

Supporting Information of

Polymethylacrylic acid-induced fabrication of hollow hZrO₂/g-C₃N₄ composite photocatalysts : Study on solar photocatalytic performance and mechanism insight

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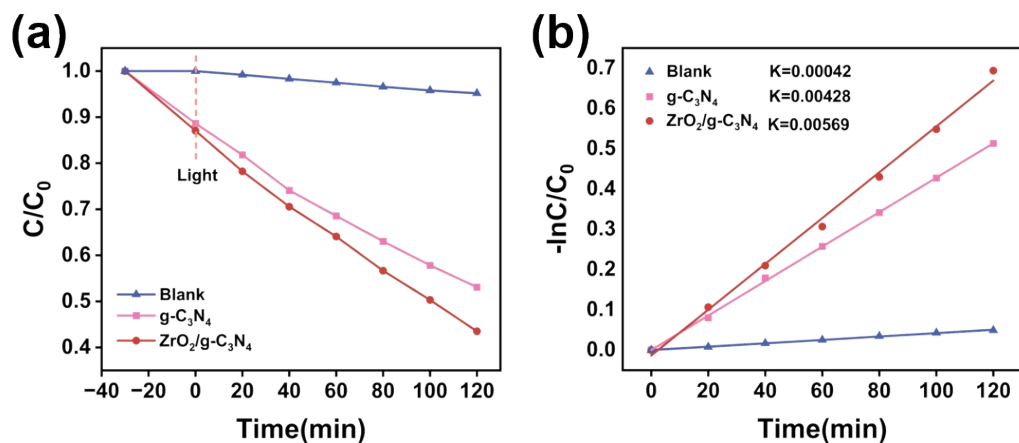


Fig. S1. (a) Photocatalytic degradation plots of MB over $g-C_3N_4$, $ZrO_2/g-C_3N_4$ under full-spectrum illumination, (b) the curves of $-\ln(C/C_0)$ against the reaction time.

The conduction band (CB) and valence band (VB) positions of g-C₃N₄ and ZrO₂ could be determined using the following functions[1]:

$$E_{VB} = \chi - E_e + 0.5E_g \quad (1)$$

$$E_{CB} = E_{VB} - E_g \quad (2)$$

where E_e is the energy of free electrons on the hydrogen scale (4.5 eV vs NHE), E_g is the band gap, E_{CB} and E_{VB} are CB and VB potentials, and χ is the absolute electronegativity of the semiconductor. The χ values of g-C₃N₄ and ZrO₂ are 4.73 and 5.91 eV based on the literature[2], respectively.

Table S1 The χ , E_{CB} , E_{VB} and E_g for g-C₃N₄ and ZrO₂.

Sample	χ (eV)	E_{CB} (eV)	E_{VB} (eV)	E_g (eV)
g-C ₃ N ₄	4.73	-1.19	1.71	2.9
ZrO ₂	5.91	-0.91	3.79	4.7

References

- [1] S. Ghattavi, A. Nezamzadeh-Ejehi, A visible light driven AgBr/g-C₃N₄ photocatalyst composite in methyl orange photodegradation: focus on photoluminescence, mole ratio, synthesis method of g-C₃N₄ and scavengers, *Compos. B. Eng.* 183 (2020) 107712.
- [2] K. Zhang, M. Zhou, C. Yu, K. Yang, X.X. Li, W.X. Dai, J. Guan, Q. Shu, W.Y. Huang, Construction of S-scheme g-C₃N₄/ZrO₂ heterostructures for enhancing photocatalytic disposals of pollutants and electrocatalytic hydrogen evolution, *Dyes Pigm.* 180 (2020) 108525.