

Supporting Information

Bimetallic Zeolite-imidazole framework-based heterostructure with enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen production activity

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4. Supporting Figures

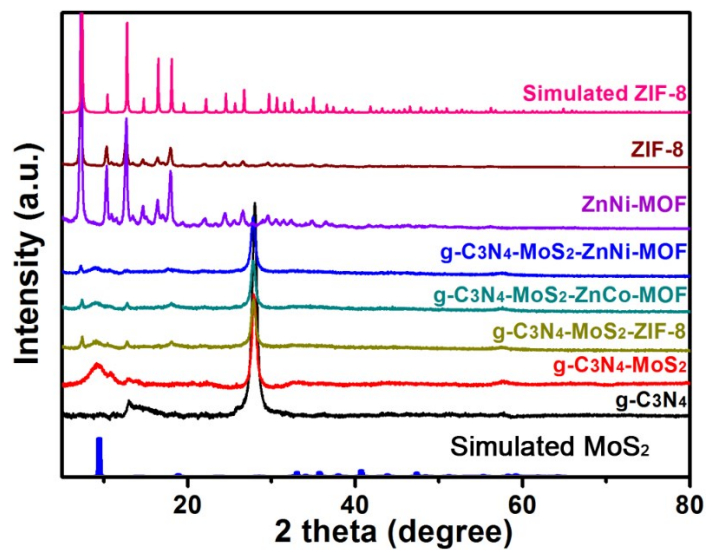


Fig. S1. PXRD patterns of the g-C₃N₄-MoS₂, ZnM-ZIFs and g-C₃N₄-MoS₂-ZnM-ZIFs heterostructures

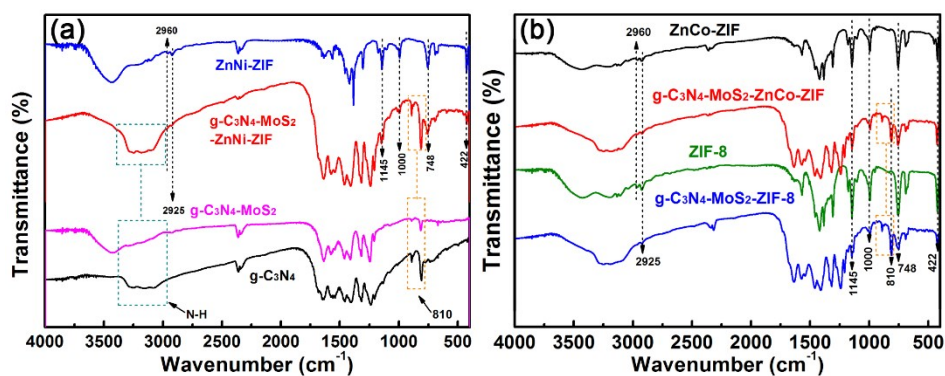


Fig. S2. The (a) FTIR analysis of the ZnNi-ZIF and its heterostructure, (b) ZIF-8, ZnCo-ZIF and their heterostructures.

