

## Supplementary Information

### **Understanding charge separation in CdS/Ce-U<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>6-NH<sub>2</sub> heterojunctions for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen evolution**

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Contents	Pages
Table S1. Amounts of reagents for synthesis	2/7
Table S2. Physical parameters and HER performance of samples	2/7
Table S3. Literature survey for H <sub>2</sub> production	3/7
Fig. S1 XRD, BET, FT-IR and PL spectra	4/7
Fig. S2 H <sub>2</sub> evolution, XRD and XPS for samples of cycle HER test	5/7
Fig. S3 TA spectra and decay dynamics of scavenging test excited at 420 nm	6/7
Reference	7/7

**Table S1.** Amounts of reagents used for synthesis of  $x$ CdS/Ce-UiO-NH<sub>2</sub> samples

Reagents	20% CdS	30% CdS	40% CdS	50% CdS	CdS
Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub> (mg)	80	70	60	50	0
Cd(CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O (mg)	36.9	55.3	73.8	92.2	184.4
Na <sub>2</sub> S·9H <sub>2</sub> O (mg)	33.2	49.8	66.4	83.0	166

**Table S2.** Physical parameters and HER performance of different samples<sup>a)</sup>

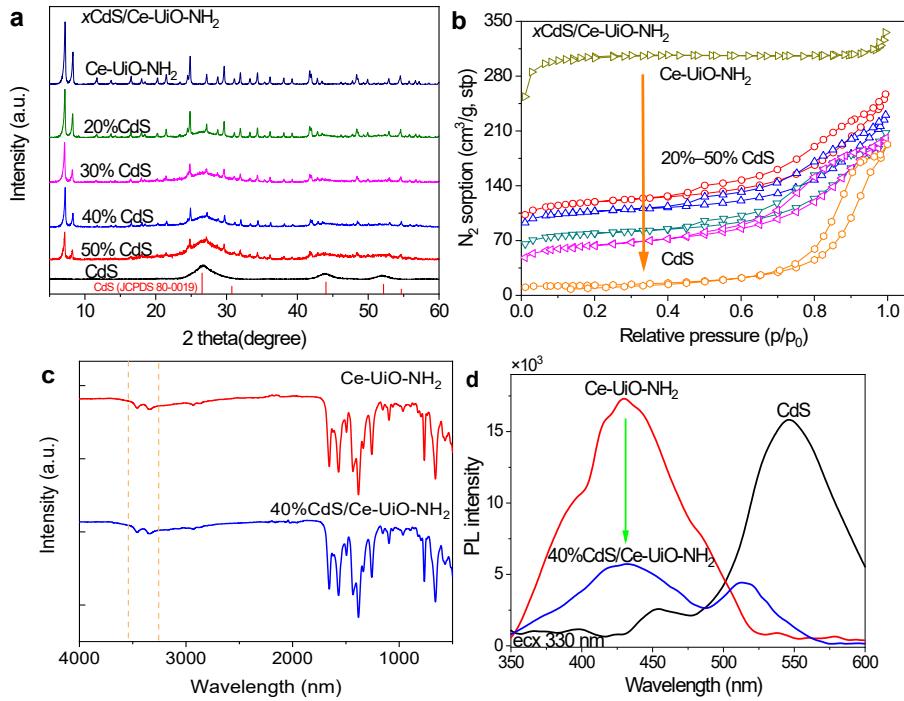
Samples	$A_{sp}$ (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	$V_{tp}$ (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	$V_{mp}$ (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	$d_p$ (nm)	$V_{mp}/V_{tp}$	$d_{cds}$	$EQE$ (%)	$EQE/A_{sp}$ (g m <sup>-2</sup> ) * 10 <sup>-3</sup>
Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	942	0.521	0.416	2.2	0.80	--	n.d.	n.d.
20%CdS/Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	548(763)	0.433(0.481)	0.141(0.335)	4.0	0.33	2.0	1.3	23.7
30%CdS/Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	385(674)	0.389(0.462)	0.135(0.294)	4.1	0.35	2.2	1.8	46.8
40%CdS/Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	339(584)	0.358(0.442)	0.130(0.254)	4.4	0.36	2.3	2.2	64.9
50%CdS/Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	261(495)	0.332(0.422)	0.108(0.212)	5.3	0.32	2.6	1.5	57.5
CdS	49	0.323	0.009	25.7	0.028	8.9	0.2	40.8

<sup>a)</sup>  $A_{sp}$ , surface area;  $V_{tp}$ , total pore volume;  $V_{mp}$ , micropore volume;  $d_p$ , average pore size;  $d_{cds}$ , CdS size from X-ray;  $EQE$ : external quantum efficiency. Bracket data are calculated from CdS content added in synthesis.

