

Electronic Supplementary Information

Covalently Bonded Interfaces with Delocalized π Electrons in MOF-in-MOF Heterojunction for Efficient Gas-Solid Phase CO₂ Photoreduction

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Supplementary calculation details

The equation of plotting standard curve according to the relations of chromatographic peak area and concentration of target gases are shown as follows:

$$n = \frac{c * 180 * 1000}{1000000 * 22.4} \mu \text{ mol} \quad (1)$$

The yield (R), evolution and selectivity of CO and CH₄ for the catalyst were tested under the same reaction conditions as the standard conditions and calculated from Equation (2), Equation (3) and Equation (4).

$$Evolution = \frac{n}{m} \mu \text{mol g}^{-1} \quad (2)$$

$$R = \frac{Evolution}{t} \mu \text{mol g}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1} \quad (3)$$

$$S_{CO} = \frac{c_{CO}}{c_{CO} + c_{CH_4}} \quad (4)$$

The AQE was calculated according to the following equation where ν (mol s⁻¹) is the reaction rate of evolved CO₂ or CH₄ molecules, K is the number of electrons transferred by the reaction, I is the optical power density, S is the incident light area, λ is the incident wavelength and A is the absorbance of the reaction system.

$$AQE = \frac{1.2 \times 10^8 (\nu \times K)}{(I \times S \times \lambda \times A)} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

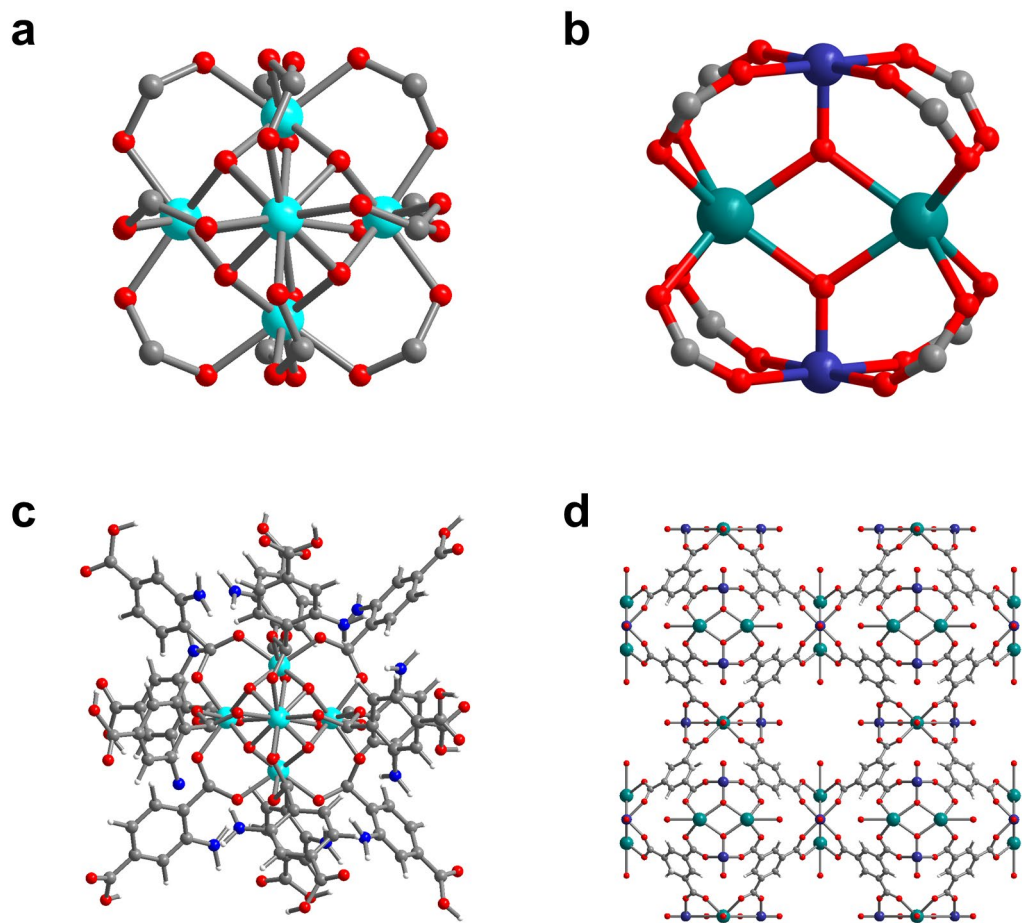


Fig. S1 The 3D metal–organic coordination framework of (a, c) UiO-66-NH₂ and (b, d) MUV-10.

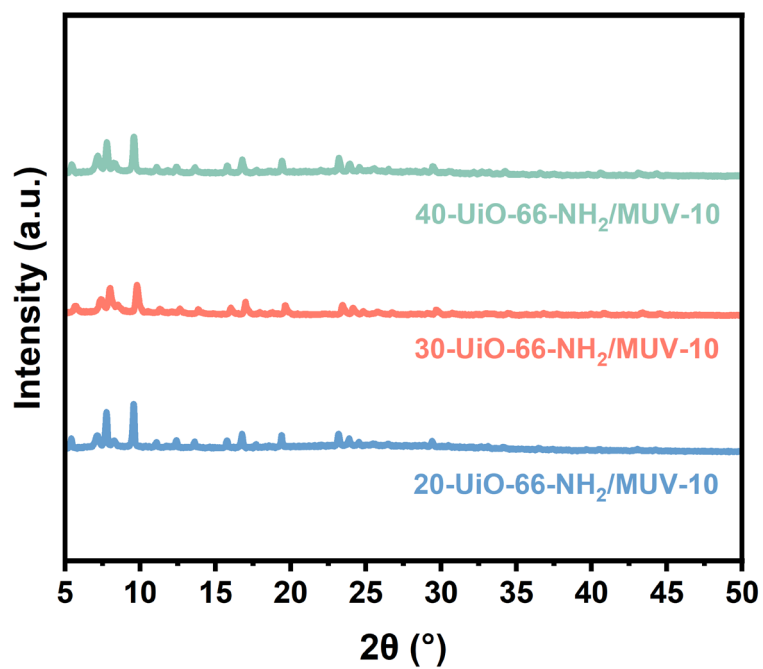


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

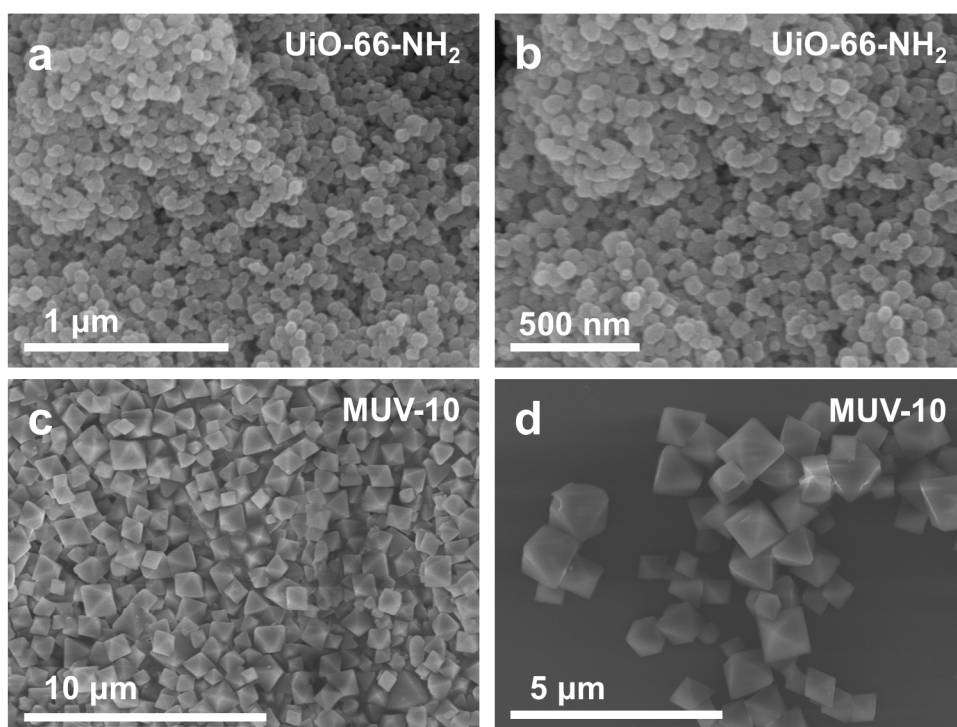


Fig. S3 SEM images of (a-b) UiO-66-NH₂ and (c-d) MUV-10.

