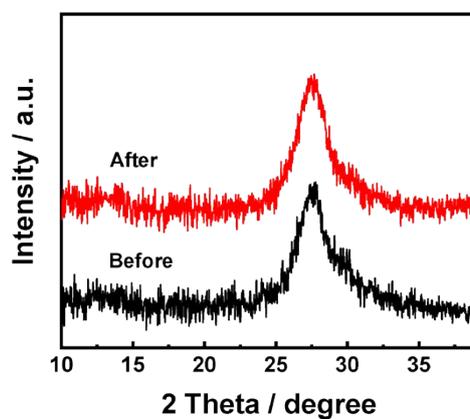


Fig. S5 Comparison in XRD patterns of the In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalyst before (black) and after (red) four cycles of the H₂ generation reaction. There were almost no differences in position and intensity of XRD peaks for the photocatalyst before and after the reaction.

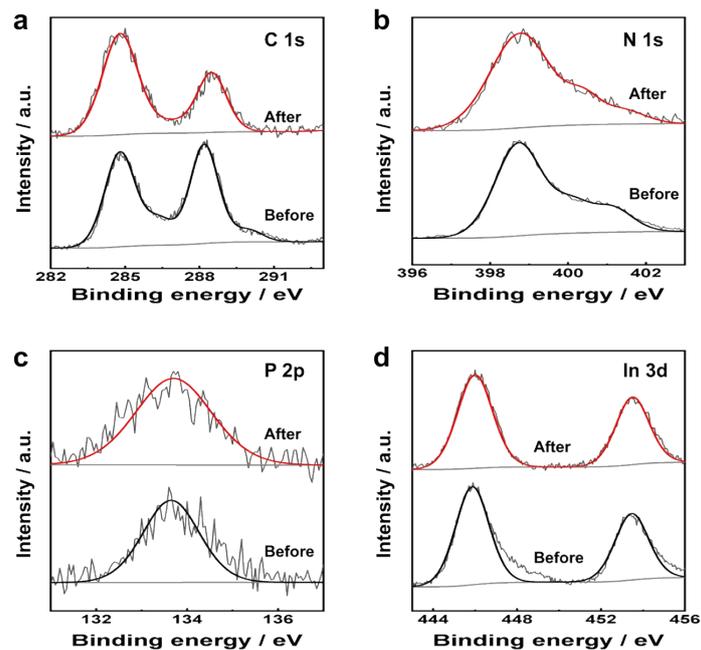


Fig. S6 Comparison in high resolution (a) C 1s, (b) N 1s, (c) P 2p, and (d) In 3d XPS spectra of the In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalyst before (black) and after (red) four cycles of the H₂ generation reaction. There were almost no changes in XPS spectra of the photocatalyst before and after the reaction.

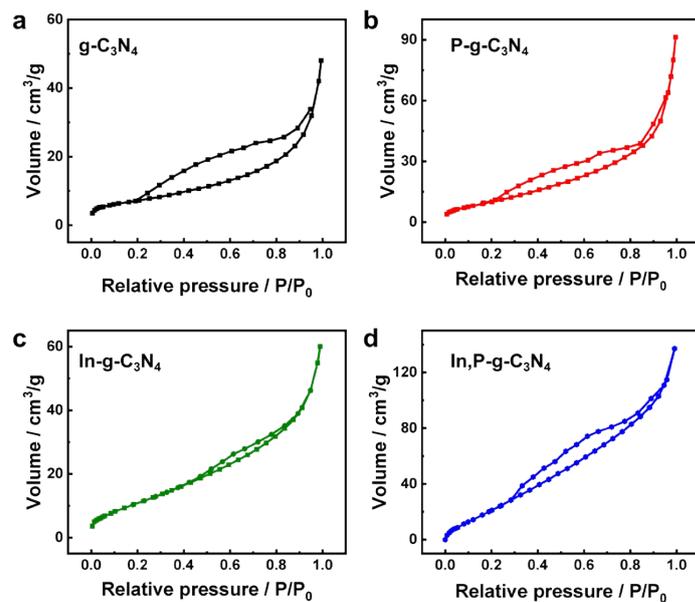


Fig. S7 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of the (a) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, (b) $\text{P-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$, (c) $\text{In-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and (d) $\text{In,P-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalysts (see Table S3 for the derived surface areas and pore volumes).

