

Supporting Information

Hierarchically ZnIn₂S₄ nanosheet-constructed microwire arrays: template-free synthesis and excellent photocatalytic performances

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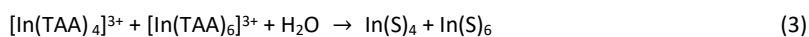
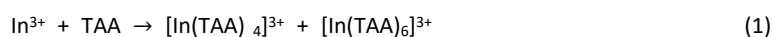
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Part 1: Growth process of indium nanowires shell in detail

Three different complexes, tetrahedral $[\text{In}(\text{TAA})_4]^{3+}$, octahedral $[\text{In}(\text{TAA})_6]^{3+}$ and tetrahedral $[\text{Zn}(\text{TAA})_4]^{2+}$, are formed through chemical reaction between TAA and Zn^{2+} (or In^{3+}) in solution. Then $\text{In}(\text{S})_4$, $\text{In}(\text{S})_6$ and $\text{Zn}(\text{S})_4$ species are produced via a hydrolysis reaction due to the existence of trace water contained in ethylene glycol and the crystal water (originating from $\text{InCl}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$).¹ Then three metal sulfur species, which formed on the surface of the nanowire core, combine together in situ to generate compounds ($\text{Zn}_x\text{In}_y\text{S}_z$) as the shell of indium nanowires. The process can be described as the following equations:



Reference

1. M. Tang, Q. Tian, X. Hu, Y. Peng, Y. Xue, Z. Chen, J. Yang, X. Xu and J. Hu, Crystengcomm, 2012, 14, 1825-1832.

Part 2: Photostability evaluation details of the optimal ZnIn_2S_4 sample.

The photostability of the optimized ZnIn_2S_4 samples (obtained in 2 h reaction) were evaluated as the following process. The photocatalytic degradation rate of MO under visible light irradiation was measured for 5recycles. After each run, the sample would be washed by deionized water and then dried at 50°C for 30 minutes before repeating the measurement.

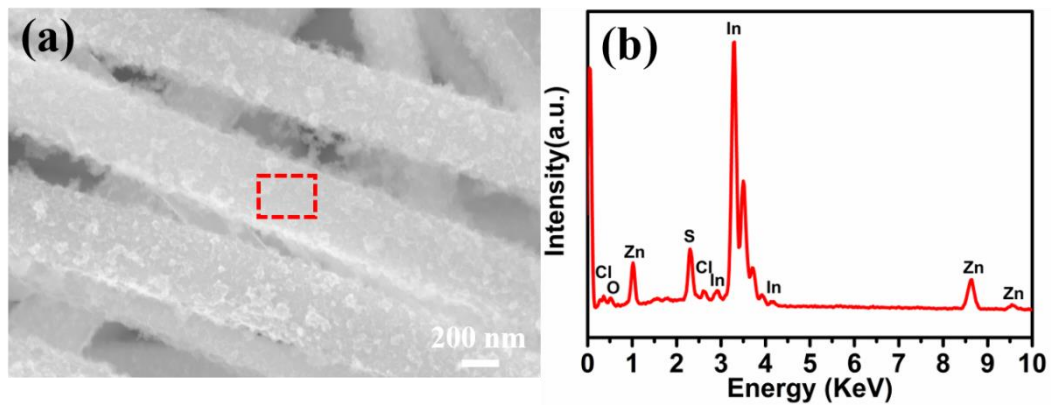


Fig. S1 (a) Top view SEM image of indium nanowires in 30min reaction. (b) The shell EDS of indium nanowires acquired from the rectangular region in (a).

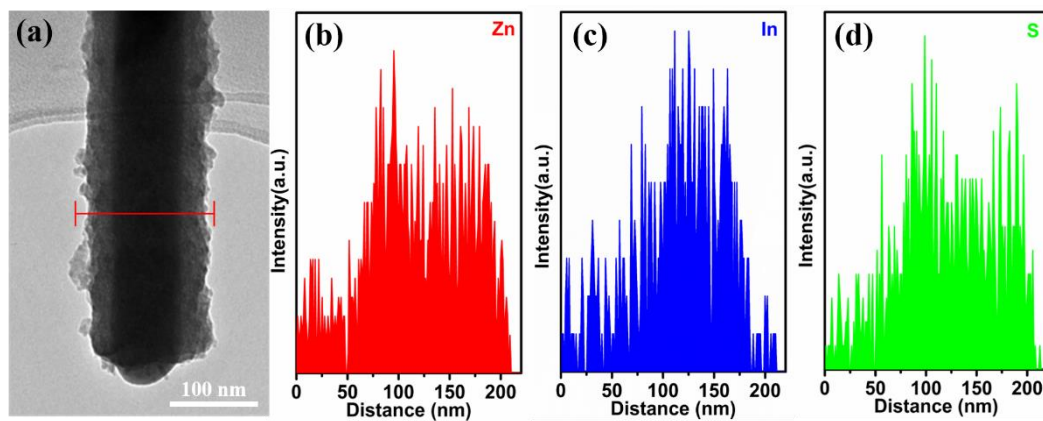


Fig. S2 (a) TEM image of the indium nanowires in 30min reaction. (b) Line scanning mappings corresponding to (a).