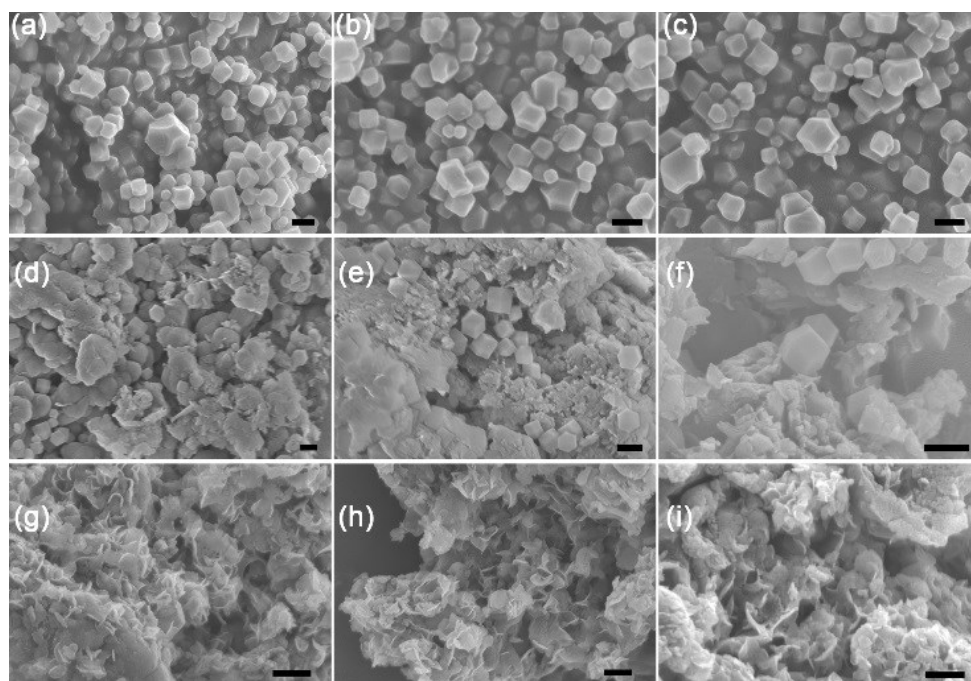


Fig. S3. The SEM images (Scale bar of 500 nm) of (a) ZIF-8, (b) ZnCo-ZIF, (c) ZnNi-ZIF, (d) g-C₃N₄-ZIF-8, (e) g-C₃N₄-ZnCo-ZIF, (f) g-C₃N₄-ZnNi-ZIF, (g) g-C₃N₄-MoS₂-ZIF-8, (h) g-C₃N₄-MoS₂-ZnCo-ZIF and (i) g-C₃N₄-MoS₂-ZnNi-ZIF.

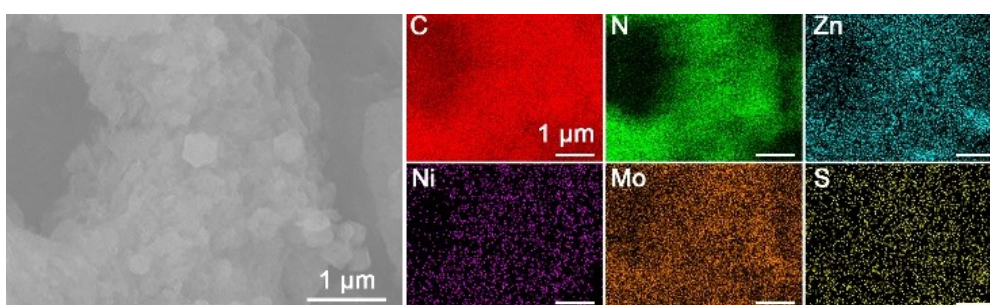


Fig. S4. The elemental mapping of the g-C₃N₄-MoS₂-ZnNi-ZIF.

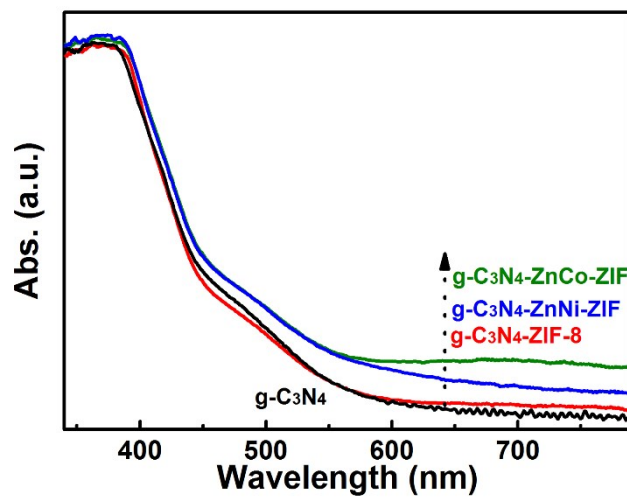


Fig. S5. The UV-vis diffuse reflection spectra of g-C₃N₄ and g-C₃N₄-ZnM-ZIF heterostructures.

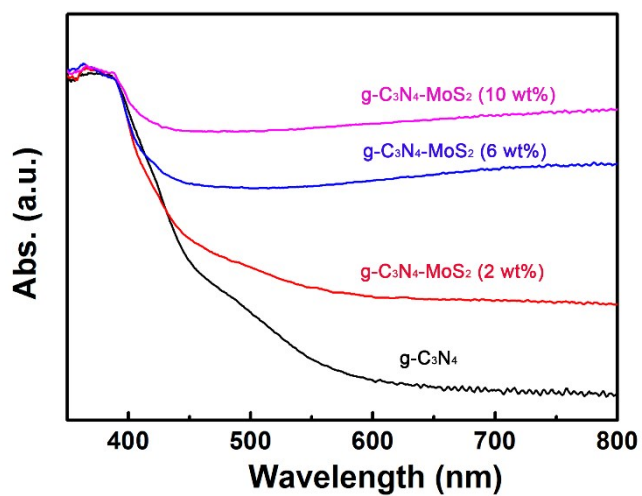


Fig. S6. The UV-vis diffuse reflection spectra of g-C₃N₄-MoS₂ heterostructures.

