

Supporting Information

Ration design of 0D/3D Sn₃O₄/NiS nanocomposite for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen generation

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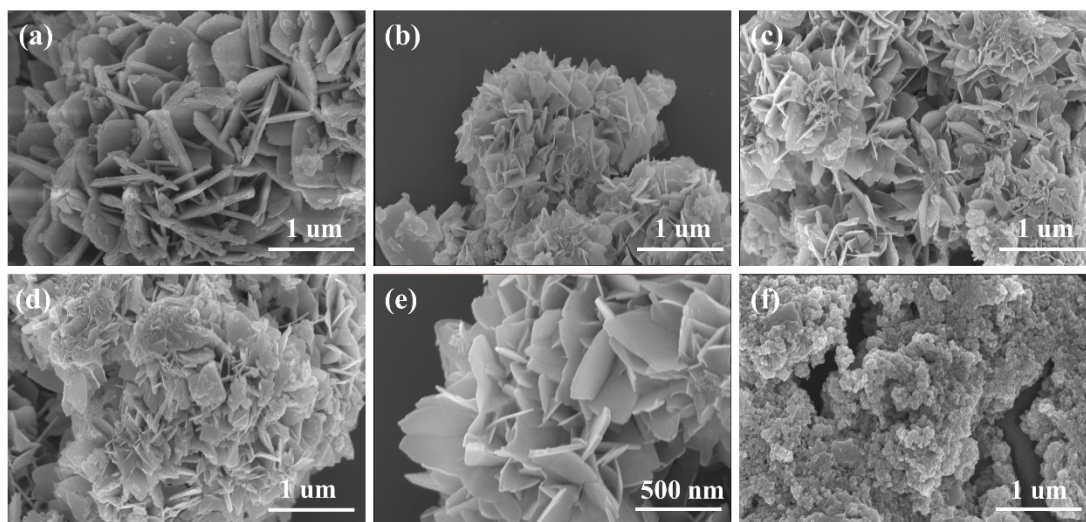


Fig. S1 SEM images of (a-d) $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/0.3\%$ NiS, $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/0.5\%$ NiS, $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/1.5\%$ NiS, $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/2.0\%$ NiS, (e) Sn_3O_4 , (f) NiS nanoparticles.