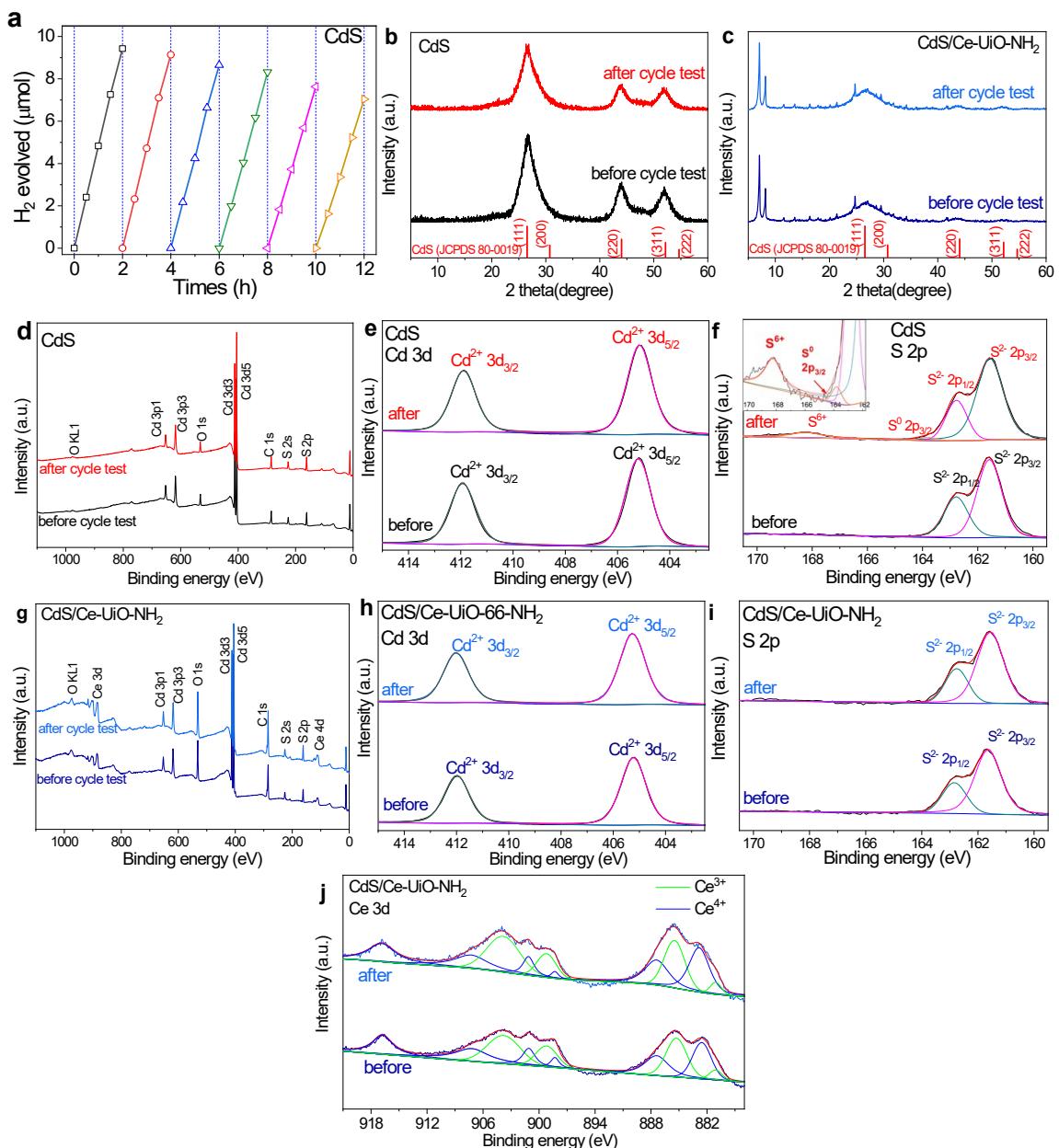
**Table S3.** Literature survey for H<sub>2</sub> production on different photocatalysts<sup>a)</sup>

Samples	Cat. (mg/mL)	Sacrificial agent	Light source	H <sub>2</sub> (μmol h <sup>-1</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	EQE (%)	Ref.
CdS/Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	0.50	10% MeOH	4*3 W (LED/λ = 420 nm)	2064	2.2	This work
CdS/Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	0.50	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	4*3 W (LED/λ = 420 nm)	4109	4.4	<sup>1</sup>
0.5% Pt/Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	0.50	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	4*3 W (LED/λ = 420 nm)	244	0.2	<sup>1</sup>
Ce-UiO-NH <sub>2</sub>	1.0	20% MeOH	150 W (Hg-Xe/AM 1.5G)	200	-	<sup>2</sup>
CdS/ZIF	0.87	-	100 W (LED/λ > 400 nm)	349	1.77	<sup>3</sup>
CdS/Zr-UiO-66-NH <sub>2</sub>	0.06	CH <sub>3</sub> CN/H <sub>2</sub> O/LA	300 W (Xe/λ > 380 nm)	172	0.85(420 nm)	<sup>4</sup>
CdS/MIL-125-NH <sub>2</sub>	0.20	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	350 W (Xe/λ > 420 nm)	6620	-	<sup>5</sup>
CdS/g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	0.10	20% TEOA	300 W (Xe/λ > 400 nm)	216	-	<sup>6</sup>
CdS/UiO-66-(SH) <sub>2</sub>	0.50	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	225 W (Xe/420–780 nm)	15320	11.9	<sup>7</sup>
CdS <sub>4</sub> /Zr-MOF-808	0.14	8% TEOA	300 W (Xe/400–800 nm)	10410	-	<sup>8</sup>
CdS/Ni-MOF	0.50	6% LA	300 W (Xe/λ > 420 nm)	2508	-	<sup>9</sup>
CdS/Zn(L <sub>For</sub> )-MOF	0.20	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	300 W (Xe/λ > 420 nm)	26760	-	<sup>10</sup>

