

## New Journal of Chemistry

†Electronic Supplementary Information

### **Boosted Visible Light Photodegradation Activity of Boron Doped rGO/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Nanocomposites: The Role of C-O-C Bonds**

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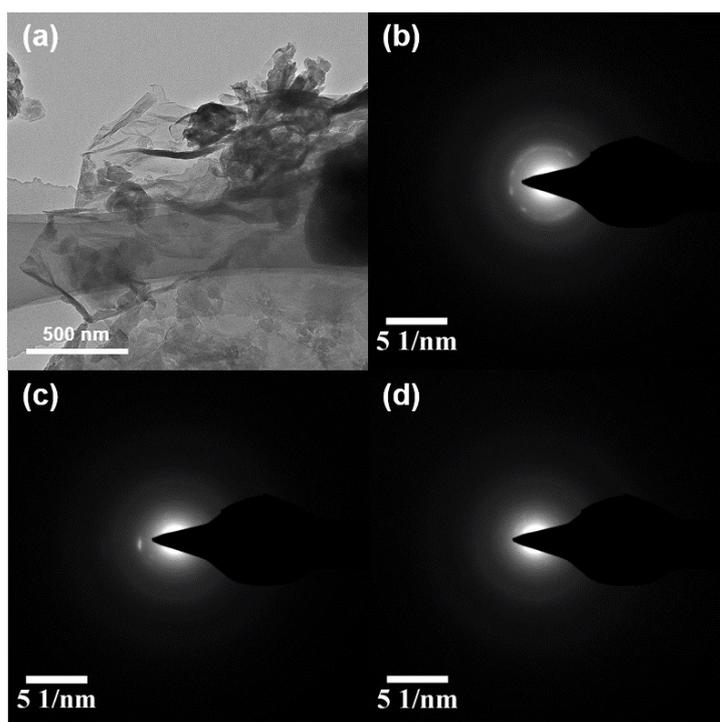
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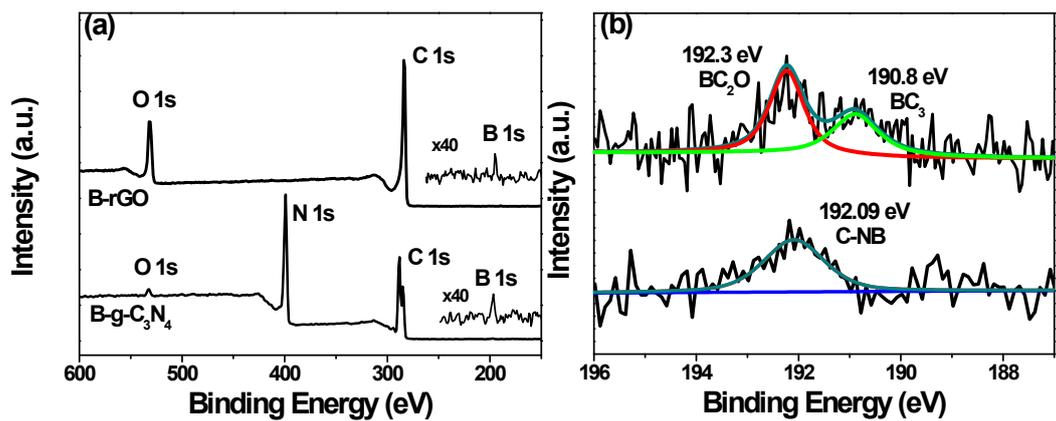
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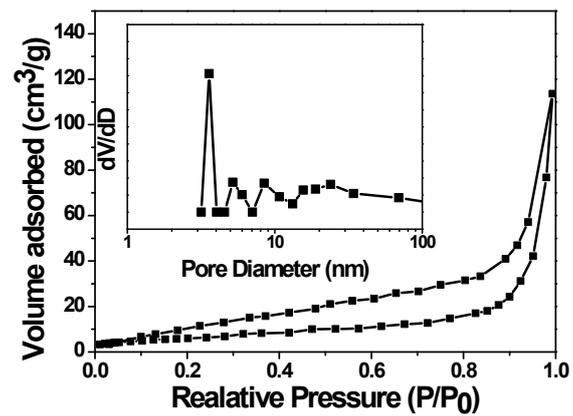
Gustav Wieds Vej 14, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark (Mingdong Dong)