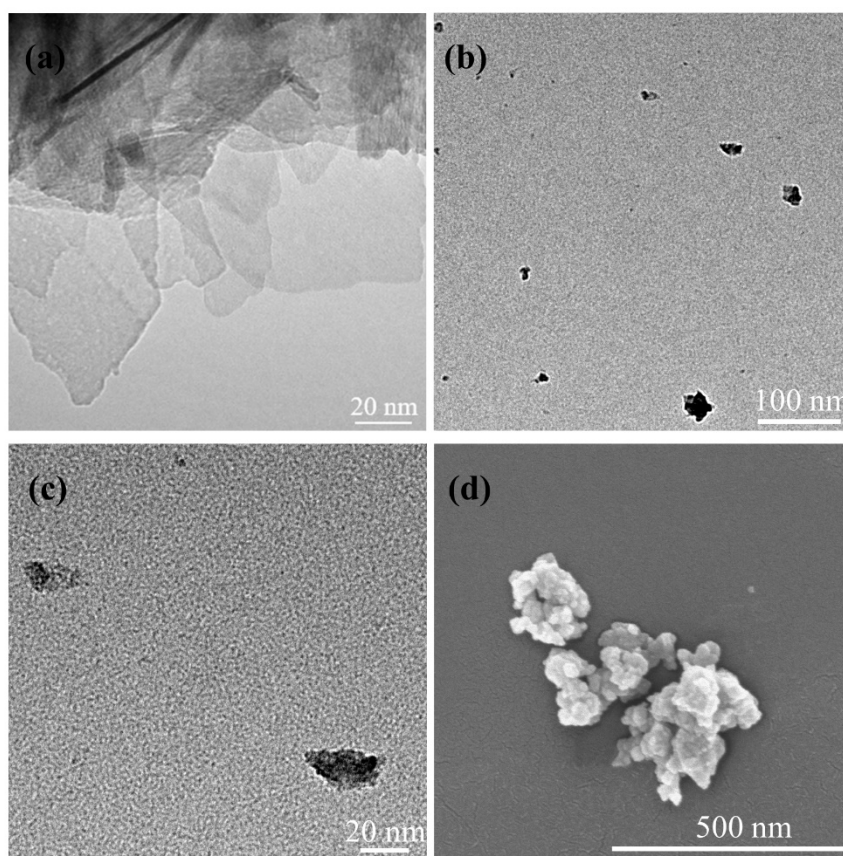


Fig. S2 (a) HRTEM image of the Sn_3O_4 , (b) TEM image of the NiS, (c) HRTEM image of the NiS, (d) SEM image of NiS.

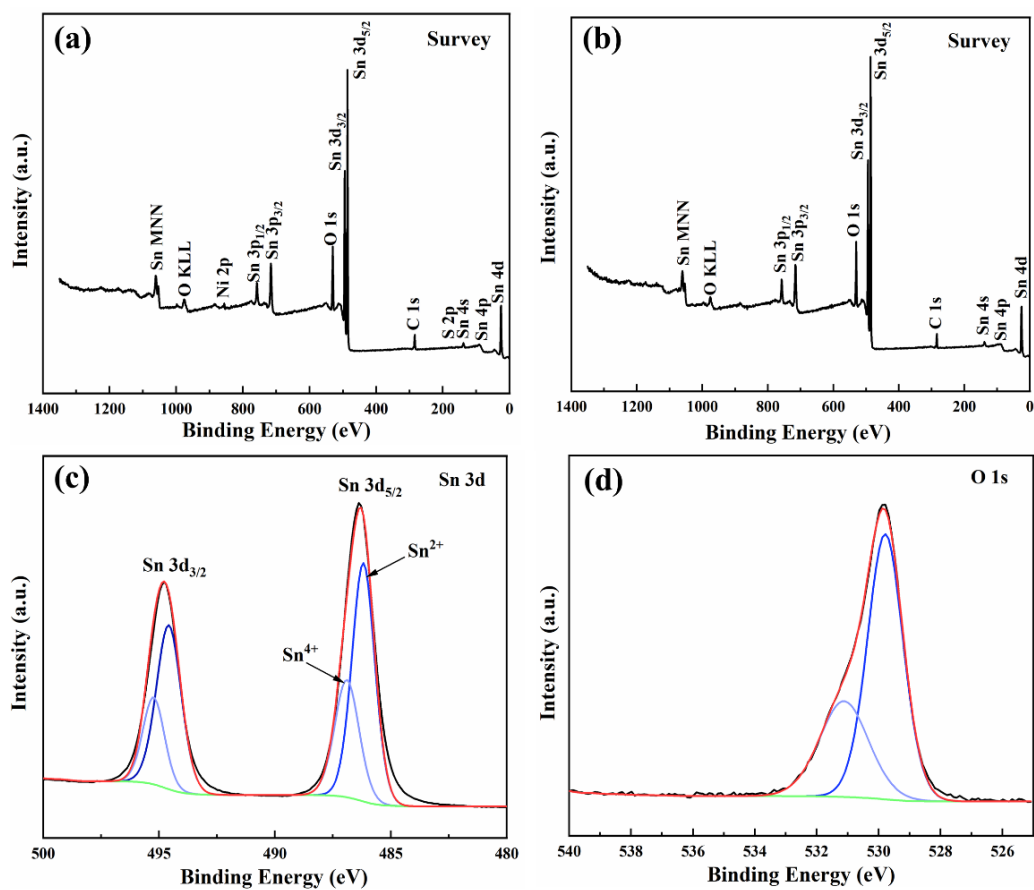


Fig. S3 XPS spectra of $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/1.0\% \text{NiS}$: (a) survey spectrum, XPS spectra of Sn_3O_4 : (b) survey spectrum and the high-resolution XPS spectra of (c) Sn 3d, (d) O 1s.