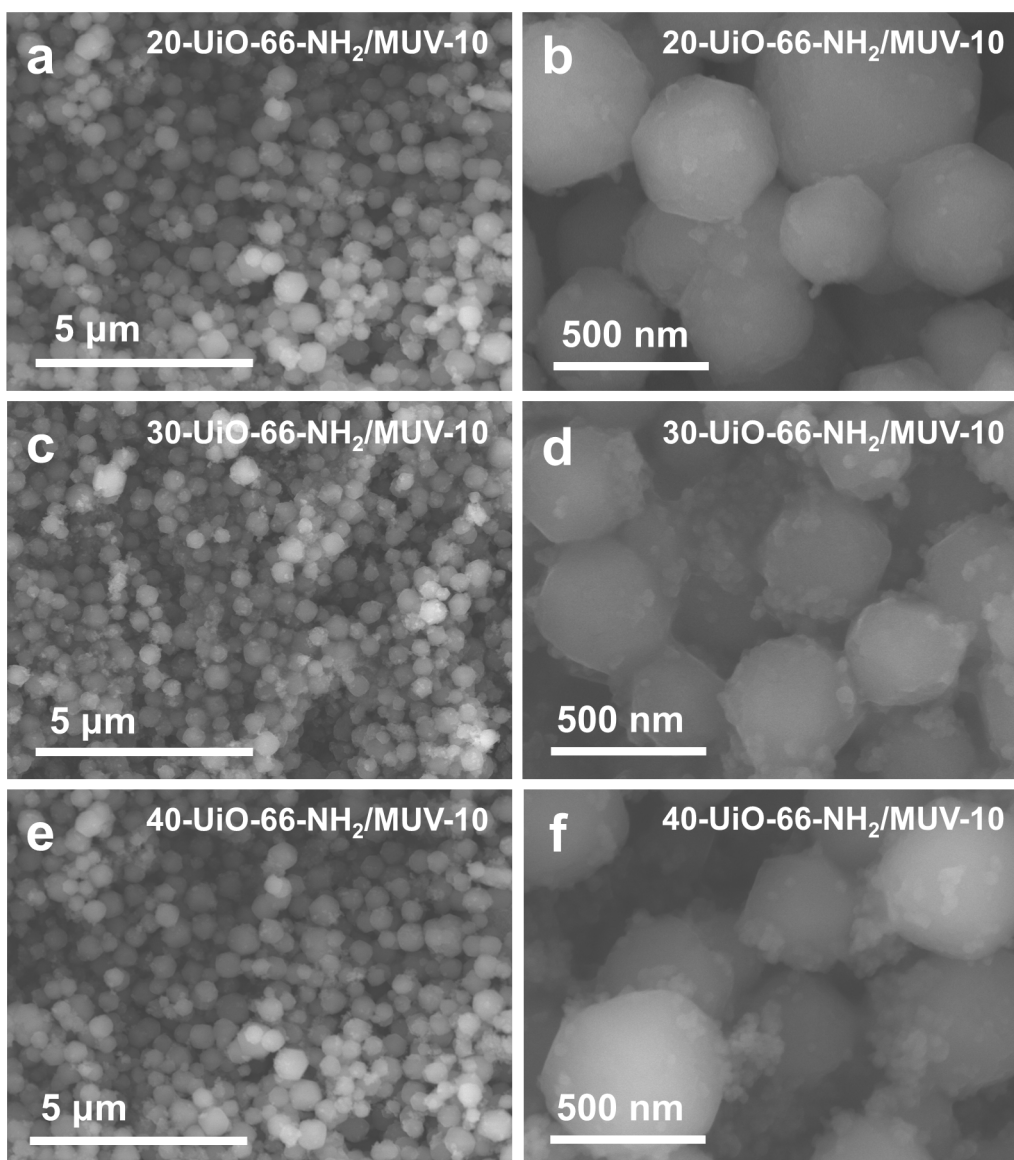


Fig. S4 SEM images of (a-b) 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, (c-d) 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and (e-f) 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

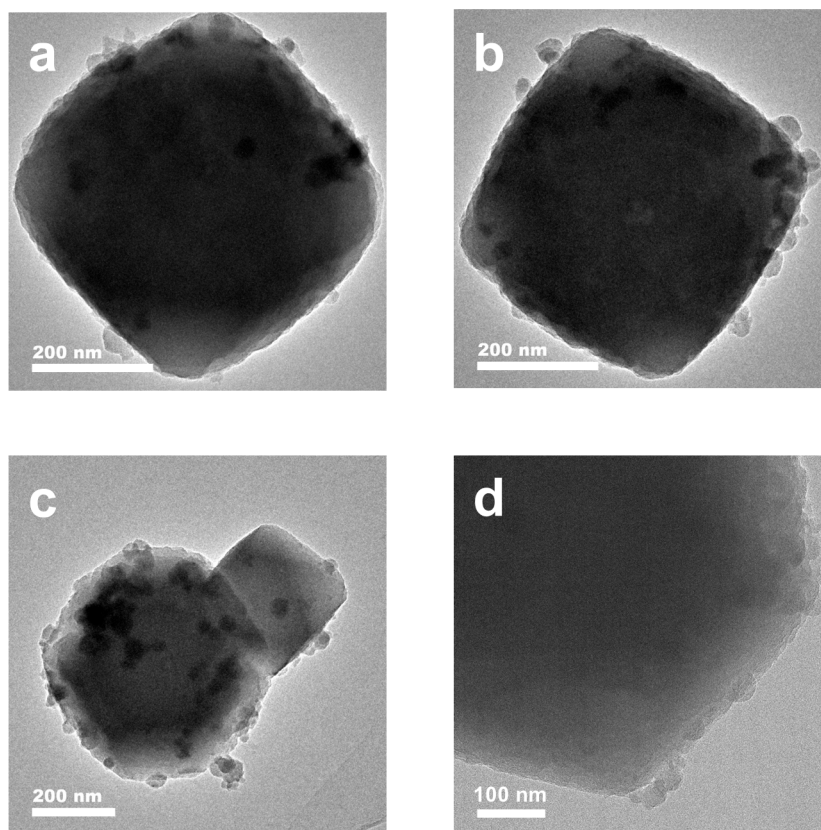


Fig. S5 (a-d) STEM images of UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

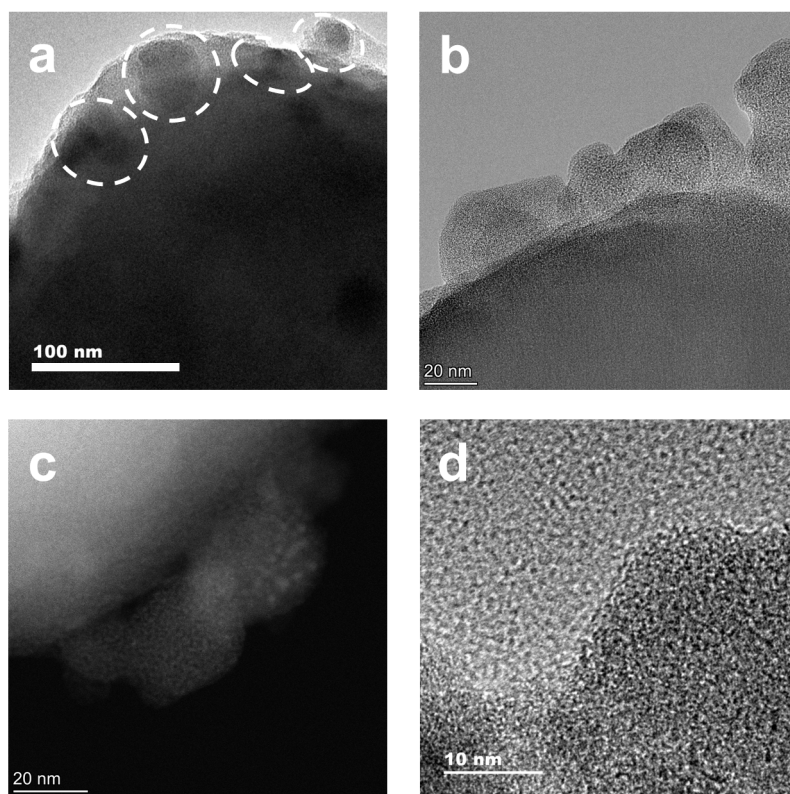


Fig. S6 (a-d) High-resolution HAADF-STEM images of UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