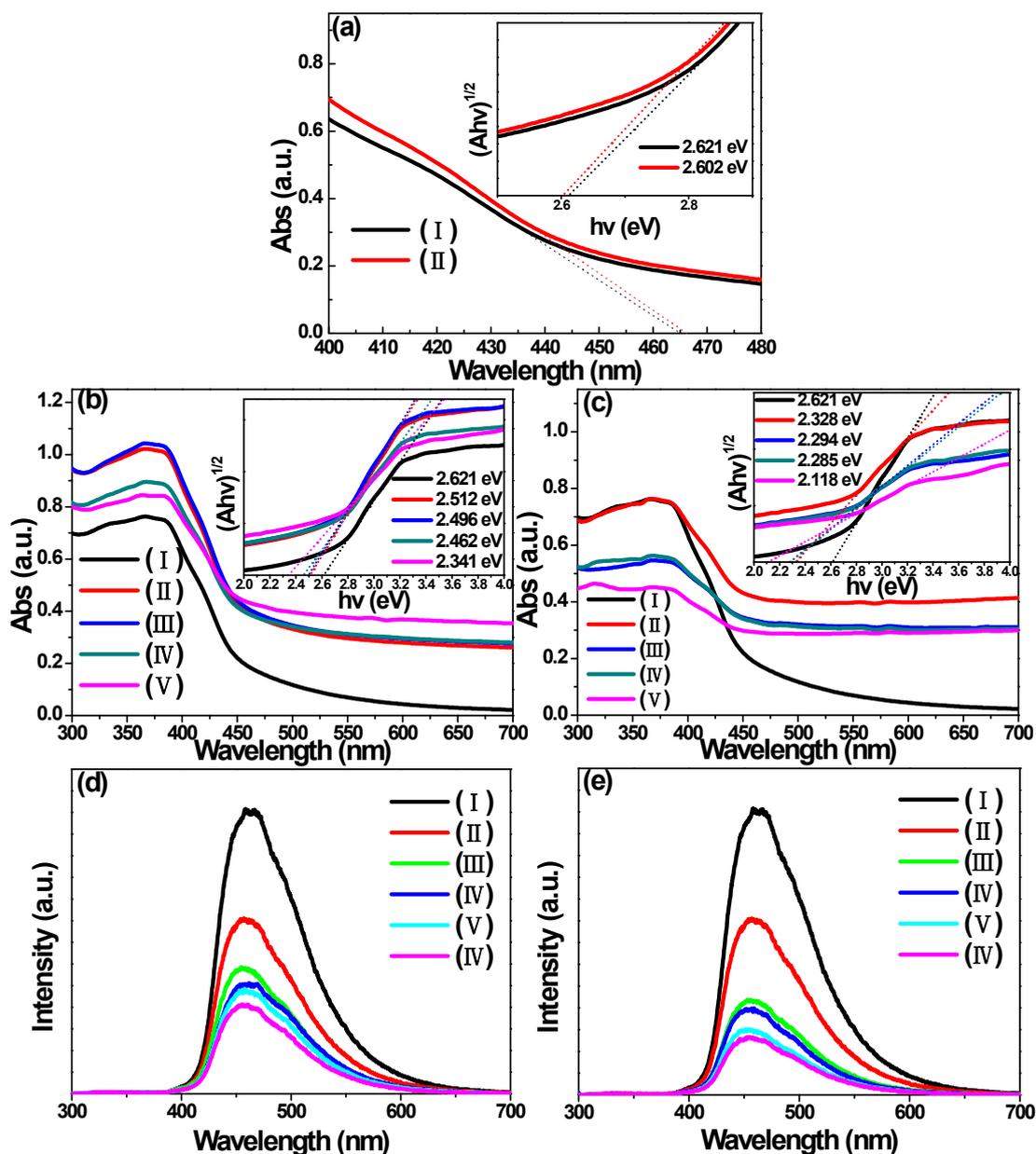
**Figure S1.** TEM image of 5%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (a); SAED patterns of g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (b), 5%rGO/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (c) and B-5%rGO/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (d).



