

**Advances and Challenges of Graphitic Carbon Nitride as a Visible-Light-Responsive
Photocatalyst for Sustainable Water Purification**

Supplementary Information

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Table S1 Representative Summary of the Photocatalytic Activity of g-C₃N₄-Based Photocatalysts for Degrading/Inactivating Waterborne Contaminants/Microorganisms

Photocatalyst	Contaminant	Reactivity (Reaction Rate Constant)	Light Source	Reactive Species	Ref (Year)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	92.5% of degradation in 3 h	500 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	¹ (2011)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	(1.79 h ⁻¹)	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} /HO ₂ [•]	² (2013)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	○ Tetracycline ○ Salicylic acid ○ Ciprofloxacin ○ Ibuprofen	○ 86% of degradation in 4 h ○ 30% of degradation in 4 h ○ 60% of degradation in 4 h ○ 20% of degradation in 4 h	35 W Xe lamp	•OH, H ₂ O ₂ , h ⁺	³ (2016)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Virus MS2	> 7 log of inactivation in 5 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , e ⁻	⁴ (2016)
Mesoporous g-C ₃ N ₄	○ 4-Chlorophenol ○ Phenol	○ ~100% of degradation in 1 h (0.0526 min ⁻¹) ○ ~96% of degradation in 1.5 h (0.0342 min ⁻¹)	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , •OH	⁵ (2012)
Nanoporous g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	(0.00846 h ⁻¹)	500 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	⁶ (2013)
Porous g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	(0.039 h ⁻¹)	500 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	⁷ (2013)
Mesoporous g-C ₃ N ₄	Bacterium <i>E. coli</i>	100% of inactivation in 4 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	h ⁺	⁸ (2014)
Porous g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	~35% of degradation in 3 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	N/A	⁹ (2015)
Porous g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	55% of degradation in 3 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	N/A	¹⁰ (2015)

g-C ₃ N ₄ nanosheets	Phenol	(0.2589 h ⁻¹)	500 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	¹¹ (2013)
Porous C-g-C ₃ N ₄	○ Phenol ○ Atrazine ○ Sulfamethoxazole ○ Carbamazepine	○ (0.76 ± 0.08 m ² (mol of photons) ⁻¹) ○ (1.33 ± 0.18 m ² (mol of photons) ⁻¹) ○ (0.78 ± 0.02 m ² (mol of photons) ⁻¹) ○ (0.16 ± 0.003 m ² (mol of photons) ⁻¹)	1000 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	¹ O ₂ , h ⁺	¹² (2016)
C-g-C ₃ N ₄	Tetracycline	>95% of degradation in 1.5 h	Sunlight (78,000-80,000 lux)	O ₂ • ⁻ , h ⁺	¹³ (2017)
Phosphate modified g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	~80% of degradation in 1 h (0.0174 min ⁻¹)	150 W Xe lamp	N/A	¹⁴ (2014)
P-porous g-C ₃ N ₄ nanosheets	2,4-Diclorophenol	100% of degradation in 80 min	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	h ⁺	¹⁵ (2017)
Oxidized g-C ₃ N ₄	Sodium pentachlorophenol	(0.0613 h ⁻¹)	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	¹⁶ (2014)
O-porous g-C ₃ N ₄	Bisphenol A (BPA)	100% of degradation in 3 h (0.098 mmol g _{cat} ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	500 W Xe lamp (visible light)	•OH	¹⁷ (2017)
Reduced graphene oxide@ g-C ₃ N ₄ @α-S ₈	Bacterium <i>E. coli</i>	> 6 log of inactivation in 4 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	•OH, H ₂ O ₂ (aerobic); e ⁻ (anaerobic)	¹⁸ (2013)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /Bi ₅ Nb ₃ O ₁₅	4-Chlorophenol	~100% of degradation in 1 h	300 W Xe lamp (680 nm > λ > 400 nm)	O ₂ • ⁻ , h ⁺	¹⁹ (2013)
Ag/g-C ₃ N ₄	4-Nitrophenol	98% of degradation in 2 h	300 W Xe lamp (680 nm > λ > 400 nm)	O ₂ • ⁻ , •OH, h ⁺	²⁰ (2013)
AgX/g-C ₃ N ₄ (X = Br, I)	4-Chlorophenol	30% and 53% of degradation in 6 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	N/A	²¹ (2013)

