Supporting information for

## Halogen Aions (F<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, Br<sup>-</sup>) Modulated Localized Microstructure of

## $g\text{-}C_3N_4$ to Facilitate Charge Separation and Transport and Enhance

## **Photocatalytic Activities**

Xiaogang Liu<sup>a, b\*</sup>, Mengyu Chen<sup>a</sup>, Xin Zhang<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xinyang Normal University,

Xinyang 464000, China;

<sup>b</sup> Xinyang Key Laboratory of Low-Carbon Energy Materials, Xinyang 464000, China;

<sup>c</sup> Henan Province Key Laboratory of Utilization of Non-Metallic Mineral in the South

of Henan, Xinyang 464000, China

E-mail: lxg133298@163.com (Xiaogang Liu)

Samples	Surface Area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Pore diameter (nm)	Pore volume $(cm^3/g)$
CN	44.86	30.47	0.072
CN-F	45.82	32.63	0.077
CN-Cl	46.34	25.67	0.073
CN-Br	45.14	30.16	0.061

Table S1. structural information summary of prepared samples.

**Table S2.** The relative amounts of various elements in CN, CN-F, CN-Cl and CN-Br based on the XPS (Unit: at. %).

	С	Ν	X(F/Cl/Br)	C/N
CN	44.86	55.14	0	0.814
CN-F	45.82	53.78	0.40	0.852
CN-Cl	46.34	53.62	0.04	0.864
CN-Br	45.14	54.79	0.07	0.824



Figure S1. The zeta potential of as prepared CN, CN-F, CN-Cl and CN-Br samples.



Figure S2. The UV-Vis DRS results of CN, CN-F, CN-Cl and CN-Br. (inset is the corresponding Tauc plots).



**Figure S3.** Mott-Schottky plots of (a) CN, (b) CN-F, (c) CN-Cl and (d)CN-Br measured at frequencies of 600, 800 and 1000 Hz.



Figure S4. As obtained band alignments over CN, CN-F, CN-Cl and CN-Br.



**Figure S5.** Time dependencies of the trapping PL spectra over (a) CN, (b) CN-Cl and (c)CN-Br catalyst in TA solution under visible light irradiation.



Figure S6. (a) XRD patterns and (b) FTIR spectra of used CN-F after catalytic reaction.



**Figure S7.** (a) XRD patterns and (b) SEM image of CN-F after four consecutive photocatalytic degradation cycles.



**Figure S8.** Photocatalytic degradation performance of phenol solution (20 mg/L) over as prepared catalysts.



**Figure S9.** Photocurrent density difference ( $\Delta I$  = the steady photocurrent ( $I_p$ ) - the dark photocurrent ( $I_d$ )).

Sample	$R_s/\Omega$	$R_{ct}/\Omega$
CN	11.78	13363
CN-F	7.762	9220
CN-Cl	10.46	10363
CN-Br	8.068	10055

**Table. S3.** The fitted EIS results of CN and CN-X.  $R_s$  represents interface resistance and  $R_{ct}$  represents charge transfer resistance.

**Table S4.** The fitte TRPL results of as prepared CN and CN-X catalysts.

Catalyst	$\tau_1/ns$	$A_1$	$\tau_2/ns$	$A_2$	$\tau_a/ns$
CN	1.834	1773.454	6.422	3.326	1.937
CN-F	1.979	1115.91	7.251	2.367	2.125
CN-Cl	1.940	1337.606	7.342	2.134	2.060
CN-Br	1.945	1261.753	7.133	2.513	2.080

Additional notes:

The average lifetime ( $\tau_a$ ) value is computed by the following formula:

$$\tau_a = \left(A_1 \tau_1^2 + A_2 \tau_{12}^2\right) / (A_1 \tau_1 + A_2 \tau_2)$$

 $A_1$  and  $A_2$  represent the amplitude of decay,  $\tau_1$ ,  $\tau_2$  is nonradiative recombination from charge carriers in defective sites and recombination from free excitons within the catalyst, respectively.