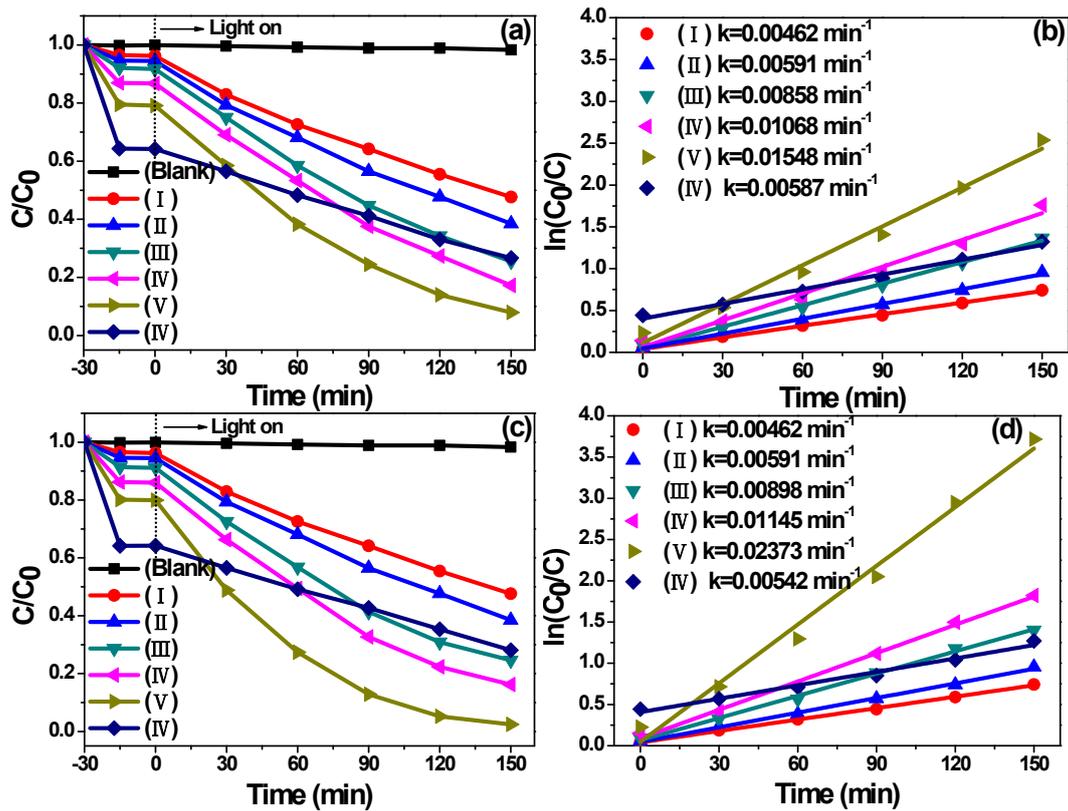
**Figure S2.** XPS survey (a) and high resolution B 1s (b) spectra of B-rGO and B-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>.



**Figure S3.** Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms of B-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and the inset shows the pore-size distribution.