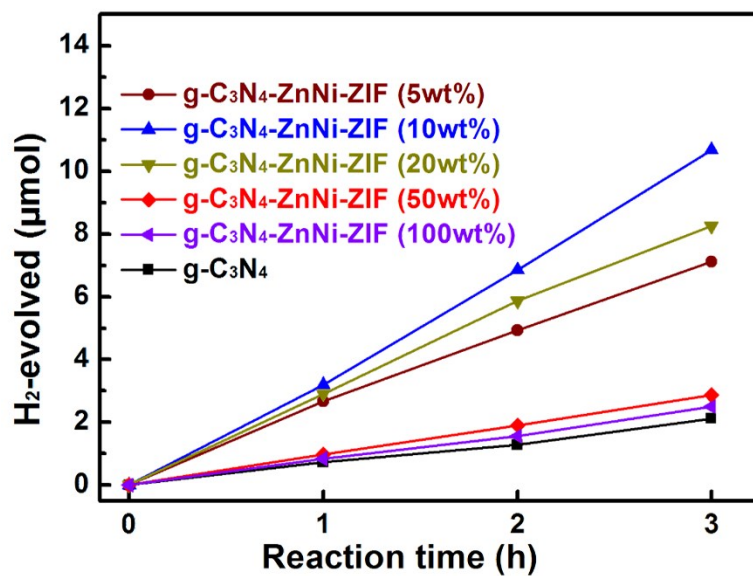


Fig. S7. The photocatalytic H₂-production activities of g-C₃N₄-ZnNi-ZIF with different content of ZnNi-ZIF UV-visible light irradiation.

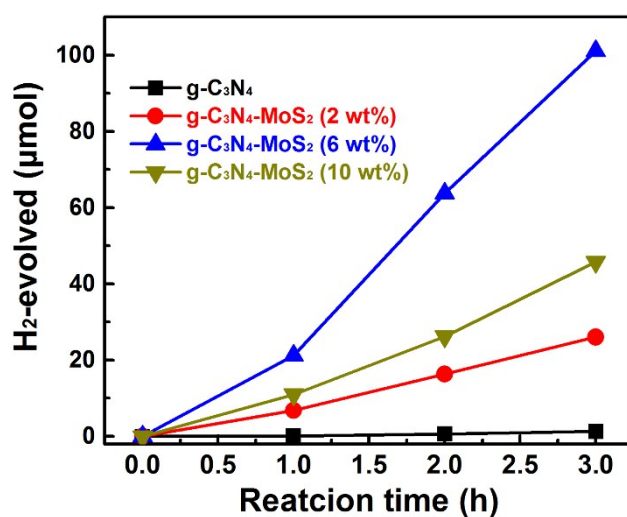


Fig. S8. Time dependent of photocatalytic hydrogen production activity of g-C₃N₄-MoS₂ heterostructures.

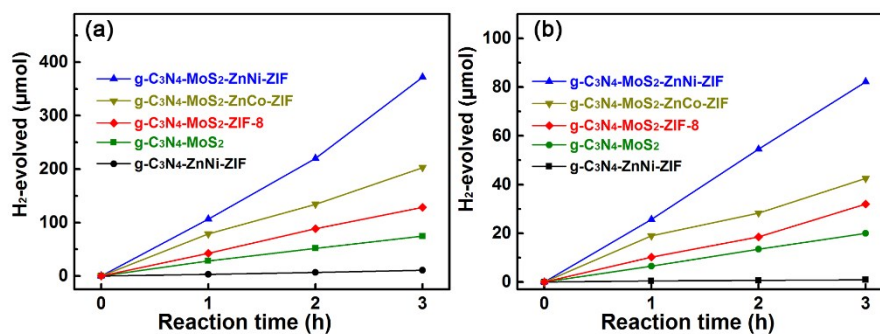


Fig. S9. Effect of the adoption of MoS₂ and g-C₃N₄ on the photocatalytic activity of ZnM-ZIFs under (a) UV-visible and (b) visible light irradiation.