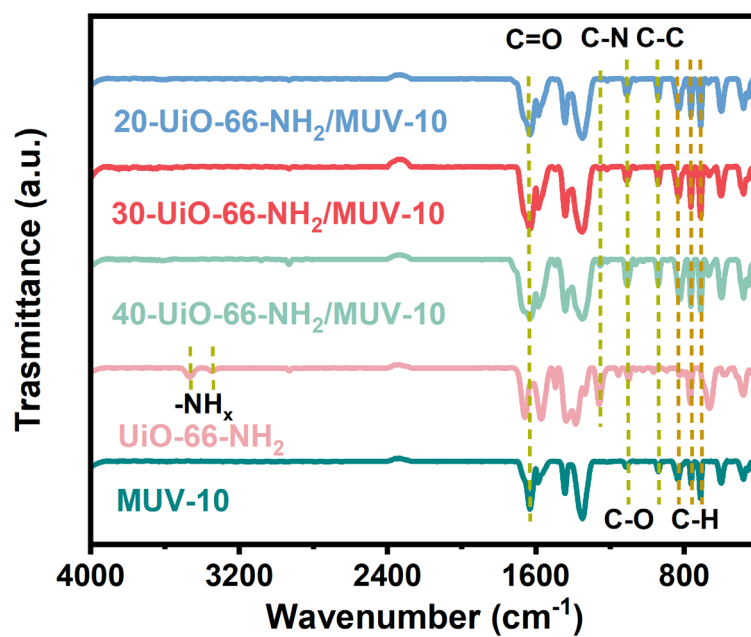


Fig. S7 FT-IR spectra of UiO-66-NH₂, MUV-10, 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

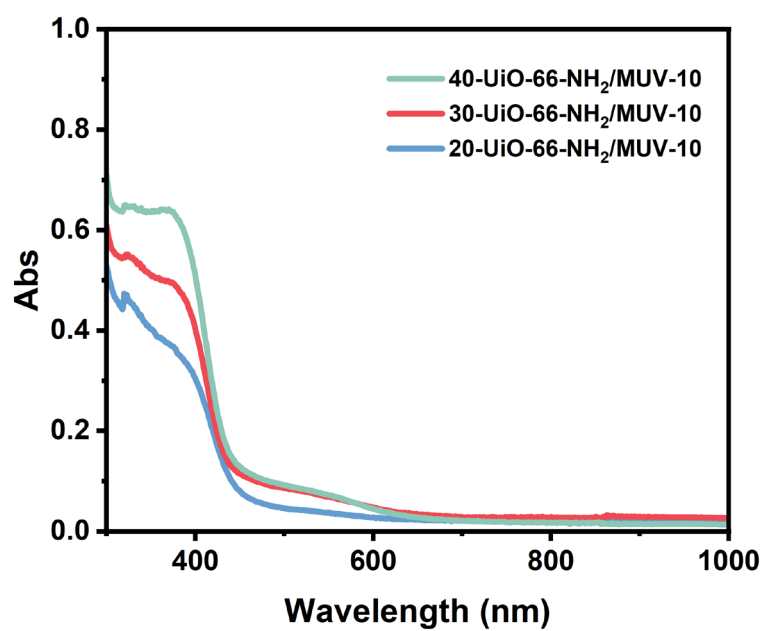


Fig. S8 UV-vis absorption spectra of 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

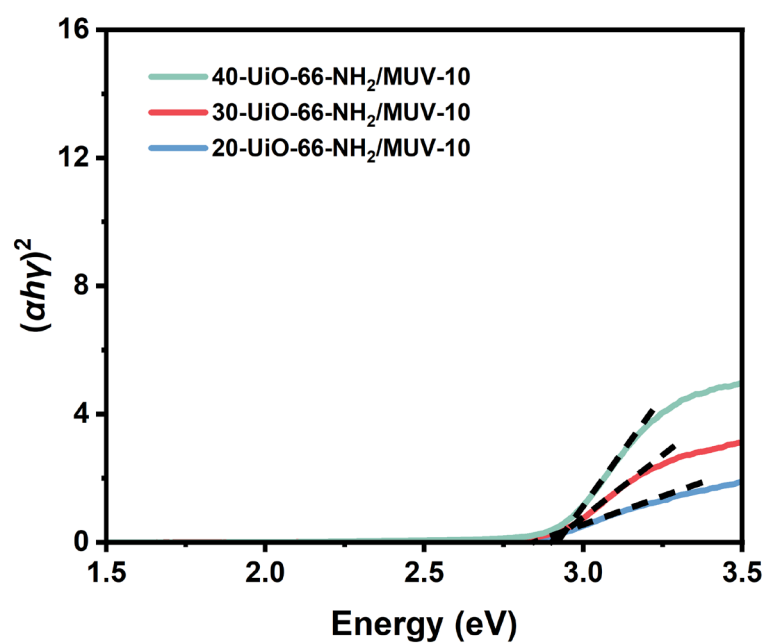


Fig. S9 Plots of $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ against the photonic energy of 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

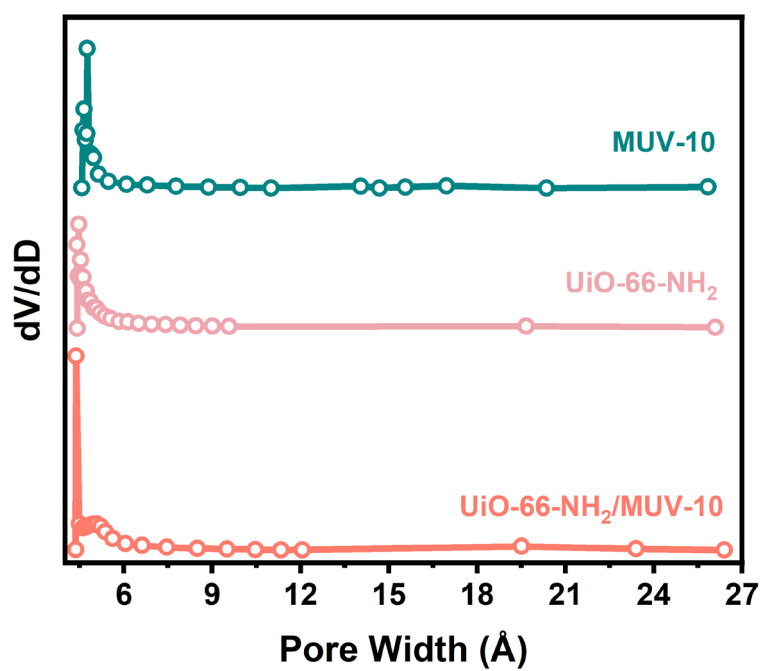


Fig. S10 Corresponding PSD of N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms at 77 K for UiO-66-NH₂, MUV-10, and UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

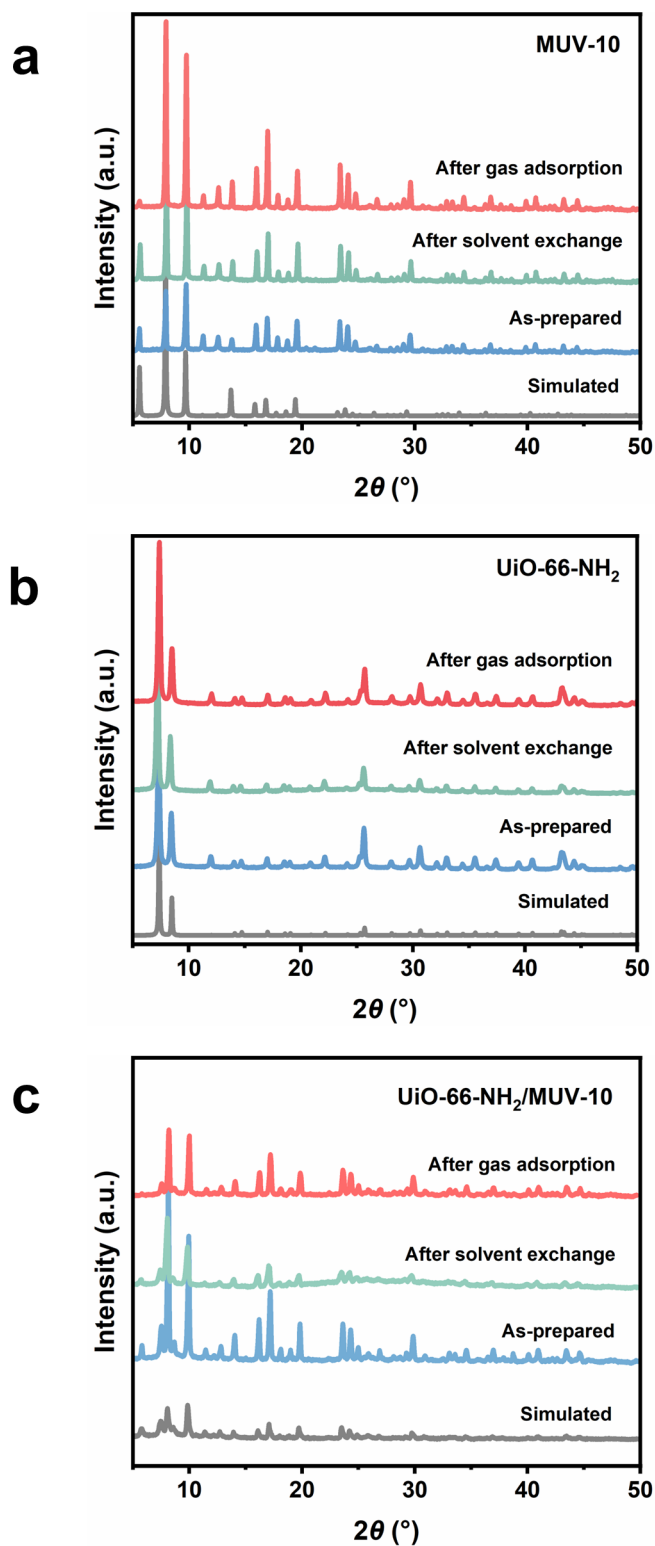


Fig. S11 PXRD patterns of (a) MUV-10, (b) UiO-66-NH₂, and (c) UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