CeO ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄	4-Chlorophenol	45% of degradation in 5 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	N/A	²² (2013)
Co ₃ O ₄ /mesoporous g-C ₃ N ₄	Bisphenol A (BPA)	93.6% of degradation in 3 h (0.014 min ⁻¹)	500 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , •OH	²³ (2013)
H ₃ PW ₁₂ O ₄₀ /g-C ₃ N ₄ nanotubes	Diethyl phthalate	100% of degradation in 24 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	²⁴ (2013)
Polyoxometalates/g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	(3.99 × 10 ⁻³ min ⁻¹)	575 W metal halide lamp	N/A	²⁵ (2015)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /TiO ₂	Isoniazid	(8.33 × 10 ⁻³ min ⁻¹)	N/A	O ₂ ^{•-} , •OH	²⁶ (2015)
WO ₃ /g-C ₃ N ₄	Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	96.7 % of degradation	500 W Xe lamp equipped with a visible light filter	N/A	²⁷ (2015)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /TiO ₂	Ciprofloxacin	~95% of degradation in 1 h	150 W tungsten lamp	•OH, h ⁺ , e ⁻	²⁸ (2015)
Pt/g-C ₃ N ₄	4-Chlorophenol	100% of degradation in 6 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	²⁹ (2015)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /ZnO	Phenol	(0.02 and 0.015 min ⁻¹)	60 W tungsten lamp	O ₂ ^{•-} , •OH	³⁰ (2015)
Au/porous g-C ₃ N ₄ /graphene	Ciprofloxacin	(~0.014 min ⁻¹)	500 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , •OH	³¹ (2015)
ZnIn ₂ S ₄ /g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	72.3% of degradation in 4 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	•OH, h ⁺	³² (2015)
Cd _{0.2} Zn _{0.8} S/g-C ₃ N ₄ nanosheet	Phenol	>76.1% of degradation in 3 h	500 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	³³ (2015)
MoS ₂ nanosheets/TiO ₂ /g- C ₃ N ₄	Atrazine	86.5% of degradation in 3 h	500 W Xe lamp	O ₂ ^{•-} , •OH, h ⁺	³⁴ (2016)
V ₂ O ₅ /g-C ₃ N ₄	Tetracycline	75.7% of degradation in 2 h	250 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , h ⁺	³⁵ (2016)

Co _{0.5} Zn _{0.5} Fe ₂ O ₄ /g-C ₃ N ₄	Chloromycetin	96% of degradation in 4 h	300 W Xe lamp with a UV cutoff filter	N/A	³⁶ (2016)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /mullite	Tetracycline	92% of degradation in 4 h (0.00602 min ⁻¹)	500 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 400$ nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , h ⁺	³⁷ (2016)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /activated carbon	Phenol	100% of degradation in 160 min (0.630 h ⁻¹)	350 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 400$ nm)	N/A	³⁸ (2016)
N-graphene quantum dots-BiVO ₄ /g-C ₃ N ₄	Tetracycline	91.5% of degradation in 30 min (0.0815 min ⁻¹)	250 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , •OH	³⁹ (2016)
C/X-TiO ₂ @C ₃ N ₄ nanotubes (X = N, F, Cl)	4-Chlorophenol	~100% of degradation in 6 h	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , h ⁺	⁴⁰ (2016)
Nb ₂ O ₅ /g-C ₃ N ₄	Tetracycline	○ 76.2% of degradation in 150 min (0.0096 min ⁻¹) ○ 90.1% of degradation in 1 h (0.038 min ⁻¹)	○ 250 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm) ○ 250 W Xe lamp	O ₂ ^{•-} , h ⁺	⁴¹ (2016)
Polyaniline/g-C ₃ N ₄ nanosheets	Phenol	16.3% of degradation in 4 h	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	N/A	⁴² (2016)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /SiO ₂ hydrogel	Phenol	~20% of degradation in 10 h	500 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	N/A	⁴³ (2016)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /zinc phthalocyanine nanofibers	Carbamazepine	~98% of degradation in 10 h	Sunlight (82,961 lux)	O ₂ ^{•-} , h ⁺	⁴⁴ (2016)
g-C ₃ N ₄ /TiO ₂	Ciprofloxacin	88.1% of degradation in 3 h	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 400$ nm)	h ⁺	⁴⁵ (2016)
g-C ₃ N ₄ -Ag/ZnO	Tetracycline	80% of degradation in 1 h	Sunlight	O ₂ ^{•-} , h ⁺ , e ⁻	⁴⁶ (2016)