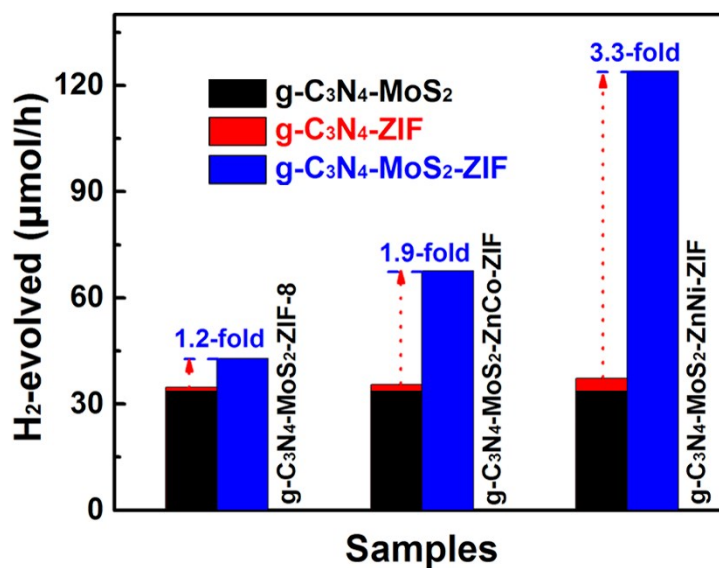


Fig. S10. The comparison results sum photocatalytic activity of g-C₃N₄-ZIFs and g-C₃N₄-MoS₂ with that of ternary g-C₃N₄-MoS₂-ZnM-ZIFs under UV-vis light irradiation.

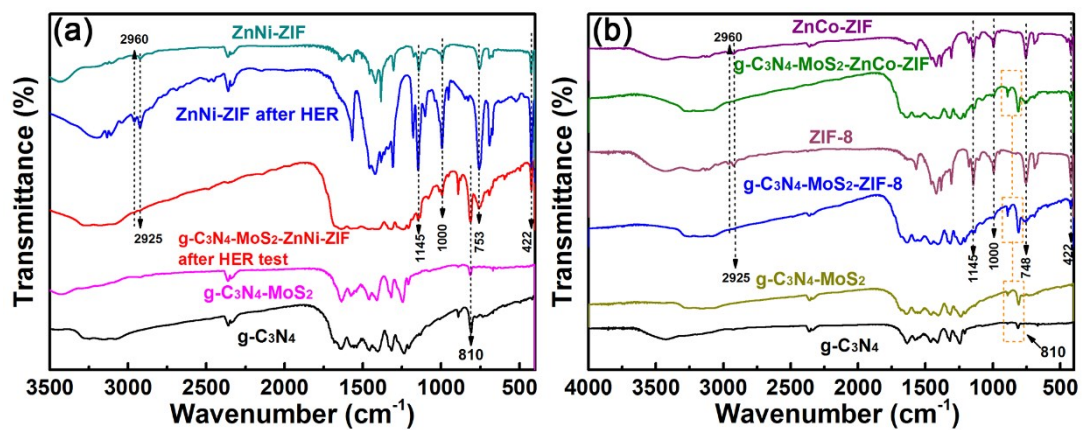


Fig. S11. The FTIR analysis of the (a) ZnNi-ZIF-based and (b) ZIF-8 as well as ZnCo-ZIF-based heterostructures after the photocatalytic hydrogen production reaction.

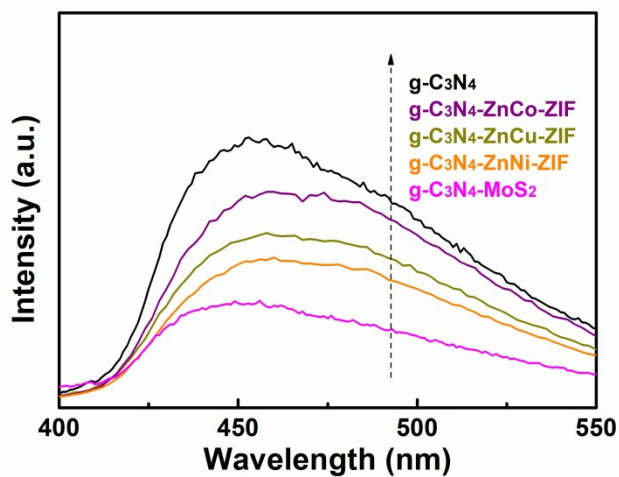


Fig. S12. The room temperature photoluminescence (PL) spectra of g-C₃N₄, g-C₃N₄-MoS₂ and g-C₃N₄-ZnM-ZIF heterostructures.