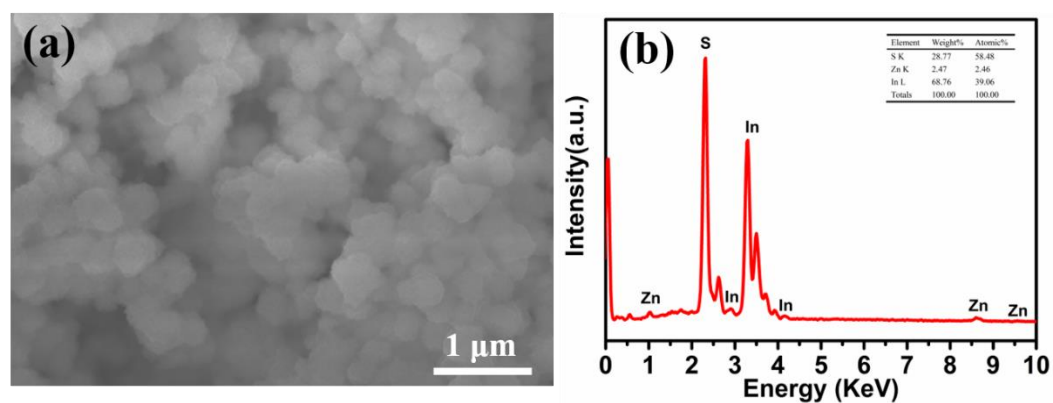


Fig. S3 (a) SEM image of powder sample from solution obtained in 30min reaction. (b) The corresponding EDS spectrum of the powder sample.



Fig. S4 Top view SEM image of the broken ZnIn₂S₄ sample in 2 h reaction.

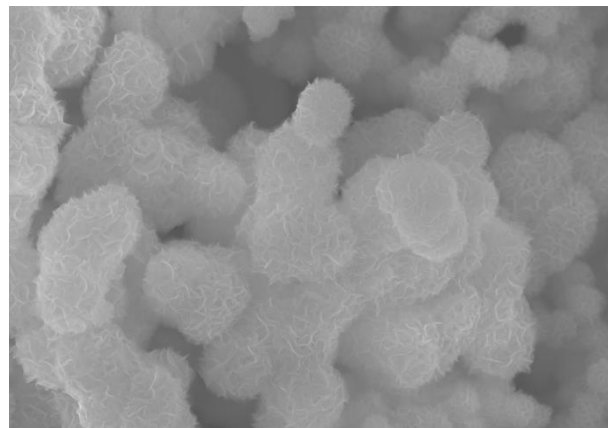


Fig. S5 SEM image of powder sample from solution obtained in 1.5 h reaction

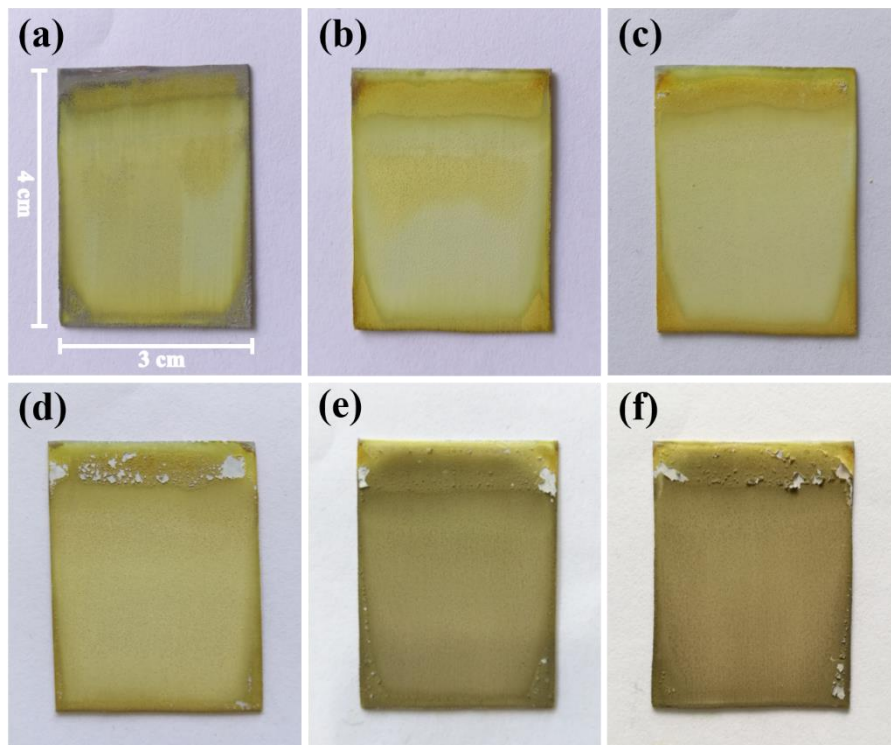


Fig. S6 Optical images of samples obtained in different reaction time.