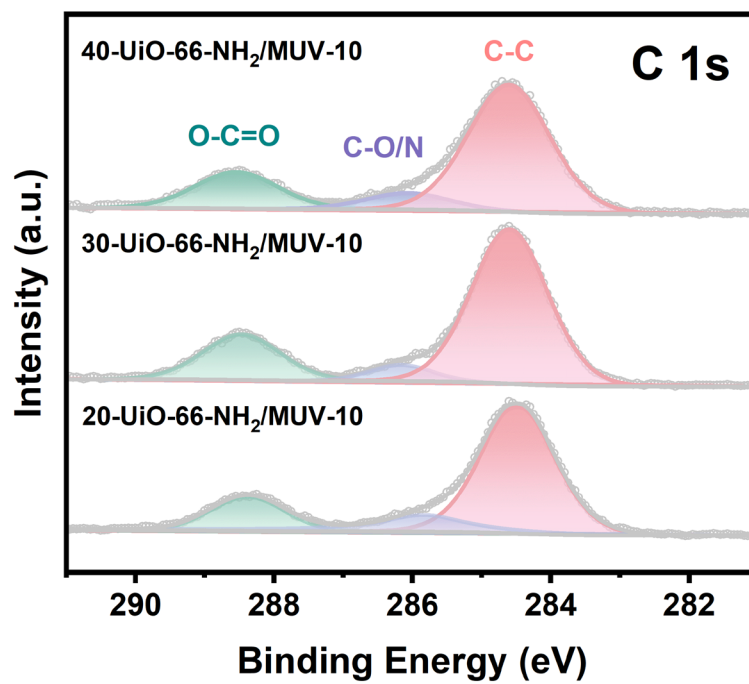


Fig. S12 XPS spectra of C 1s in 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

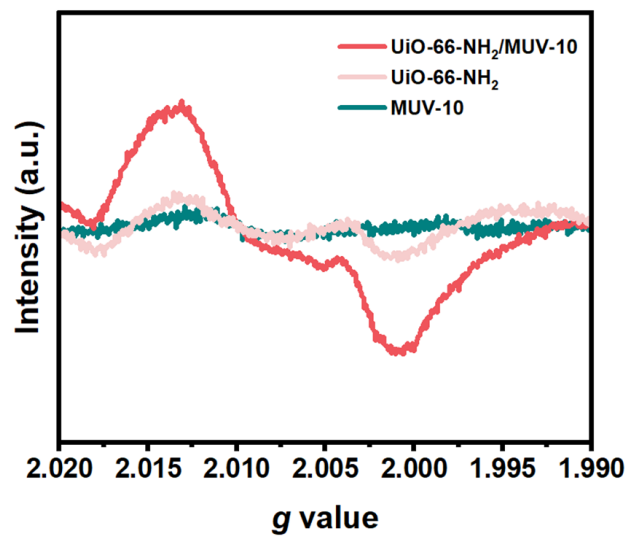


Fig. S13 The ESR spectrum of UiO-66-NH₂, MUV-10 and UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

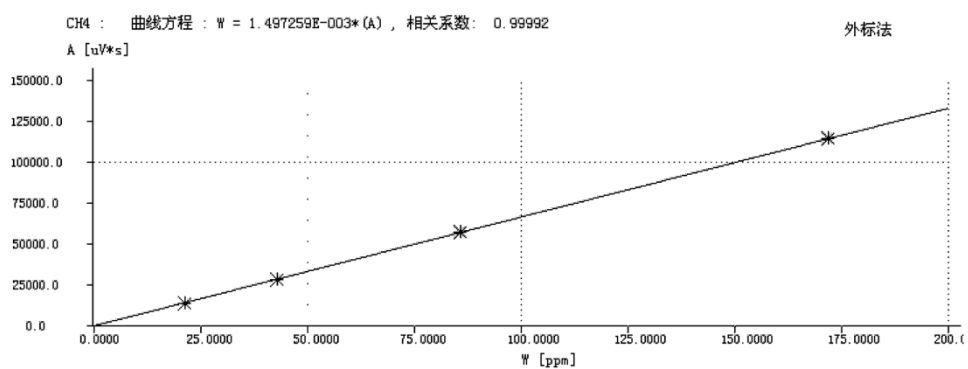
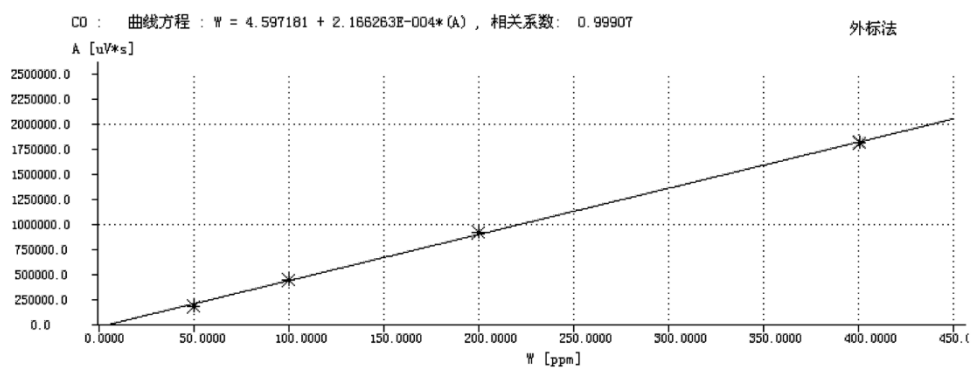


Fig. S14 Characterization of products by gas chromatography (GC).

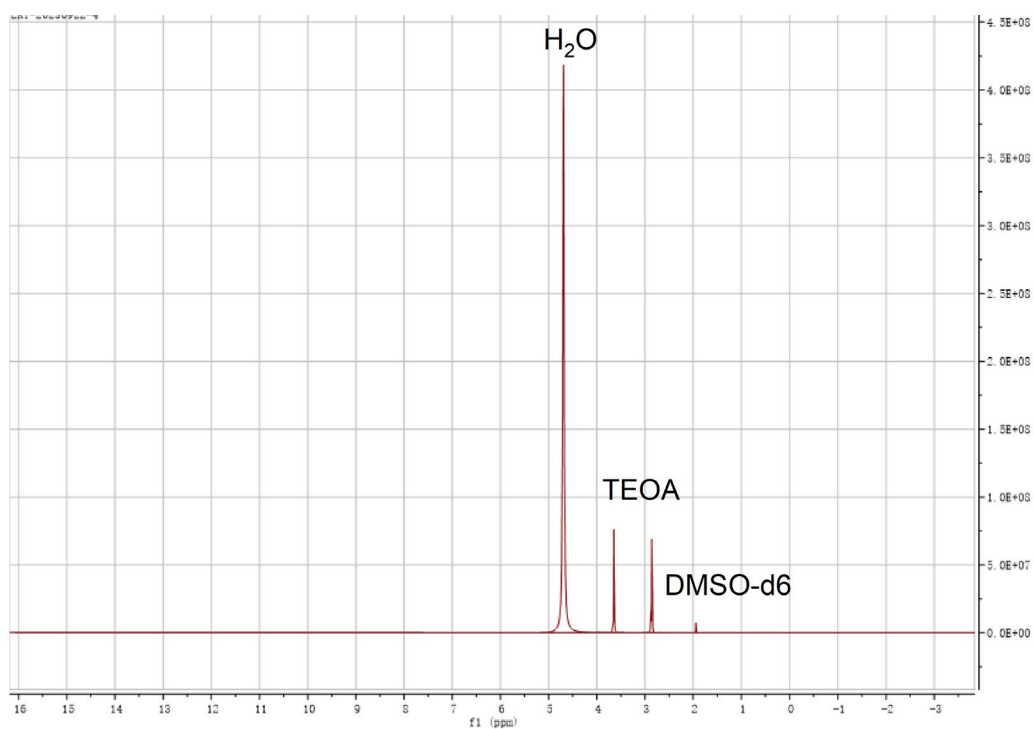


Fig. S15 Nuclear magnetic analysis of UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 photoreduction CO₂ products (in DMSO-d₆).