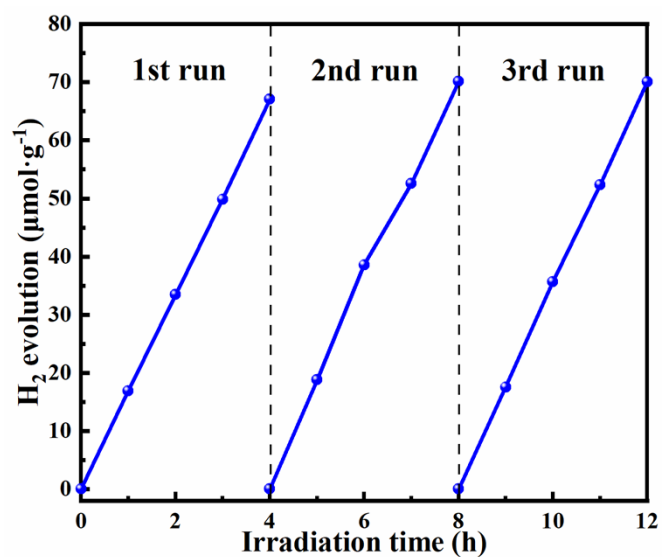


Fig. S4 The cyclic hydrogen production test of $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/1.0\% \text{NiS}$ under visible light.

Apparent quantum efficiency (AQE) calculation

Using 300 W Xenon lamp as light source and 420 nm bandpass filter, the hydrogen production after 4 h of light is measured, so as to obtain the apparent quantum rate of photocatalyst. The AQE calculation formula is as follows.^{1,2}

$$\text{AQE (\%)} = \frac{2 \times \text{number of evolved hydrogen molecules}}{\text{Number of incident photons}} \times 100\%$$

