

Supporting Information

Intercalative Hybridization of Layered Double Hydroxide Nanocrystal with Mesoporous g-C₃N₄ for Enhancing Visible Light-Induced H₂ Production Efficiency

Jang Mee Lee,^a Jae-Hoon Yang,^a Nam Hee Kwon,^a Yun Kyung Jo,^a Jin-Ho Choy,^a and Seong-Ju Hwang*,^a

^a Center for Hybrid Interfacial Chemical Structure (CICS), Department of Chemistry and Nanoscience, College of Natural Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 03760, Korea

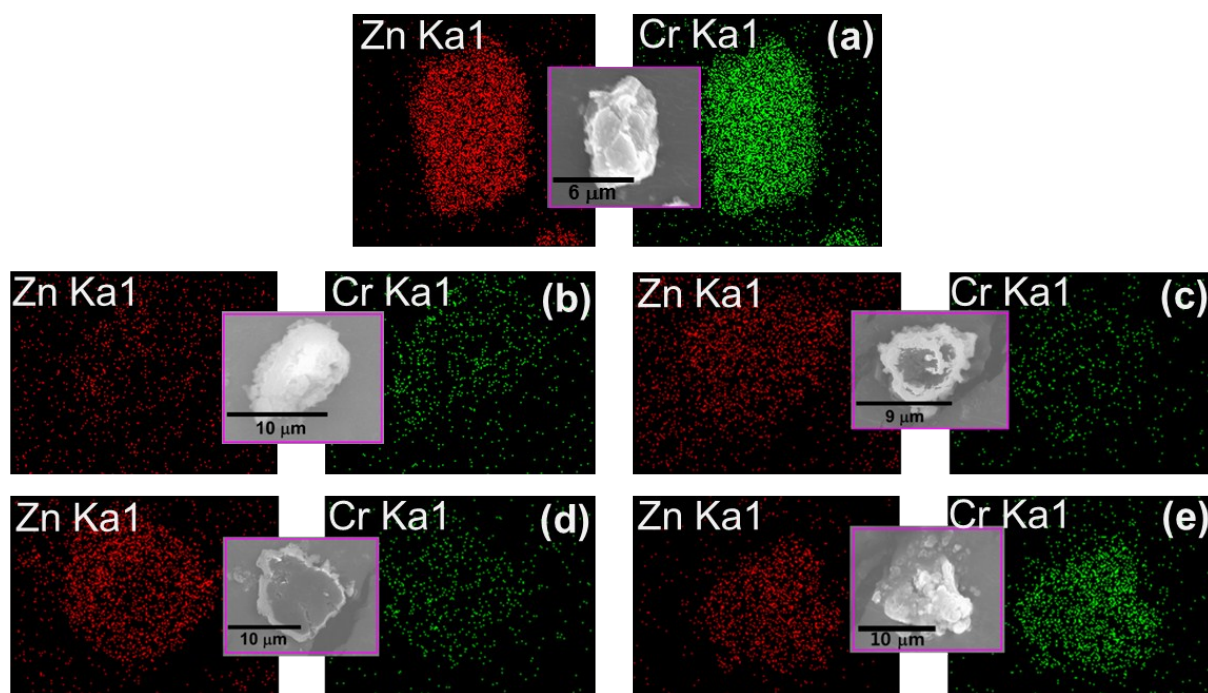


Figure S1. Energy dispersive spectrometry (EDS)–elemental maps and (center) FE-SEM images of (a) the pristine Zn–Cr-layered double hydroxide (LDH), (b) ZCCN1, (c) ZCCN2, (d) ZCCN3, and (e) ZCCN4.