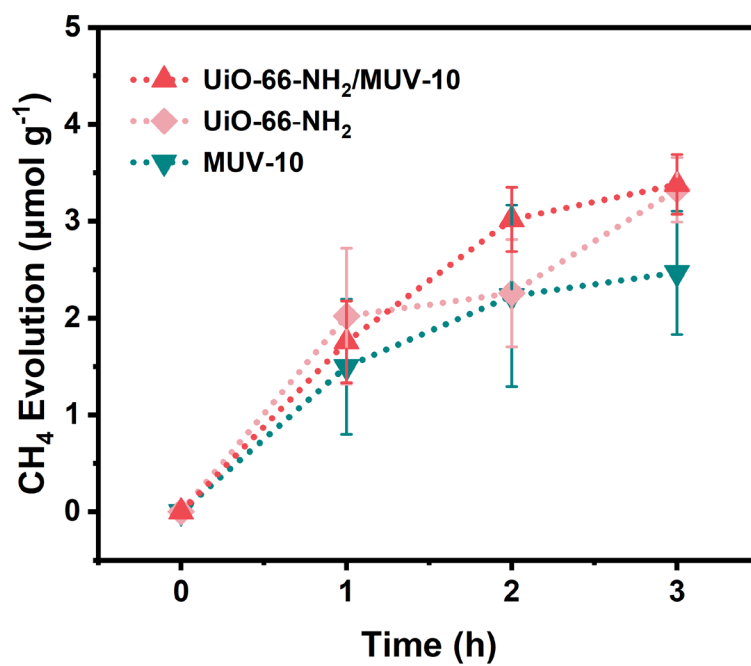


Fig. S16 Photocatalytic CH₄ evolution over time for MUV-10, UiO-66-NH₂, and UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 with $\lambda > 400$ nm filter.

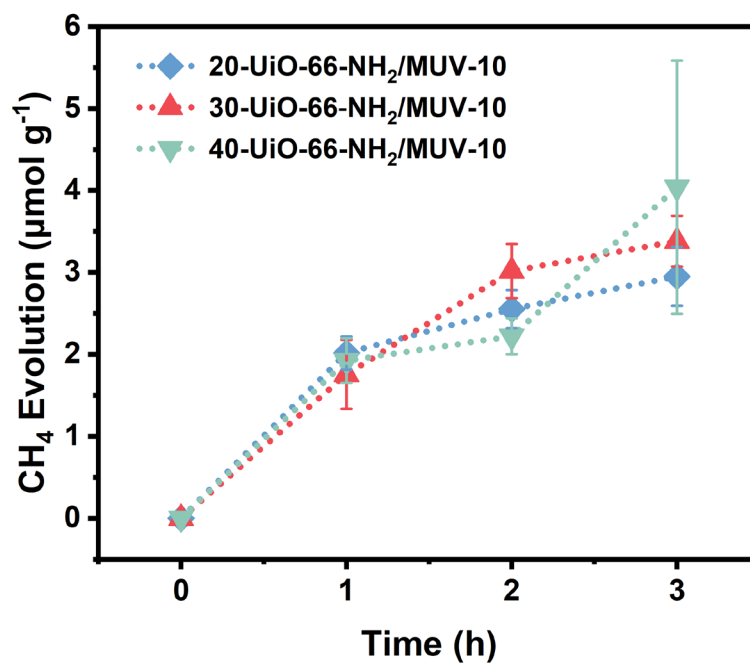


Fig. S17 Photocatalytic CH₄ evolution over time for 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 with $\lambda > 400$ nm filter.

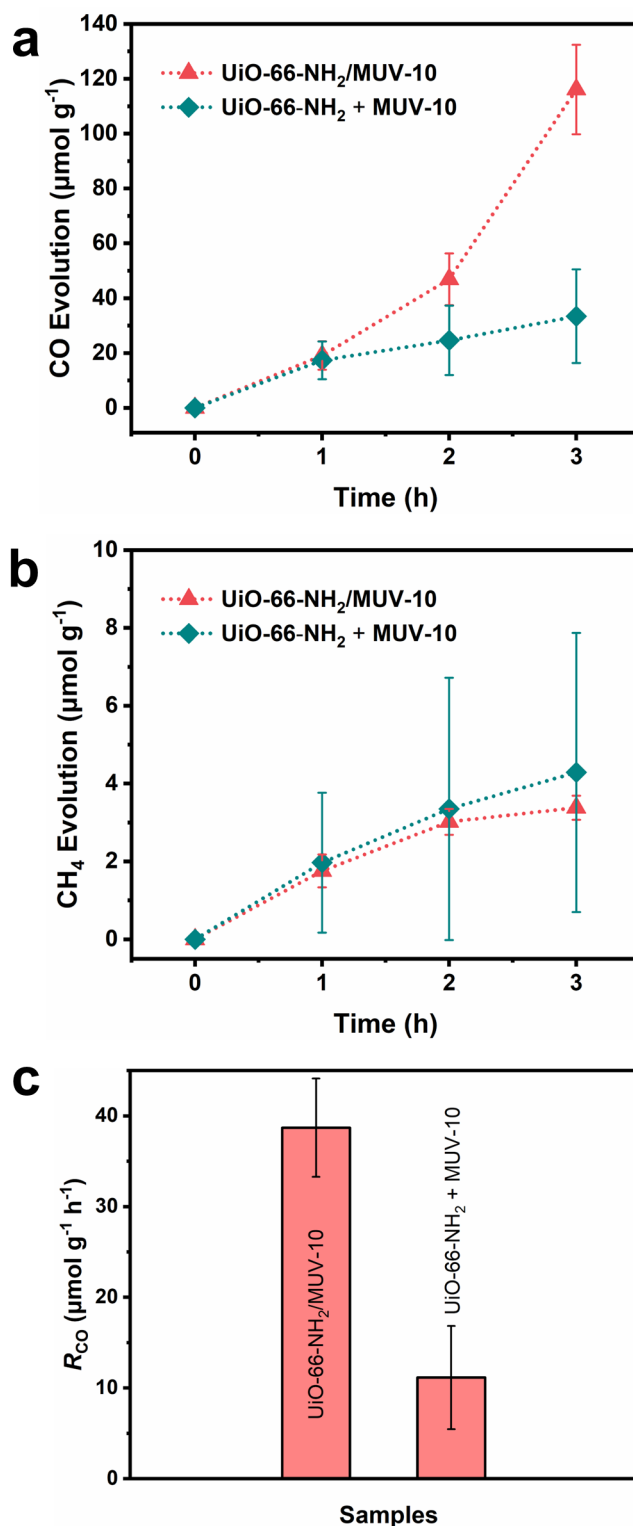


Fig. S18 (a) Photocatalytic CO evolution over time for mechanical mixture (UiO-66-NH₂ + MUV-10) and UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 with $\lambda > 400$ nm filter. (b) Photocatalytic CO evolution over time for mechanical mixture (UiO-66-NH₂ + MUV-10) and UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 with $\lambda > 400$ nm filter. (c) Mass-normalized CO₂RR rates of mechanical mixture (UiO-66-NH₂ + MUV-10) and UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 with $\lambda > 400$ nm filter.

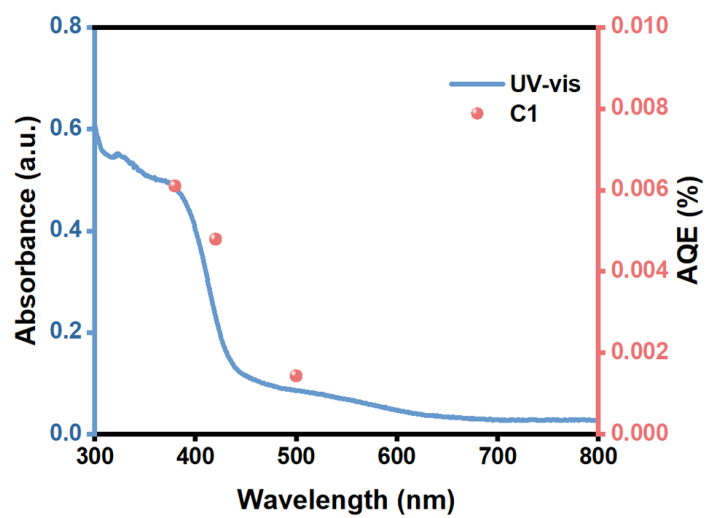


Fig. S19 Wavelength-dependent AQE for the 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 photocatalyst.

