## Ultrafast carrier recombination in BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnXY Z-scheme heterostructure for water splitting: insights from ground- and excited-state carrier dynamics

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Fig. S1 The band structure and structure diagram of  $(a)BC_6N/SnS_2$  and (b) BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnSSe. The calculated of corresponding DOS for monolayers in heterojunction of (c) BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnS<sub>2</sub> and (d) BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnSSe.



Fig. S2 The different stacking configuration for BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnXY



Fig. S3 The binding energy of (a)  $BC_6N/SnS_2$  and (b)  $BC_6N/SnSSe$ . (c)(d) are the band

structure and structural schematic for  $BC_6N/SnSe_2$  and  $BC_6N/SnSSe$ .



Fig. S4 The band alignment of BC<sub>6</sub>N and SnXY monolayers.



Fig. S5 The band alignment of (a)BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnS<sub>2</sub>, (b) BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnSe<sub>2</sub> and (c) BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnSSe heterojunction. Here,  $\Phi$  (work function) represent the difference of vacuum and Fermi level.



Fig. S6 The angular dispersion of hole effective mass for BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnS<sub>2</sub> and BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnSSe.



Fig. S7 The calculated average charge density difference and electronic potential for three kinds of heterojunctions.



Fig. S8 The calculated average electronic potential for BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnSeS.



Fig. S9 The calculated free energy changes of HER for different adsorption sites on  $BC_6N/SnXY$ 

Monolayers	α(Å)	β(Å)	$d_{ ext{C-C}}$	$d_{ ext{C-B}}$	$d_{ ext{B-N}}$	$d_{ m Sn-S}$	$d_{\mathrm{Sn-Se}}$	$\Phi(eV)$	$E_{g}^{HSE}(eV)$
BC <sub>6</sub> N	4.975	4.975	1.416	1.475	1.456			5.05	1.83
$SnS_2$	3.663	3.663				2.583		7.08	2.39
SnSe <sub>2</sub>	3.823	3.823				—	2.730	6.43	1.42
SnSSe	3.740	3.740				2.611	2.704	6.29	1.56

Table S1 The structural parameters of monolayers materials

Monolayers	X-B	X-S1	X-S2	X-N	X-V
BC <sub>6</sub> N/ SnS <sub>2</sub>	3.378	3.432	3.413	3.383	3.338
BC <sub>6</sub> N/SnSe <sub>2</sub>	3.325	3.421	3.450	3.384	3.456
BC <sub>6</sub> N/SnSSe	3.408	3.483	3.447	3.446	3.426

Table S2 The interlayer distances of BC<sub>6</sub>N/SnXY heterostructure

## The Gibbs free energy

The method proposed by Nørskov was used to calculate the Gibbs free energy (

 $\Delta G$ ), and the formula for every elemental step was shown below:

$$\Delta G = \Delta E + \Delta E_{\text{ZPE}} - T\Delta S \tag{1}$$

where  $\Delta E$  is the electronic energy difference between the reactants and products,

 $\Delta E_{\text{ZPE}and} \Delta S$  are the variation of the zero-point energy and entropy at room temperature (T = 298.15 K), respectively.