Efficient photocatalytic water splitting using Sn-doped SrTiO₃ perovskite with Sn at Sr sites

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Computational Methods and Details.

The adsorption energy (ΔE_{ads}) of H₂O on the (100) surface of SrTiO₃ and Sn doped SrTiO₃ was calculated using the following equation:

where $E_{\text{slab}-\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ represents the total energy for the adsorption state, E_{slab} represents the energy of the clean catalyst surface, and $E_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ represents the energy of a H₂O molecular. A more negative value of ΔE_{ads} indicated higher stable adsorption system. Surface redox reactions are a crucial element in the photocatalytic water splitting process.

The doping sites and doping stability were evaluated through formation energy calculations. The formation energy (E_f) is defined as:

where E_{doped} and $E_{undoped}$ represent the total energies of the doped and pristine supercells, respectively, n denotes the number of atoms removed or added, and μ_i and μ_j represent the chemical potentials of removing and adding atoms, respectively. To maintain chemical potential equilibrium with bulk phases, the chemical potentials of metallic Sr, Ti, and Sn were derived from the energy per atom in their corresponding bulk materials.



Scheme. 1. Schematic illustration of the fabrication process of SSTO-*x* samples.



Fig. S1 Survey XPS spectra of the as-prepared catalysts.



Fig. S2 High-resolution Sn 3d X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy before and after

alkaline treatment of SSTO-1 samples.



Fig. S3 Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of the as-prepared catalysts.



Fig. S4 (a-b) SEM images of the SSTO-1 samples after the deposition of the

cocatalysts.



Fig. S5 (a) UV-vis DRS and (b) Plots of $(ahv)^2$ vs. (hv) of the as-prepared catalysts.



Fig. S6 The wavelength dependence of the apparent quantum efficiency (AQE) of

the SSTO-1 sample in the water splitting reaction.

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Sample –	Are	D	
	Perovskite Sr	Suboxide	- к ₁
pure SrTiO ₃	24746.11	13872.778	1.78
SSTO-0.5	63851.44	38289.61	1.67
SSTO-1	63244.93	38571.7	1.64
SSTO-1.5	58308.71	38919.87	1.5
SSTO-2	53786.64	38426.6	1.40

Table. S1 Composition and content of Sr^{2+} species on the surface of the as-prepared

Table. S2 Composition and content of Ti species on the surface of the as-prepared

Sample	Aı	R	
~~~~~	Ti ⁴⁺	Ti ³⁺	2
pure SrTiO ₃	20719.924	15128.074	1.37
SSTO-0.5	58454.82	40242.27	1.45
SSTO-1	58005.81	37242.06	1.56
SSTO-1.5	55105.28	36040.23	1.53
SSTO-2	48927.32	36193.23	1.35

catalyst.

	A			
Sample	O _{lat}	O _{ads}	R ₃	
pure SrTiO ₃	36600.41	13310	2.75	
SSTO-0.5	101459	40799.31	2.49	
SSTO-1	100724.2	43168.21	2.33	
SSTO-1.5	100020.3	42596.96	2.35	
SSTO-2	91887.89	37239.25	2.47	

Table. S3 Composition and content of O species on the surface of the as-prepared

catalyst.

Table. S4 The experimental data required for the apparent quantum efficiency test.

Wavelength (nm)	Irradiation intensity (mW/cm ² )	H ₂ evolution (μmol·h ⁻¹ )	A (cm²)	E _g (eV)	AQE (%)
350	10.54	53.27	4	3.543	23.9
360	10.72	57.28	4	3.444	24.6
365	10.22	52.76	4	3.397	23.5
370	9.21	36.57	4	3.351	17.8

Energy/eV	$E_{\mathrm{H_{2}O}}/\mathrm{eV}$	$E_{(100)}/\mathrm{eV}$	$E_{(100)-{ m H_{2}O}}/{ m eV}$	$\Delta E_{\rm ads}/{ m eV}$
pure SrTiO ₃	-471.89	-80182.01	-80654.74	-0.84
SSTO	-471.89	-81361.14	-81834.18	-1.15

**Table. S5** The adsorption energy of  $H_2O$  molecules on the (100) surfaces of pureSrTiO3 (100) and Sn doped SrTiO3(SSTO).