Carbon quantum dots/g-C ₃ N ₄	Tetracycline	(0.00642 min ⁻¹)	250 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	O ₂ • ⁻ , h ⁺	47 (2016)
Polypyrrole@Ag/g-C ₃ N ₄	Danofloxacin mesylate, tetracycline, ciprofloxacin, gatifloxacin, enrofloxacin	~90% of degradation in 1 h	300 W Xe lamp (visible light)	O ₂ • ⁻ , h ⁺	48 (2016)
Amorphous AgSiO/g-C ₃ N ₄ nanosheets	Tetracycline	○ ~97.5% of degradation in 140 min (0.0116 min ⁻¹) ○ ~90.5% of degradation in 40 min (0.0798 min ⁻¹)	○ 500 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm) ○ 500 W Xe lamp (UV)	•OH, h ⁺	49 (2016)
BiVO ₄ /g-C ₃ N ₄	4-Nitrophenol	100% of degradation in 2 h	300 W Xe lamp	O ₂ • ⁻ , •OH, h ⁺	50 (2016)
SnO ₂ /B-P-g-C ₃ N ₄	Phenol	~75% of degradation in 1 h	150 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	N/A	51 (2017)
CdIn ₂ S ₄ /g-C ₃ N ₄	Tetracycline	~80% of degradation in 1.5 h	500 W tungsten light lamp	O ₂ • ⁻ , h ⁺	52 (2017)
ZrO ₂ /Fe-hollow g-C ₃ N ₄	Metsulfuron methyl	~100% of degradation in 1 h	500 W Xe lamp (720 nm > λ > 420 nm)	N/A	53 (2017)
Fe ₂ O ₃ /g-C ₃ N ₄	4-Nitrophenol	~96% of degradation in 80 min, with the addition of H ₂ O ₂ (0.0743 min ⁻¹)	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	O ₂ • ⁻ , •OH, h ⁺	54 (2017)
Ag@g-C ₃ N ₄ nanosheets@BiVO ₄	Tetracycline	90.76%, ~80%, and ~12% of degradation in 1 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 350, 420, and 760 nm)	O ₂ • ⁻ , •OH, h ⁺	55 (2017)
Carbon nanospheres/g-C ₃ N ₄	Sulfachloropyridazine	100% of degradation in 2 h (0.0381 min ⁻¹)	Metal halide lamp (2.31 μW cm ⁻²)	O ₂ • ⁻	56 (2017)

g-C ₃ N ₄ /BiPO ₄	Ciprofloxacin	96.6% of degradation in 2 h	250 W high pressure Hg lamp (UV)	O ₂ ^{•-} , h ⁺	⁵⁷ (2017)
Graphene oxide/Ag ₂ CrO ₄ /g-C ₃ N ₄	○ Phenol ○ Oxytetracycline	○ 94.21% of degradation in 1.5 h ○ 81.34% of degradation in 1.5 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 420 nm)	O ₂ ^{•-} , •OH, h ⁺	⁵⁸ (2017)
OH-graphene quantum dots/mesoporous g-C ₃ N ₄	Tetracycline	70% of degradation in 2 h	300 W Xe lamp (λ > 400 nm)	O ₂ ^{•-}	⁵⁹ (2017)

Table S2 Representative Summary of Photoluminescence Quantum Yield of g-C₃N₄ in Steady-State Photoluminescence Measurements

Photocatalyst	Synthesis Method	Particle Size	Photoluminescence Quantum Yield	Reference (Year)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine	N/A	4.8%	⁶⁰ (2013)
Nanosheet g-C ₃ N ₄	Liquid exfoliation of bulk g-C ₃ N ₄ , which was prepared via thermal polycondensation of melamine	Diameter of 70-160 nm, thickness of 2.5 nm	19.6%	⁶⁰ (2013)
Nanosheet g-C ₃ N ₄	Liquid exfoliation of acid treated bulk g-C ₃ N ₄ , which was prepared via thermal polycondensation of melamine	Diameter of 70 nm, thickness of 2.13 nm	5.5%	⁶¹ (2015)
Nanoparticulate g-C ₃ N ₄ (QDs) ^a	Microwave mediated synthesis of formamide	Diameter of 2-15 nm, thickness of 0.3-2.1 nm	29%	⁶² (2012)
Nanoparticulate g-C ₃ N ₄ (QDs)	Microwave-assisted solvothermal method of citric acid, urea, and oleic acid	Diameter of 2.8 nm	27.1%	⁶³ (2015)
Nanoparticulate g-C ₃ N ₄ (QDs)	Microwave-assisted solvothermal method of guanidine hydrochloride and EDTA	Diameter of 3.2-6.5 nm, thickness of 1.7 nm	35%	⁶⁴ (2014)
Nanoparticulate g-C ₃ N ₄ (QDs)	Hydrothermal reaction of phosphonitrilic chloride trimer and g-C ₃ N ₄ QDs, which was obtained via liquid exfoliation of melamine derived bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Diameter of 4-12 nm, thickness of 0.35-1.21 nm	91-96%	⁶⁵ (2016)
Nanoparticulate g-C ₃ N ₄ (QDs)	Thermal reaction of citric acid and thiourea	Diameter of 2.75 nm	14.5%	⁶⁶ (2015)
Nanoparticulate g-C ₃ N ₄ (QDs)	Thermal reaction of urea and sodium citrate	Diameter of 2.6-5.5 nm, thickness of 1.5-2.5 nm	42%	⁶⁷ (2013)

^a QDs represents quantum dots.