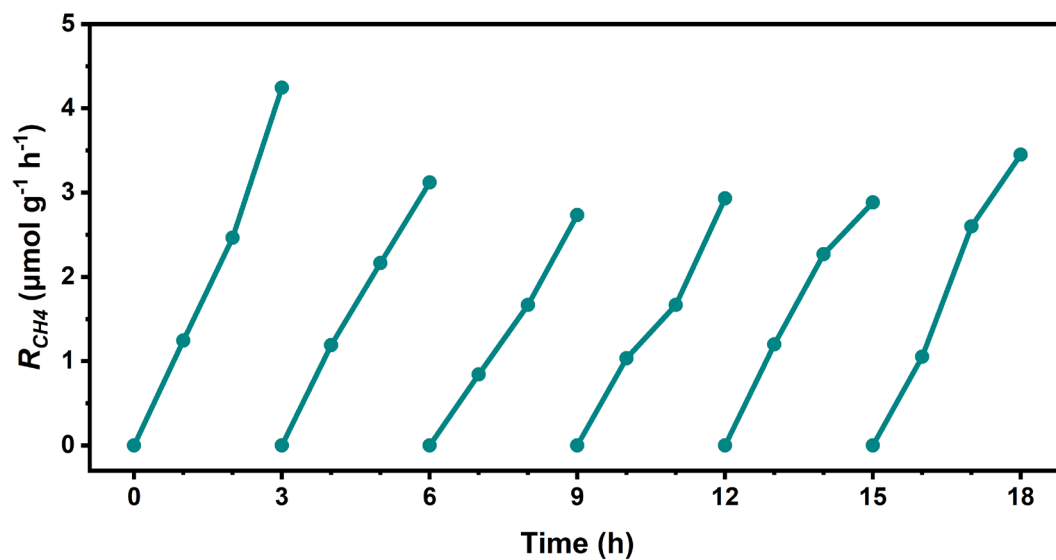


Fig. S20 Cyclic stability for CH_4 evolution of UiO-66- NH_2 /MUV-10.

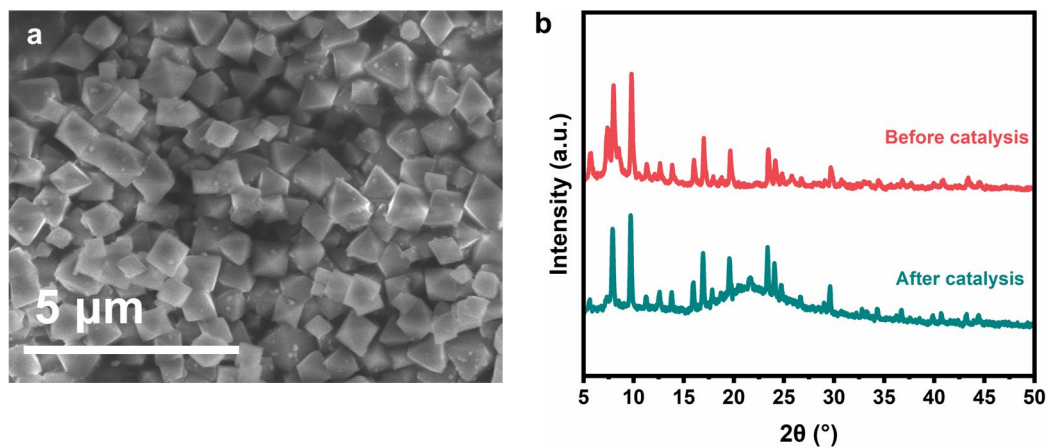


Fig. S21 Stability of UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10. (a) SEM image of UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 after photocatalysis. (b) PXRD patterns of UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 before and after photocatalysis.

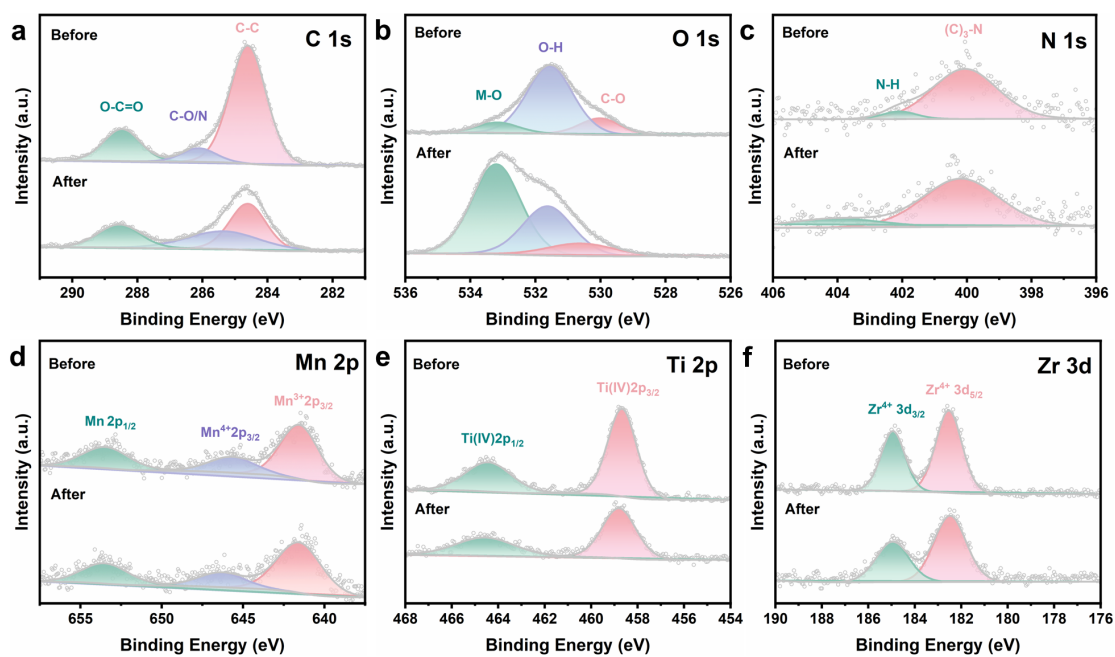


Fig. S22 Stability of UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10. XPS spectrum (a) C 1s, (b) O 1s, (c) N 1s, (d) Zr 3d, (e) Mn 2p and (f) Ti 2p in UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 before and after photocatalysis.

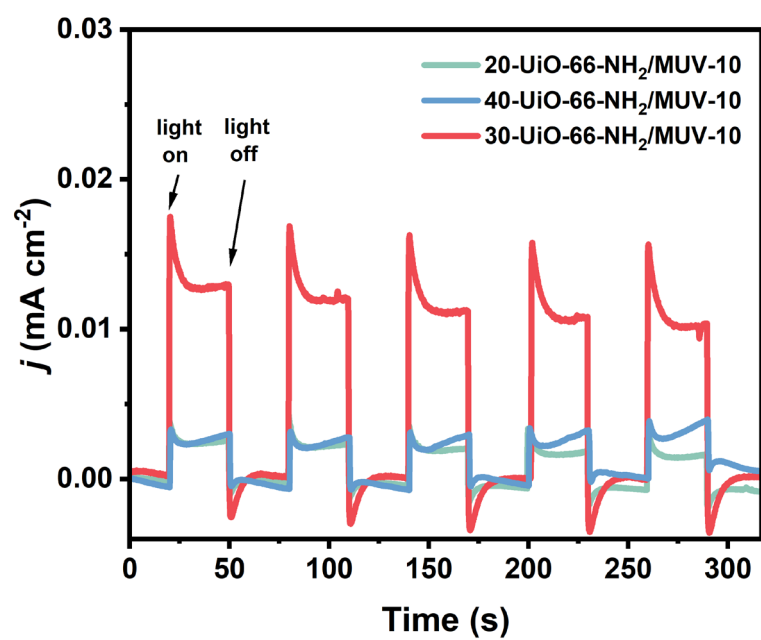


Fig. S23 Transient photocurrent density of 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

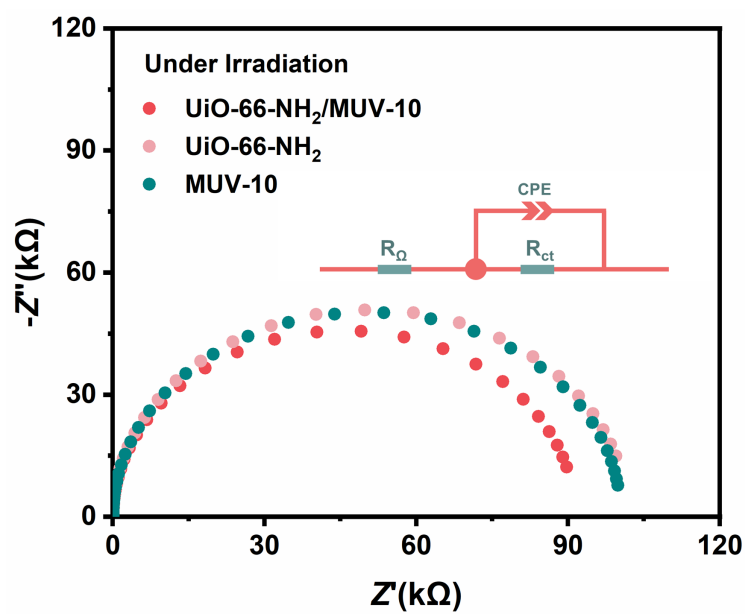


Fig. S24 AC impedance of MUV-10, UiO-66-NH₂, and UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 under light irradiation.