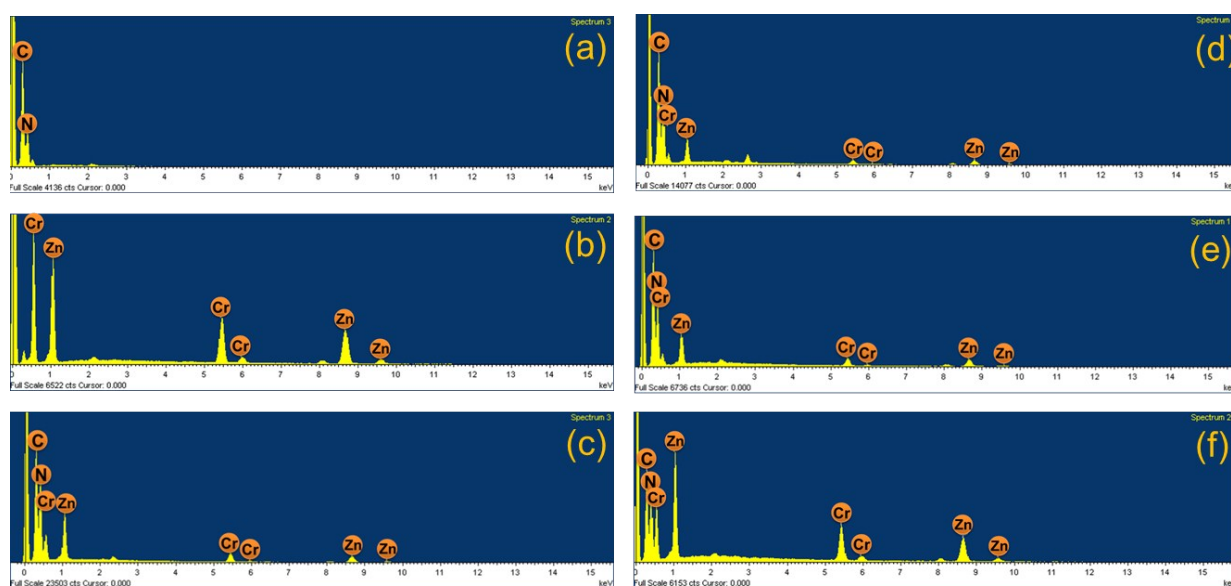


Figure S2. EDS results of the Zn–Cr-LDH–g-C₃N₄ nanohybrids of (a) the pristine g-C₃N₄, (b) Zn–Cr-LDH, (c) ZCCN1, (d) ZCCN2, (e) ZCCN3, and (f) ZCCN4.

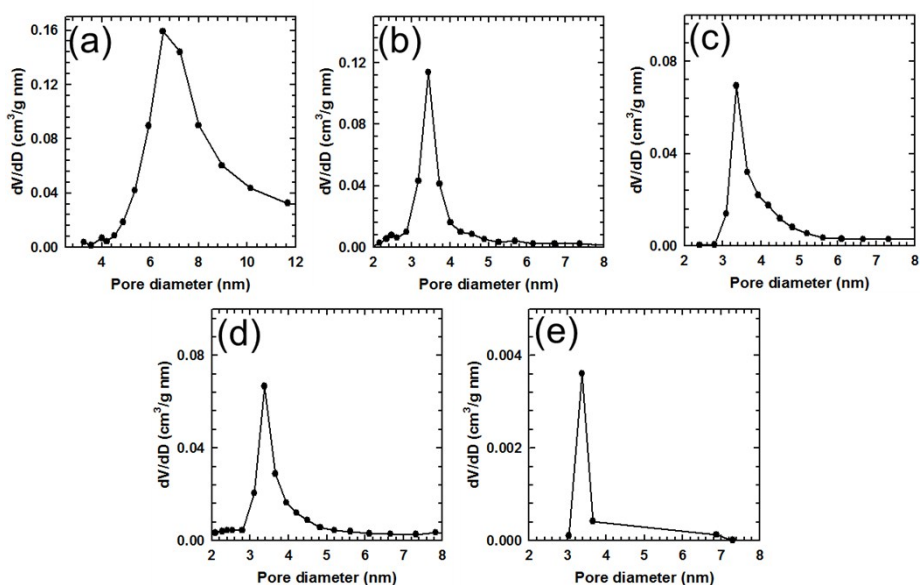


Figure S3. Pore size distribution curves of (a) mesoporous $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and the Zn–Cr-LDH– $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ nanohybrids of (b) ZCCN1, (c) ZCCN2, (d) ZCCN3, and (e) ZCCN4.