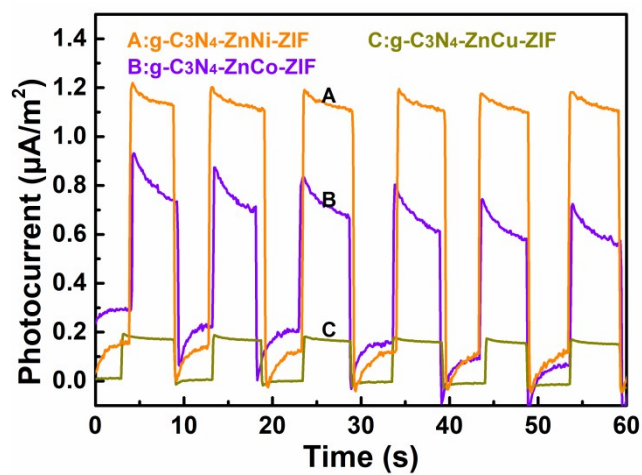


Fig. S13. The transient photocurrent responses of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-ZnM-ZIF}$ heterostructures.

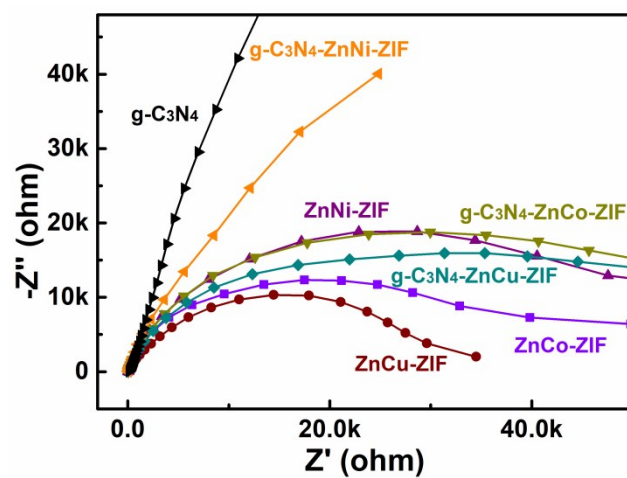


Fig. S14. The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) spectra of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, ZnM-ZIF, and $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-ZnM-ZIF}$ heterostructures.

5. Supporting Table

Table S1. Calculated apparent quantum efficiency (AQE) of g-C₃N₄-MoS₂-ZnNi-ZIF at different wavelengths.

Wavelength (nm)	H ₂ Evolved (μmol)	Light Intensity (mW)	AQEs (%)
420	18.18	13.1	22.0
475	9.22	18.4	7.9
550	2.76	20.3	1.6
650	1.42	16.5	0.9

$\lambda=420$ nm

$$N = \frac{E\lambda}{hc} = \frac{13.1 \times 10^{-3} \times 3600 \times 420 \times 10^{-9}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8} = 9.96 \times 10^{19}$$

$$AQE = \frac{\text{the number of reacted electrons}}{\text{the number of incident photons}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{the number of evolved H}_2 \text{ molecules}}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 18.18 \times 10^{-6}}{9.96 \times 10^{19}} = 22.0\%$$

$\lambda=475$ nm

$$N = \frac{E\lambda}{hc} = \frac{18.4 \times 10^{-3} \times 3600 \times 475 \times 10^{-9}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8} = 1.58 \times 10^{20}$$

$$AQE = \frac{\text{the number of reacted electrons}}{\text{the number of incident photons}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{the number of evolved H}_2 \text{ molecules}}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 9.22 \times 10^{-6}}{1.58 \times 10^{20}} = 7.9\%$$

$\lambda=550$ nm

$$N = \frac{E\lambda}{hc} = \frac{20.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 3600 \times 550 \times 10^{-9}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8} = 2.02 \times 10^{20}$$

$$AQE = \frac{\text{the number of reacted electrons}}{\text{the number of incident photons}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{the number of evolved } H_2 \text{ molecules}}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 2.76 \times 10^{-6}}{2.02 \times 10^{20}} = 1.6\%$$

$$\lambda = 650 \text{ nm}$$

$$N = \frac{E\lambda}{hc} = \frac{16.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 3600 \times 650 \times 10^{-9}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8} = 1.94 \times 10^{20}$$

$$AQE = \frac{\text{the number of reacted electrons}}{\text{the number of incident photons}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{the number of evolved } H_2 \text{ molecules}}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 1.42 \times 10^{-6}}{1.94 \times 10^{20}} = 0.9\%$$