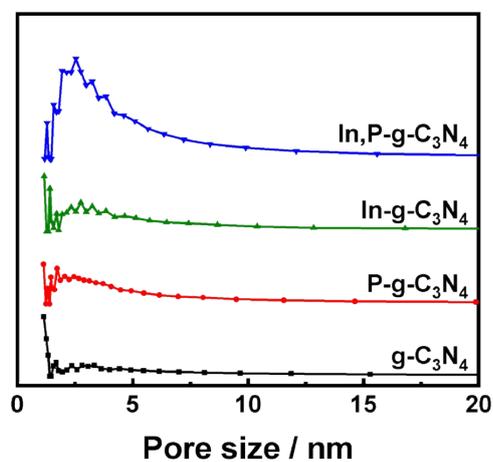


Fig. S8 Size distribution curves of the $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{P-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{In-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and $\text{In,P-g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalysts (see Table S3 for the derived average pore sizes).

Table S3 Surface areas, pore volumes and average pore sizes of the g-C₃N₄, P-g-C₃N₄, In-g-C₃N₄ and In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalysts.

Sample	Surface area (m ² ·g ⁻¹)	Pore volume (cm ³ ·g ⁻¹)	Average pore size (nm)
g-C ₃ N ₄	24.91	0.07	1.65
P-g-C ₃ N ₄	37.05	0.14	2.46
In-g-C ₃ N ₄	34.81	0.09	2.27
In,P-g-C ₃ N ₄	73.57	0.21	2.77

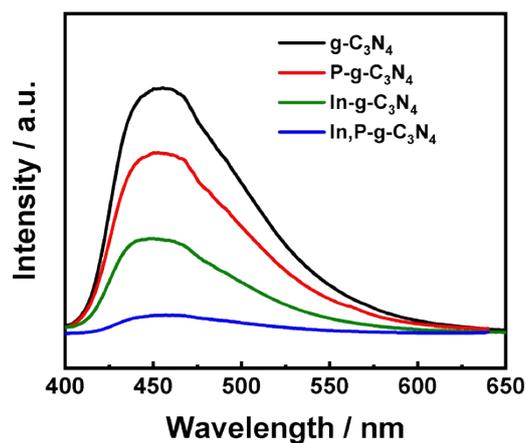


Fig. S9 Photoluminescence spectra of the g-C₃N₄, P-g-C₃N₄, In-g-C₃N₄ and In,P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalysts. Intensity of the emission peak of g-C₃N₄ at 452 nm decreased upon the doping of indium or phosphorus, indicating the indium or phosphorus doping is effective to suppress the recombination of photogenerated electron-hole pairs. The emission was weakened greatly in the In,P-g-C₃N₄, implying the synergistic effect of In and P doping on improving the separation efficiency of photogenerated charge carriers.

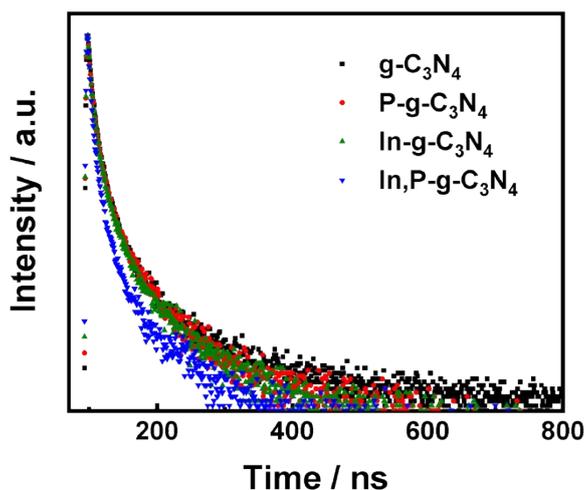


Fig. S10 Time-resolved photoluminescence decay spectra of the $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $P\text{-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{In-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and $\text{In,P-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalysts. The triexponential decay function was utilized to fit the curves (see Table S4 for the fitting results).

Table S4. Room temperature transient fluorescence decay of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $P\text{-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{In-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and $\text{In,P-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ catalysts.