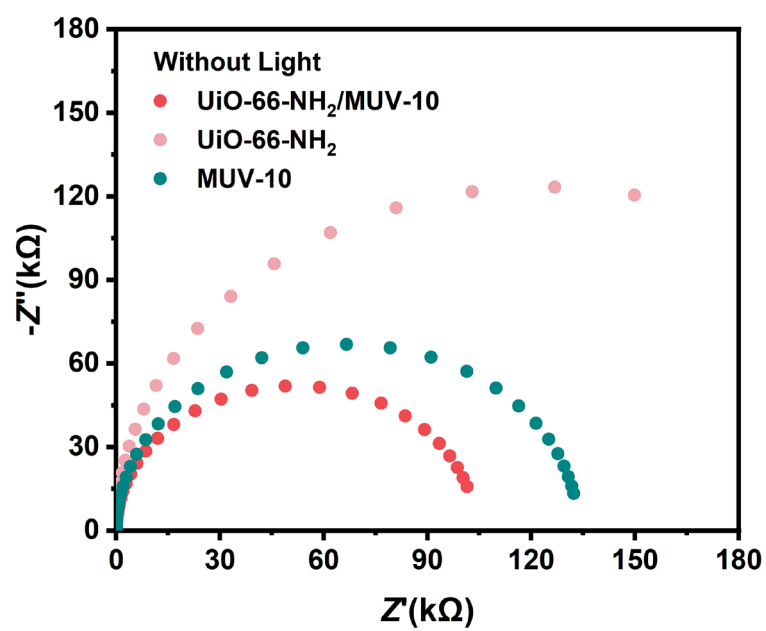


Fig. S25 AC impedance of MUV-10, UiO-66-NH₂, and UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10 without light irradiation.

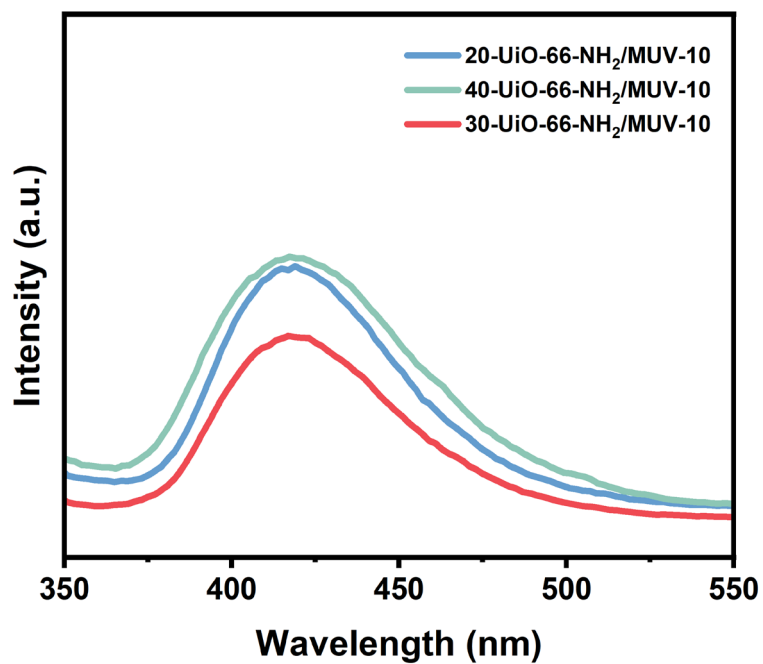


Fig. S26 PL spectra of 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

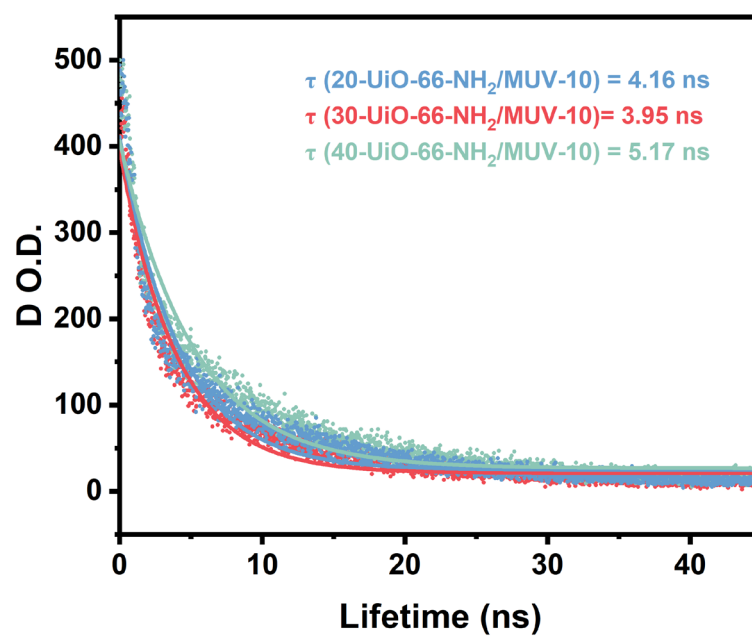


Fig. S27 TRPL spectra of 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

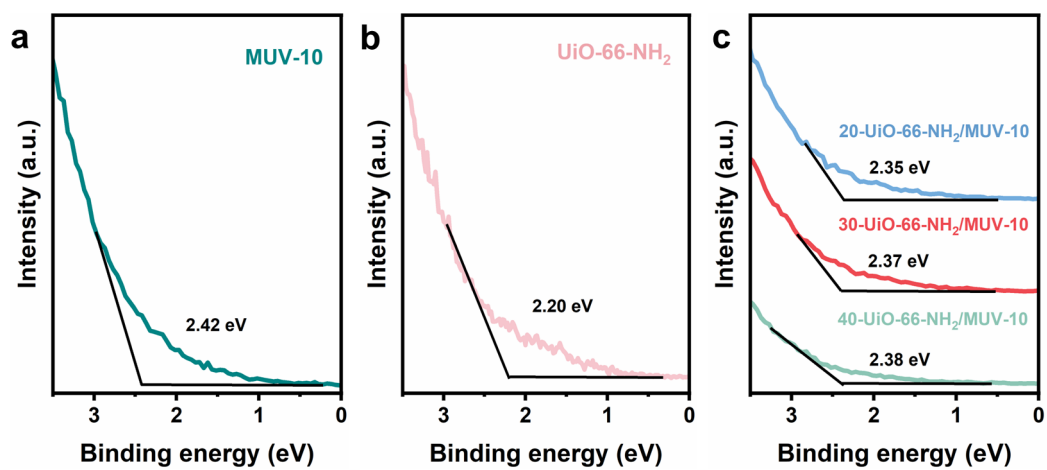


Fig. S28 Valence band XPS of (a) MUV-10, (b) UiO-66-NH₂ and (c) 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

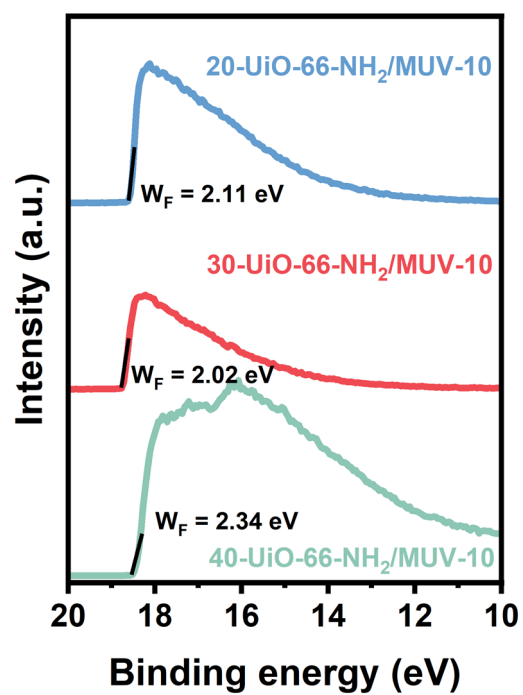


Fig. S29 UPS spectra of 20-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, 30-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10, and 40-UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