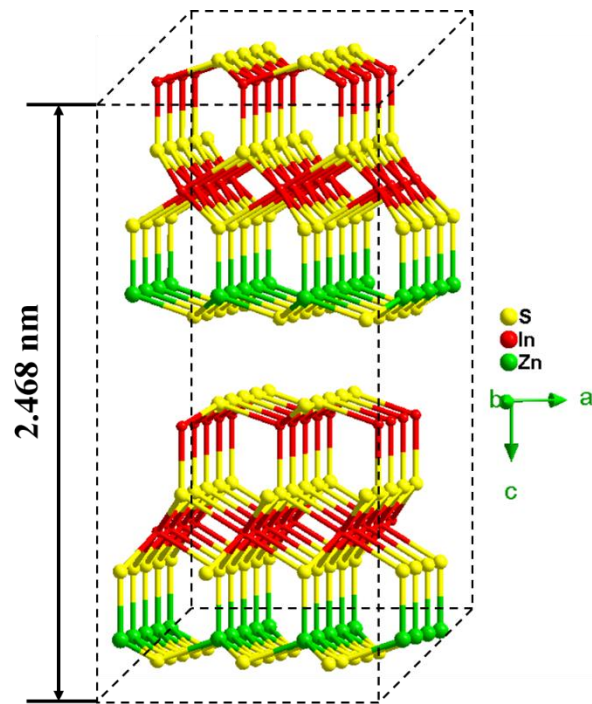


Fig. S7 The structural model of layered hexagonal ZnIn₂S₄.

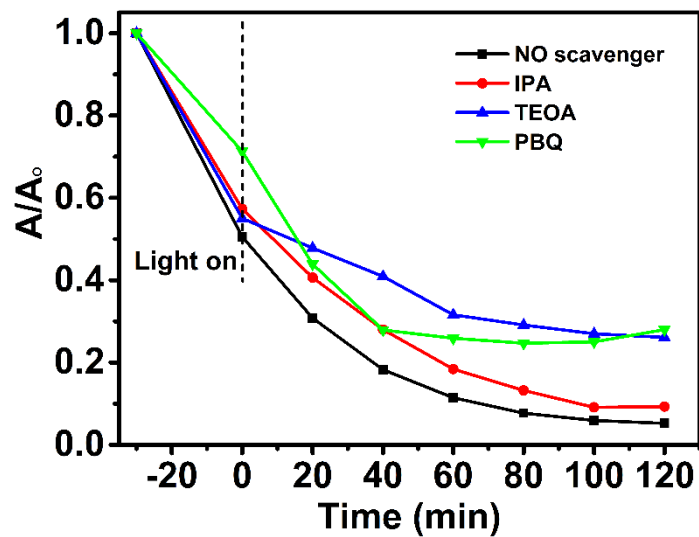


Fig. S8 Trapping experiment of active species during the photocatalytic degradation of MB over the optimal ZnIn₂S₄.

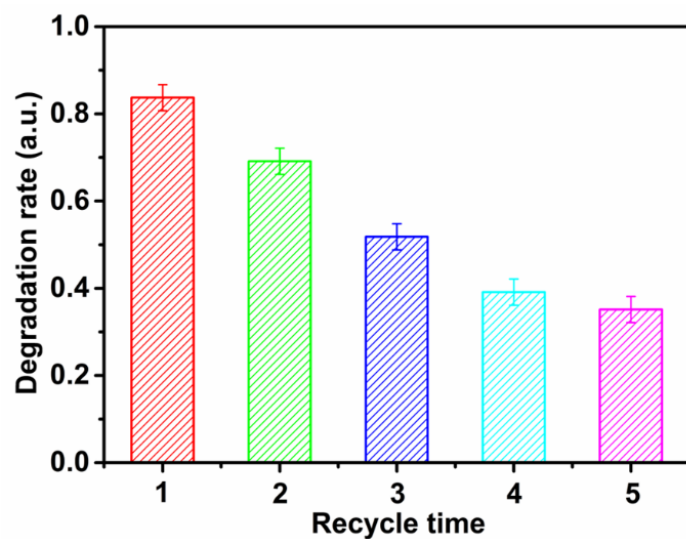


Fig. S9 The photostability evaluation of the optimal ZnIn₂S₄ sample.