Electronic Supporting Information

for

Efficient Visible-Light Photocatalytic Heterojunctions Coupled by Plasmonic Cu_{2-x}Se and Graphitic Carbon Nitride

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1. Experimental section

Characterization

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) Energy-dispersive X-ray and was performed S-4800 spectroscopy (EDS) with an scanning (Hitachi, Japan). Transmission electron microscopy electron microscope (TEM) measurements were obtained from a Tecnai G2 F20 S-TWIN microscopy (FEI, USA). The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was conducted by an ESCALAB 250 X-ray photoelectron spectrometer (Thermo, USA). The samples for XPS were made by the deposition of a nanocrystal suspension in water on Si substrate. A Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectrophotometer (FTIR-8400S, Shimadzu, Japan) was employed to measuring the FT-IR spectrum. UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra were obtained using a Hitachi U-3600 spectrophotometer. Steady-state fluorescence spectra and fluorescence anisotropy were measured with an F-2500 fluorescence spectrophotometer (Hitachi, Japan) with the nanoparticles dispersed in reagents.

2. Results and discussion

2.1 Structure and property analysis



Fig. S1 SEM images of g-C3N4 (A), 60 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ (B), 40 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ (C) and 20 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ (D).



Fig. S2 TEM images of 40 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ (A) and 20 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ (B).



Fig.S3 EDS image of the Cu_{2-x}Se.

Calculation of band gap energy

The band gap energies of semiconductors can be estimated by Kubelka–Munk transformation, $^{\rm 1}$

$$\alpha h v = A(h v - E_g)^2 \tag{1}$$

Where α represents the absorption coefficient, v is the light frequency, *E*g is the band gap energy, *A* is a constant and n depends on the characteristics of the transition in a semiconductor. For Cu_{2-x}Se and g-C₃N₄, the value of n is 4 for the indirect transition. Thus, as shown in Figure 5 (inset), the band gap energies of Cu_{2-x}Se and g-C₃N₄ is 1.35 eV and 2.64 eV, respectively.



Fig. S4 The band-gap energy of $Cu_{2-x}Se$ and $g-C_3N_4$



2.2 Photocatalytic Performances

Fig. S5 The UV-vis spectra change during the MB photodegradation without photocatalysts



Fig. S6 The UV–vis spectra change during the MB photodegradation by 12 mg 60 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ photocatalysts without light.



Fig. S7 The UV–vis spectra change during the MB photodegradation by 12 mg Cu_{2-x}Se under visible-light irradiation.



Fig. S8 The UV–vis spectra change during the MB photodegradation by 12 mg g- C_3N_4 under visible-light irradiation.



Fig. S9 The UV-vis spectra change during the MB photodegradation by 12 mg mechanical mixtures of $Cu_{2-x}Se$ and $g-C_3N_4$ with the mass ratio of 3:2 under visible-light irradiation.



Fig. S10 The UV-vis spectra change during the MB photodegradation by 12 mg 60 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ heterojunctions under visible-light irradiation.



Fig. S11 The UV-vis spectra change during the MB photodegradation by 12 mg 40 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ heterojunctions under visible-light irradiation.



Fig. S12 The UV–vis spectra change during the MB photodegradation by 12 mg 20 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ heterojunctions under visible-light irradiation.

Sample	BET (m ² /g)	k (min ⁻¹)
No Light	/	0.00023
Cu _{2-x} Se	/	0.00455
C_3N_4	5.68	0.00998
Mechanical mixtures	/	0.00732
20 wt%	9.38	0.011
40 wt%	5.56	0.01234
60 wt%	6.29	0.0276



Fig. S13 The SEM image of 60 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ recycled used for three times in the same photocatalytic process.



Fig. S14 The XRD of 60 wt% $Cu_{2-x}Se/g-C_3N_4$ before and after three recycles in the photocatalytic process.

References

1 J. Tauc, Mater. Res. Bull., 1970, 5, 721.