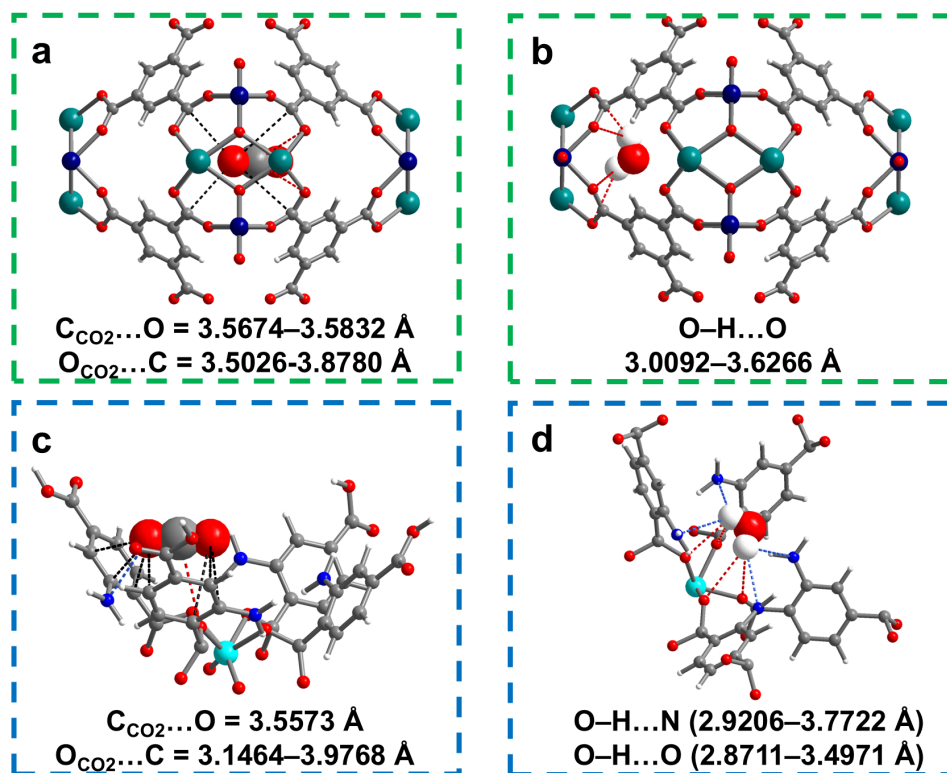


Fig. S30 (a) CO₂ and (b) H₂O binding sites in MUV-10, (c) CO₂ and (d) H₂O binding sites in UiO-66-NH₂ absorbents determined by GCMC simulation.

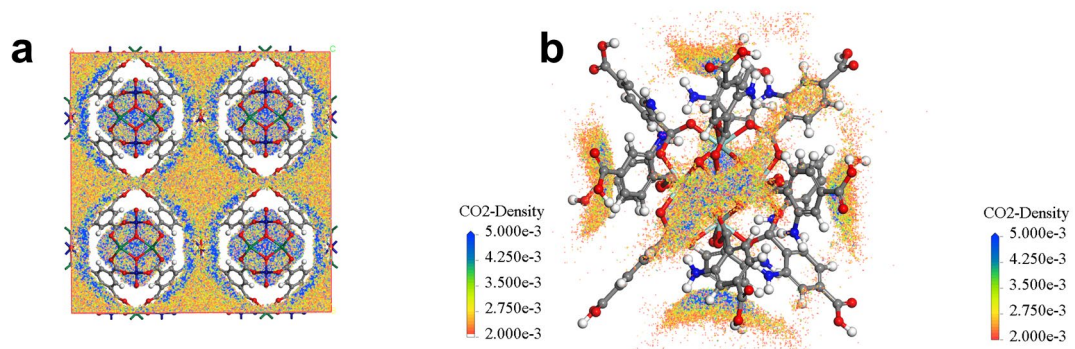


Fig. S31 GCMC simulation for density distributions of CO₂ at 298 K for (a) MUV-10 and (b) UiO-66-NH₂.

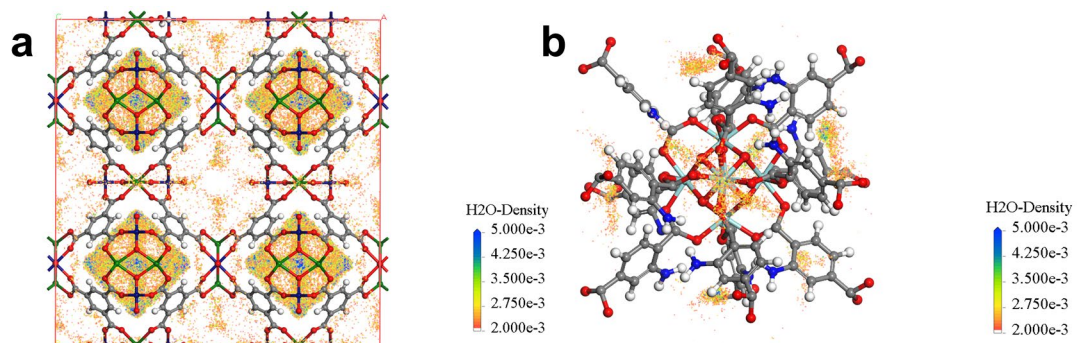


Fig. S32 GCMC simulation for density distributions of H₂O at 298 K for (a) MUV-10 and (b) UiO-66-NH₂.

Table S1. Calculation details about the AQE of UiO-66-NH₂/MUV-10.

I×S (W)	λ (nm)	A	v_{CO} (mol s⁻¹)	v_{CH₄} (mol s⁻¹)	AQE (%)
0.292	380	0.48	7.98637×10^{-12}	1.41738×10^{-12}	0.006
0.229	420	0.23	3.20112×10^{-12}	3.08333×10^{-12}	0.005
0.512	500	0.086	1.2375×10^{-12}	1.79688×10^{-12}	0.001

Table S2. Summary of the photocatalytic activity with the recently reported photocatalysts in direct gas–solid-phase photocatalytic conversion of CO₂.

Photocatalysts	Conditions	Light intensity (W)	Main products ($\mu\text{mol g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$)	AQE(%)	Ref.
UiO-66-NH ₂ /MUV-10	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, $\lambda > 400 \text{ nm}$	300	CO: 37.7	0.005 (420 nm)	This work
PCN-601	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, $\lambda > 410 \text{ nm}$	/	CH ₄ : 10.1; CO: 6.0	/	S1
2D porphyrin-based Mn-MOF	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, simulated solar irradiation (AM 1.5G)	300	CH ₄ : 53; CO: 21	/	S2
CsPbBr ₃ @ZIF-67	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, A 100 W Xe lamp with AM 1.5G filter	100	CH ₄ : 2.35; CO: 0.49	0.035 (386 nm)	S3
CPO-27-Mg/TiO ₂	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, $\lambda = 365 \text{ nm}$	4	CO: 4.09; CH ₄ : 2.35; O ₂ : 6.29	/	S4
CsPbBr ₃ QDs/UiO-66(NH ₂)	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, $\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$	300	CH ₄ : 0.26; CO: 8.21	/	S5
HKUST-1/TiO ₂	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, 450 W Xe lamp with an AM 1.5G filter	450	CO: 256.35	/	S6
HCP-3	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, $\lambda > 325 \text{ nm}$	300	CH ₄ : 0.3; CO: 5.1	0.0005 (400-900 nm)	S7
HCP-TiO ₂ -FG	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, $\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$	300	CH ₄ : 27.62	/	S8
Cu/TiO ₂ -AG	0.5 vol% O ₂ in CO ₂ UV-/vis light (320–500 nm)	2.5	CO: 28.2	/	S9
VO-STMn _{0.2}	CO ₂ , H ₂ O	300	CH ₄ : 6.07	0.35 (380 nm)	S10
Co-MOF/Cu ₂ O	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, 300 W Xe lamp with a 420 nm cut-off optical filter	300	CO: 3.83	/	S11
CCN	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, $\lambda > 400 \text{ nm}$	300	CO: 25.7	0.33 (420 nm)	S12
CsPbBr ₃ /Au/TiO ₂	CO ₂ , AM 1.5 G, 100 mW·cm ⁻²	300	CO: 17.27 CH ₄ : 1.22	/	S13

Table S3. Fitting results of R_{Ω} and R_{ct} of the EIS Nyquist plots.

Sample	R_{Ω}/Ω (without light)	R_{Ω}/Ω (light)	$R_{ct}/k\Omega$ (without light)	$R_{ct}/k\Omega$ (light)	Cp (without light)	Cp (light)
MUV-10	54.37	53.93	133.6	100.4	1.196×10^{-5}	1.225×10^{-5}
UiO-66-NH ₂	36.72	50.2	246.6	101.6	5.186×10^{-5}	2.348×10^{-5}
UiO-66-NH ₂ /MUV-10	56.74	49.69	103.9	91.36	2.389×10^{-5}	2.375×10^{-5}

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