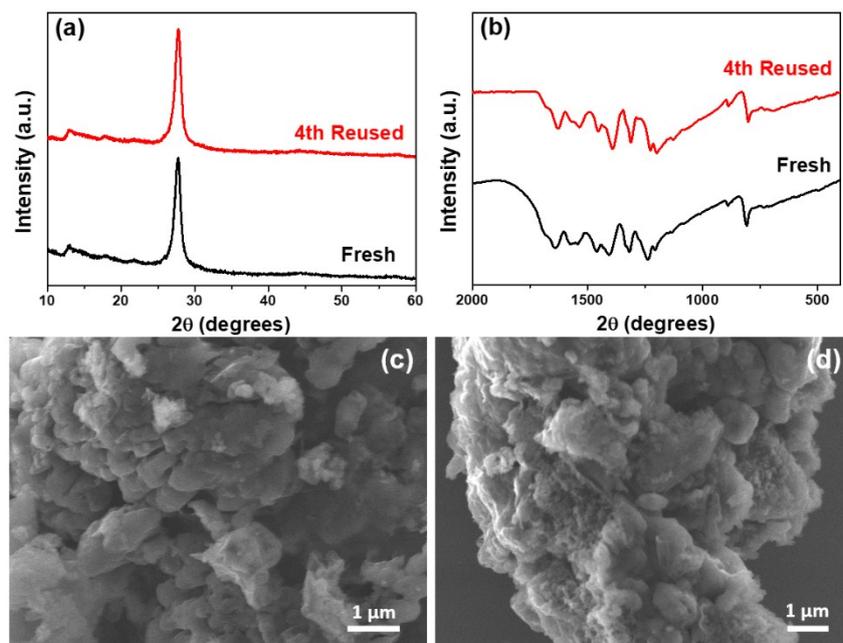


**Figure S4.** UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra and the corresponding plots of transformed Kubelka-Munk function versus the light energy (inset) of B-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (a) (I and II refers to g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> without and with B doping), rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (b) and B-rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (c) (I to V refers to B-rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> nanocomposites with different rGO loading: 0%, 1%, 2%, 5% and 10%, respectively); Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (d) and B-rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (e) (I to VI refers to: g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, B-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and boron doped g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> nanocomposites with different rGO loading: 0%, 1%, 2%, 5% and 10%, respectively).

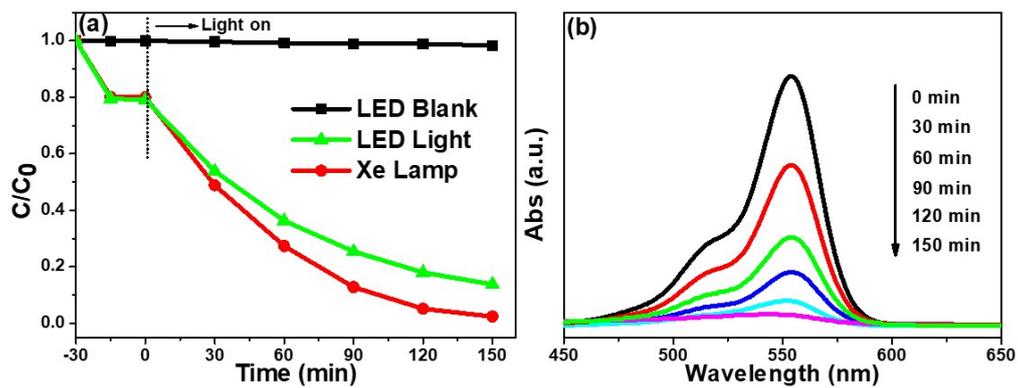


**Figure S5.** Photocatalytic activity (a) and degradation efficiency (b) for the rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

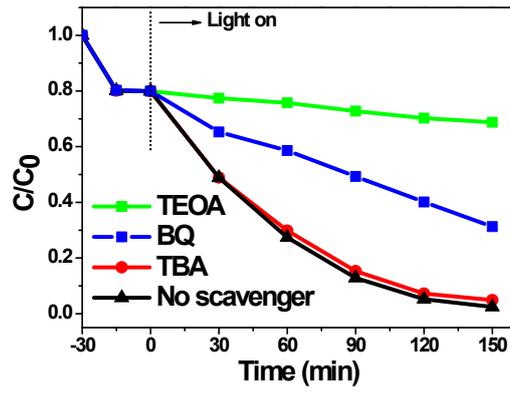
samples (( I )-(VI) represent the pristine g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, B-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, 1%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, 2%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, 5%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and 10%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (d), respectively); Photocatalytic activity (c) and degradation efficiency (d) for the B-rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> samples (( I )-(VI) represent the pure g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, B-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, B-1%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, B-2%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, B-5%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and B-10%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, respectively).



**Figure S6.** XRD (a), FTIR (b) and SEM images for the fresh (c) and 4<sup>th</sup> reused (d) B-5%rGO/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> samples.



**Figure S7.** (a) Photocatalytic degradation of RhB under irradiation by different light sources as a function of time over B-5%rGO/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>; (b) The temporal evolution of the spectra during the photodegradation of RhB mediated by B-5%rGO/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> under 450 nm LED irradiation.



**Figure S8.** Variation of RhB degradation with time over B-5%rGO/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> with/without scavengers.