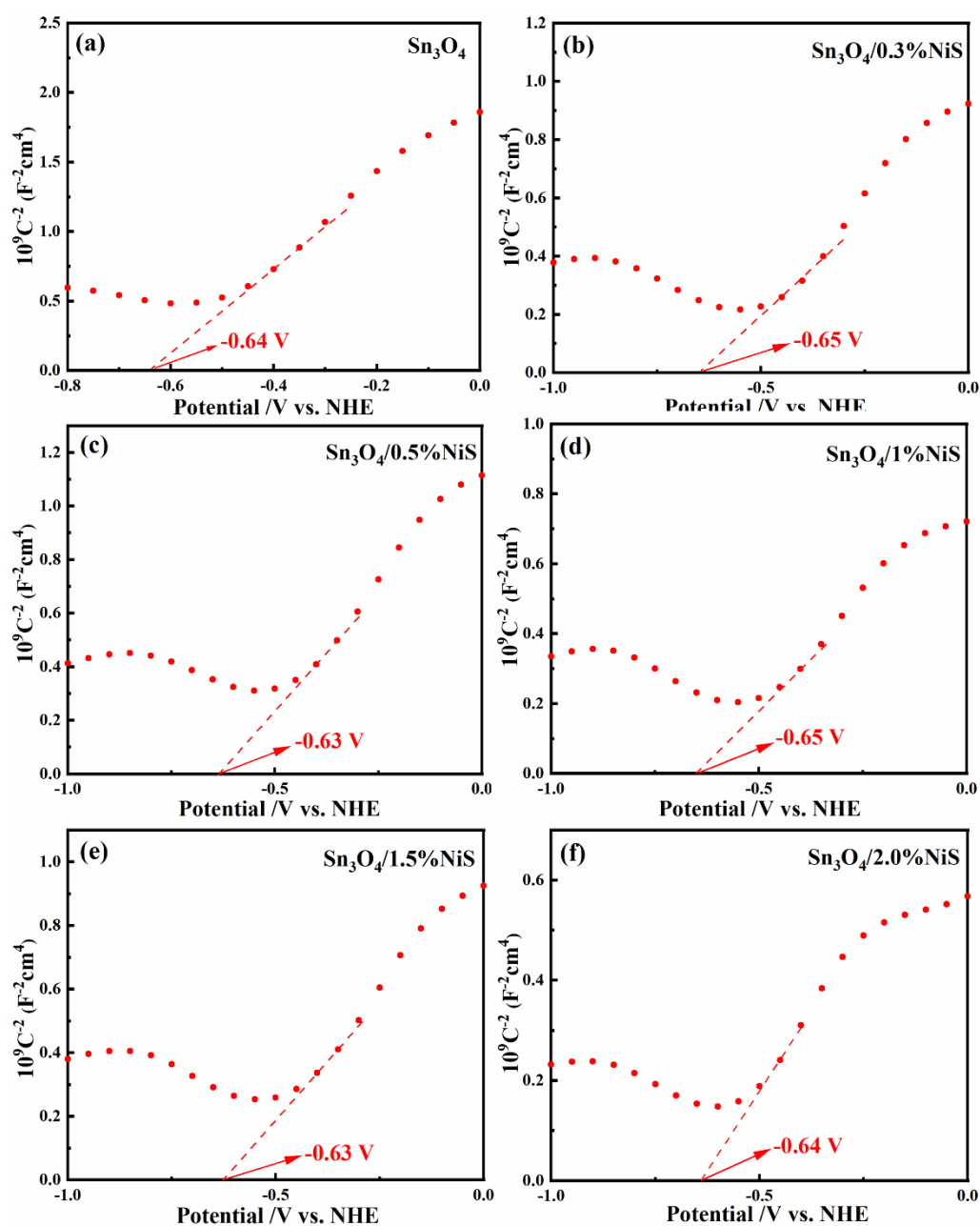


Fig. S5 The Mott-Schottky curve of (a) pure Sn_3O_4 , (b) $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/0.3\% \text{NiS}$, (c) $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/0.5\% \text{NiS}$, (d) $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/1.0\% \text{NiS}$, (e) $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/1.5\% \text{NiS}$, (f) $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4/2.0\% \text{NiS}$.

Table S1 Summary of hydrogen evolution rates of Sn₃O₄-based materials in recent studies

Sr. No.	Photocatalyst material	Light source	Scavenger	H ₂ evolution (μmol · g ⁻¹ · h ⁻¹)	Ref.
01	Sn ₃ O ₄ /NiS	Visible light (λ ≥ 420 nm)	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	17.43	This work
02	Sn ₃ O ₄ /Pt	Visible light (λ > 400 nm)	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	16.66	Manikandan et al.; ³
03	Sn ₃ O ₄ /TiO ₂	Simulated sunlight	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	17.00	Yu et al.; ⁴
04	Sn ₃ O ₄ /rGO	Visible light (λ ≥ 420 nm)	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	19.95	Yu et al.; ⁵
05	Sn ₃ O ₄ microballs	Simulated sunlight	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	8.84	Balgude et al.; ⁶
06	Sn ₃ O ₄ @BiVO ₄ -QD	Simulated sunlight	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	12.10	Chen et al.; ⁷
07	Ni doped Sn ₃ O ₄	Visible light (λ ≥ 420 nm)	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	14.55	Yang et al.; ⁸
08	Sn ₃ O ₄	Visible light (λ > 400 nm)	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	9.00	Tanabe et al.; ⁹
09	Phosphoric acid modified Sn ₃ O ₄	Simulated sunlight	Overall water splitting	9.60	Chen et al.; ¹⁰
10	Ultrathin nanosheet Sn ₃ O ₄	Visible light (λ > 400 nm)	CH ₃ OH aqueous solution	15.50	Tanabe et al.; ¹¹

Table S2 Attenuation time and relative amplitude parameters of the Sn₃O₄ and Sn₃O₄/1%NiS, as well as the mean lifetime after fitting accordingly.

Samples	τ_1 (ns)	τ_2 (ns)	A ₁ (%)	A ₂ (%)	τ_a (ns)
Sn ₃ O ₄	0.166	3.41	780.81	84.67	2.41
Sn ₃ O ₄ /1%NiS	1.39	8.142	39.12	13.26	5.70

The mean lifetime of fluorescence emission was measured by a formula $\langle \tau \rangle = \sum_i \frac{A_i t_i^2}{A_i t_i}$.

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