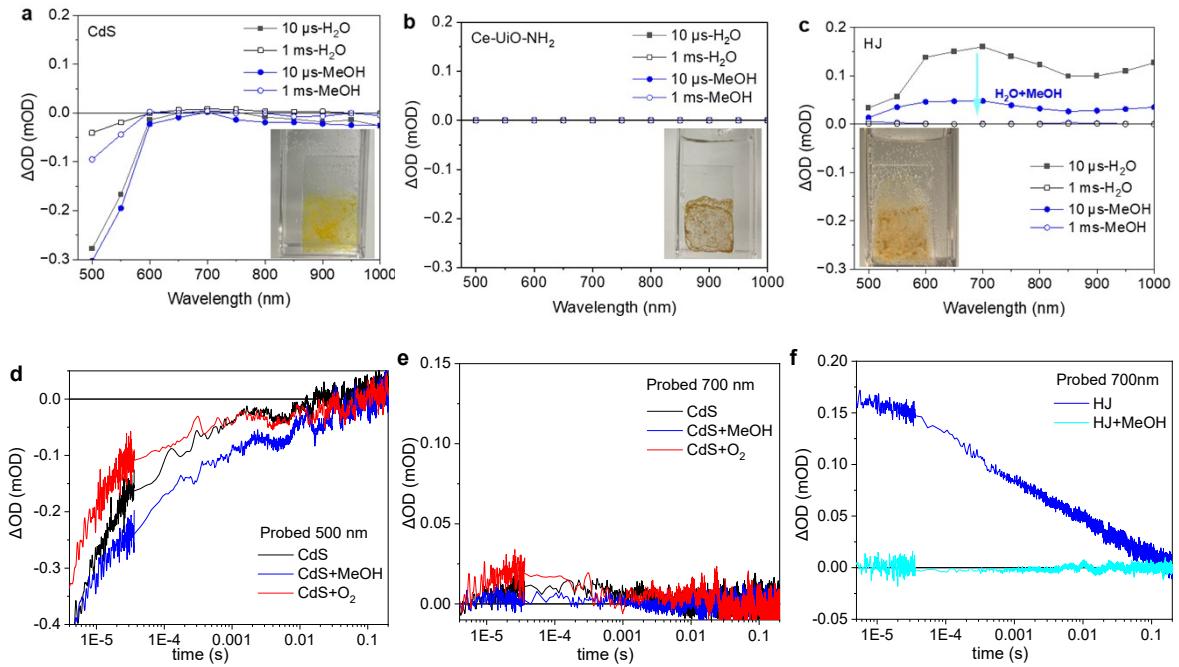
<sup>a)</sup> MeOH: methanol; LA: lactic acid; TEOA: triethanolamine; SH: 2,5-disulfanyl.



**Fig. S1.** (a) XRD patterns for  $x$ CdS/Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub>, where  $x$  was 0, 20, 30, 40, and 50 wt%, including the patterns for cubic CdS (JCPDS 80-0019) as reference (red columns at the bottom), (b) N<sub>2</sub> adsorption and desorption isotherms for  $x$ CdS/Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub>, (c) FT-IR spectra of Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub> and 40% CdS/Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub>, and (d) the steady-state PL spectra for CdS, Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub> and 40% CdS/Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub>.



**Fig. S2** (a) 6 sequential 2 h  $H_2$  evolution tests for CdS, (b–c) XRD patterns, and (d–j) XPS spectra for CdS and 40%CdS/Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub>, before and after cycle HER test for 12 h.



**Fig. S3** (a–c) Transient absorption spectra at different time delays of CdS, Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub> and 40%CdS/Ce-Uio-NH<sub>2</sub> in water. Decay dynamics of (d) CdS probed at 500 nm, (e) CdS probed at 700 nm in Ar-purified DI water, 10 vol% MeOH solution and O<sub>2</sub>-bubbled water. (f) HJ probed at 700 nm in Ar-purified DI water with and without 10 vol% MeOH. All samples were excited at 420 nm ( $840 \mu\text{J cm}^{-2}$ ).

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