$g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$		ZCCN1		ZCCN2		ZCCN3		ZCCN4	
BE (eV)	Area (%)	BE (eV)	Area (%)	BE (eV)	Area (%)	BE (eV)	Area (%)	BE (eV)	Area (%)
284.60	7.4	284.60	25.9	284.60	20.4	284.60	22.9	284.60	33.7
286.18	8.6	286.27	8.3	286.24	9.0	286.20	10.1	286.16	7.7
287.92	84.0	288.04	65.8	287.90	70.5	287.84	66.9	287.98	58.6

$g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$		ZCCN1		ZCCN2		ZCCN3		ZCCN4	
BE (eV)	Area (%)	BE (eV)	Area (%)	BE (eV)	Area (%)	BE (eV)	Area (%)	BE (eV)	Area (%)
398.42	76.9	398.55	79.5	398.41	78.8	398.35	79.4	398.48	77.5
399.73	4.2	399.88	5.9	399.71	6.4	399.65	3.2	399.73	5.7
400.44	18.9	400.70	14.6	400.54	14.8	400.36	17.4	400.55	16.8

Table S1. Results of deconvolution analysis for (top) C and (bottom) N 1s X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS) of the pristine $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and the Zn–Cr-LDH– $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ nanohybrids

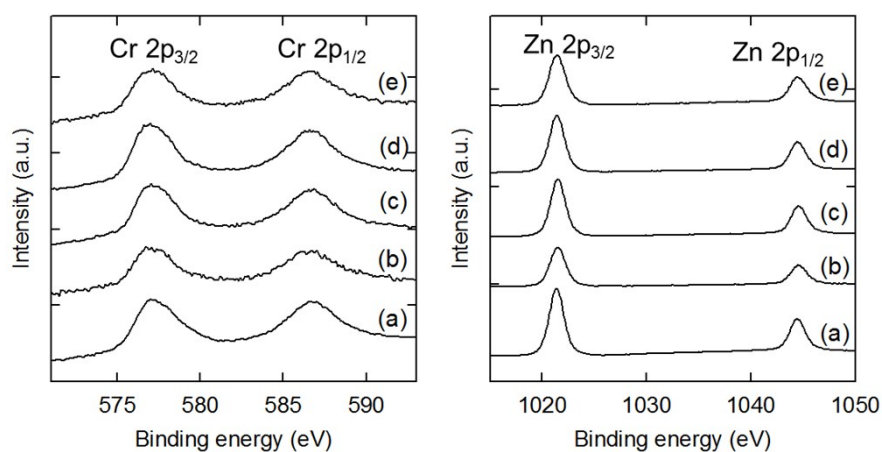


Figure S4. (Left) Cr 2p and (right) Zn 2p XPS data of (a) the pristine Zn–Cr-LDH and the Zn–Cr-LDH–g-C₃N₄ nanohybrids of (b) **ZCCN1**, (c) **ZCCN2**, (d) **ZCCN3**, and (e) **ZCCN4**.