Samples	Parameters	Lifetime (ns)	Relative percentage (%)	Average lifetime (ns)
$g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$	τ_1	9.11	38.25	3.34
	τ_2	63.48	10.92	
	τ_3	1.98	50.83	
$P\text{-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$	τ_1	9.08	38.01	3.14
	τ_2	62.02	11.98	
	τ_3	1.82	50.00	
$\text{In-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$	τ_1	8.11	38.90	2.90
	τ_2	57.02	12.16	
	τ_3	1.66	48.94	
$\text{In,P-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$	τ_1	6.05	33.27	1.95
	τ_2	49.27	10.30	
	τ_3	1.24	56.43	

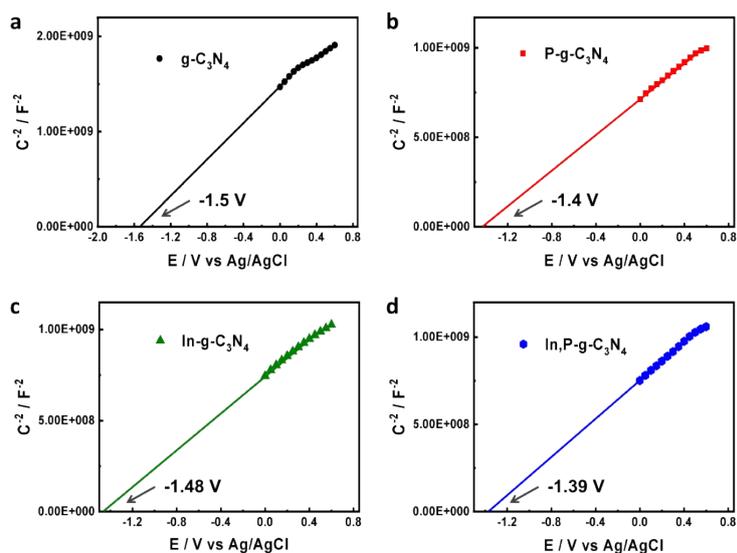


Fig. S11 Mott-Schottky plots of the (a) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, (b) $P\text{-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, (c) $\text{In-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and (d) $\text{In,P-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalysts. According to the X intercepts at the tangents of plots, flat band potentials (E_{fb}) of the $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $P\text{-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{In-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and $\text{In,P-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalysts were derived to be -1.50, -1.40, -1.48 and -1.39 V (vs. Ag/AgCl), and -0.91, -0.81, -0.89 and -0.80 V (vs. NHE, pH=0), respectively (see Ref. 32 in the text). By assuming the conduction band minimum (CBM) of the n-type semiconductor be 0.1 V more negative than the E_{fb} values (see Ref. 32 in the text), the corresponding CBM potentials of the $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $P\text{-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{In-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and $\text{In,P-}g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalysts were thus derived to be -1.01, -0.91, -0.99 and -0.90 V (vs. NHE, pH=0), respectively.

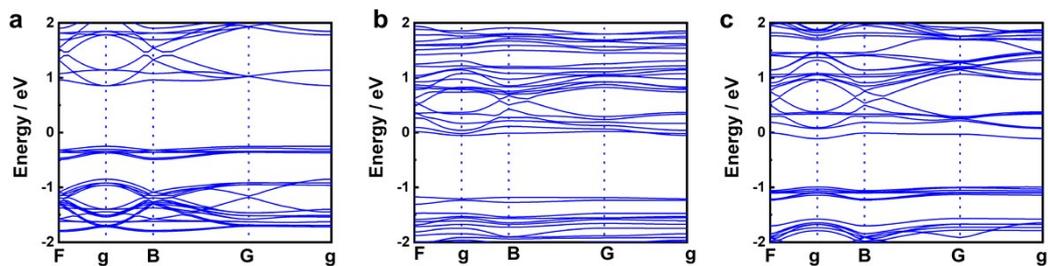


Fig. S12 The calculated band structures of the (a) g-C₃N₄, (b) In-g-C₃N₄ and (c) P-g-C₃N₄ photocatalysts. The corresponding total density of states (TDOS) and projected density of states (pDOS) contributed by orbitals of the constituent atoms were shown in Fig.7 in the text.