Table S3 Representative Summary of Fluorescence Lifetime of Photocatalysts in Time-Resolved Photoluminescence Measurements

Photocatalyst	Synthesis Method	Excitation/Emission Wavelength (nm)	Average Fluorescence Lifetime (ns)	Reference (Year)
TiO ₂ Anatase	Commercially available from Merck	355/450	450	⁶⁸ (1997)
TiO ₂ Anatase	Hydrothermal treatment of a TiOCl ₂ -NH ₃ solution, and subsequent calcination for the resultant solids	355/450	320-460	⁶⁸ (1997)
TiO ₂ Rutile	Commercially available from Janssen	355/450	200	⁶⁸ (1997)
TiO ₂ Rutile	A diluted TiOCl ₂ solution was boiled (pH < 1.1), and resultant solids were calcinated	355/450	180-400	⁶⁸ (1997)
TiO ₂ Degussa P25	Commercially available	337/N/A	2.14	⁶⁹ (2006)
TiO ₂	Sol-gel	337/N/A	2.55	⁶⁹ (2006)
TiO ₂	Polyol method	260/410	0.81	⁷⁰ (2012)
N, S-doped TiO ₂	Polyol method	260/410	3.57	⁷⁰ (2012)
WO ₃	Commercially available from Sigma-Aldrich	N/A	5.78	⁷¹ (2014)
Cu ²⁺ modified WO ₃	Commercially available from Showa Titanium Inc. Japan	470/780	0.188	⁷² (2012)
BiVO ₄	Hydrothermal treatment of Bi(NO ₃) ₃ ·5H ₂ O and NH ₄ VO ₃	N/A	3.87	⁷³ (2015)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of dicyandiamide	405/475	5.2	⁷⁴ (2013)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of dicyandiamide	340/450	9.86	⁷⁵ (2015)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of dicyandiamide	330/468	6.98 ^a	⁷⁶

				(2012)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine	405/500	6.22	⁷⁷ (2014)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine	365/460	2.885	⁷⁸ (2015)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine	N/A	3.88 ^a	⁷⁹ (2016)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine	N/A	9.05 ^a	⁸⁰ (2016)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine	377/460	6.4	⁸¹ (2015)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of urea	380/440 380/563	2.42 4.37	⁸² (2015)
Porous g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine and cyanuric acid	405/475	3.6-5.6	⁷⁴ (2013)
Porous g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine and cyanuric acid	405/500	4.7	⁷⁷ (2014)
Barbituric acid-doped, porous g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine, cyanuric acid, and barbituric acid	405/500	1.51-3.3	⁷⁷ (2014)
g-C ₃ N ₄ with hydrogenated defects	Hydrogen thermal treatment of bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	800/450-470 800/500-520 800/560-580 (Two photon absorption)	0.74-1.20 0.71-1.41 0.58-1.30	⁸³ (2015)
Quinoline-doped g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of urea and 2,4-dibromoquinoline	380/436 380/510	1.47 3.20	⁸² (2015)
P-doped, porous g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal exfoliation of P-doped, bulk g-C ₃ N ₄ , which was synthesized from thermal polycondensation of 2-aminoethylphosphonic acid and melamine	365/460	3.927	⁷⁸ (2015)
Protonated g-C ₃ N ₄	Hydrochloric acid treated bulk g-C ₃ N ₄ , which was synthesized from thermal polycondensation of dicyandiamide	340/450	18.4	⁷⁵ (2015)

Openly-structured g-C ₃ N ₄ microspheres	Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄ was first prepared via thermal polycondensation of melamine, and it was dissolved in acidic aqueous solution. The precipitated white solids was separated, dried, and thermally treated.	N/A	4.91 ^a	⁷⁹ (2016)
K-doped g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine and KCl	N/A	2.73 ^a	⁸⁰ (2016)
K and OH-doped g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine, KCl, and NaOH	N/A	2.03 ^a	⁸⁰ (2016)
Fe ³⁺ modified, K and OH-doped g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal polycondensation of melamine, KCl, and NaOH, and subsequent modification with Fe ³⁺	N/A	2.52 ^a	⁸⁰ (2016)
Nanosheet g-C ₃ N ₄	Thermal exfoliation of bulk g-C ₃ N ₄ synthesized from thermal polycondensation of dicyandiamide	330/448	7.98 ^a	⁷⁶ (2012)
Nanosheet g-C ₃ N ₄	Liquid exfoliation of bulk g-C ₃ N ₄ synthesized from thermal polycondensation of melamine	377/460	7.3	⁸¹ (2015)

^a Calculated from short, medium, and long lifetimes and their relative intensity.

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