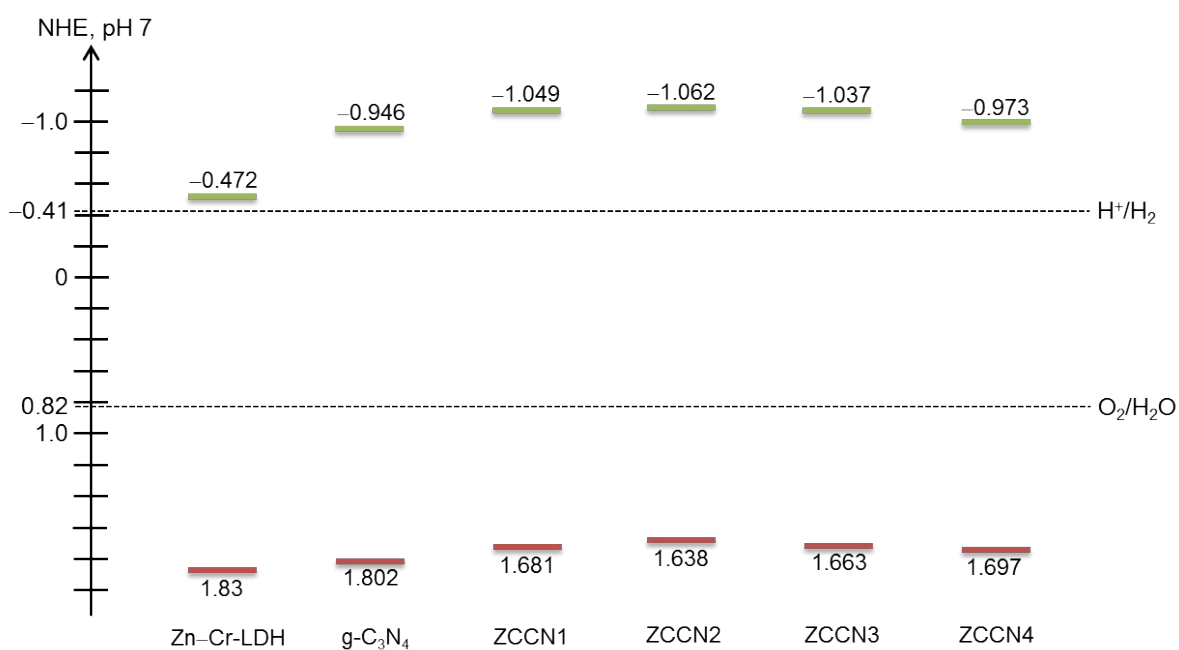


Figure S5. Energy band diagrams of the pristine Zn–Cr-LDH, the pristine g-C₃N₄, and the nanohybrids of **ZCCN1**, **ZCCN2**, **ZCCN3**, and **ZCCN4**.

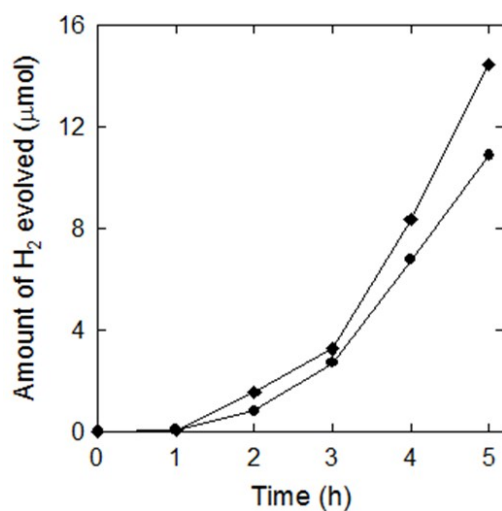


Figure S6. Time-dependent H₂ production under visible light irradiation ($\lambda > 420$ nm) of the physical mixture of g-C₃N₄ and Zn-Cr-LDH (squares), and g-C₃N₄ (circles).

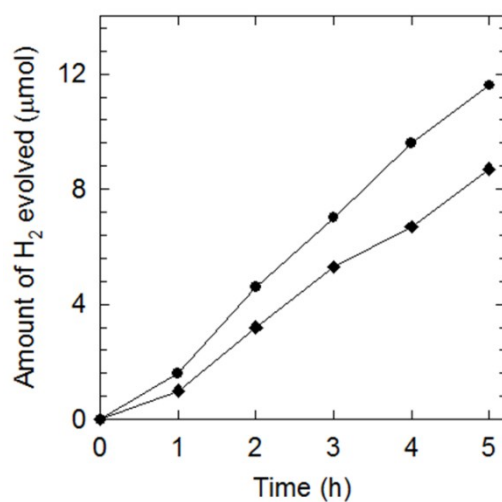


Figure S7. Time-dependent H₂ production under visible light irradiation ($\lambda > 420$ nm) of the nanohybrid of nonporous g-C₃N₄ and Zn-Cr-LDH (squares), and nonporous g-C₃N₄ (circles).