

## Supporting Information

### Defects Management and Efficient Photocatalytic Water Oxidation Reactions over Mg Modified SrNbO<sub>2</sub>N

Xiaoqin Sun<sup>a</sup>, Gang Liu<sup>b</sup> and Xiaoxiang Xu<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Shanghai Key Lab of Chemical Assessment and Sustainability, School of Chemical  
Science and Engineering, Tongji University, 1239 Siping Road, Shanghai, 200092,  
China, Email: [xxxu@tongji.edu.cn](mailto:xxxu@tongji.edu.cn), telephone: +86-21-65986919

<sup>b</sup>Shenyang National laboratory for Materials Science, Institute of Metal Research,  
Chinese Academy of Science, 72 Wenhua Road, Shenyang 110016, China

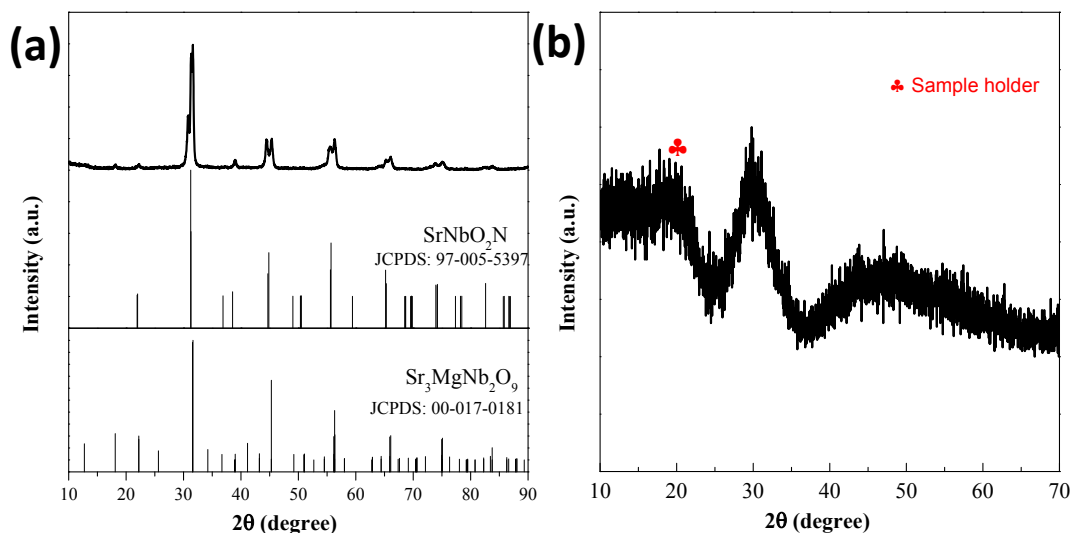


Figure S1. X-ray powder diffraction patterns of SrMg<sub>0.2</sub>Nb<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2+y</sub>N<sub>1-y</sub> from metal oxides (a) and amorphous precursor (b).

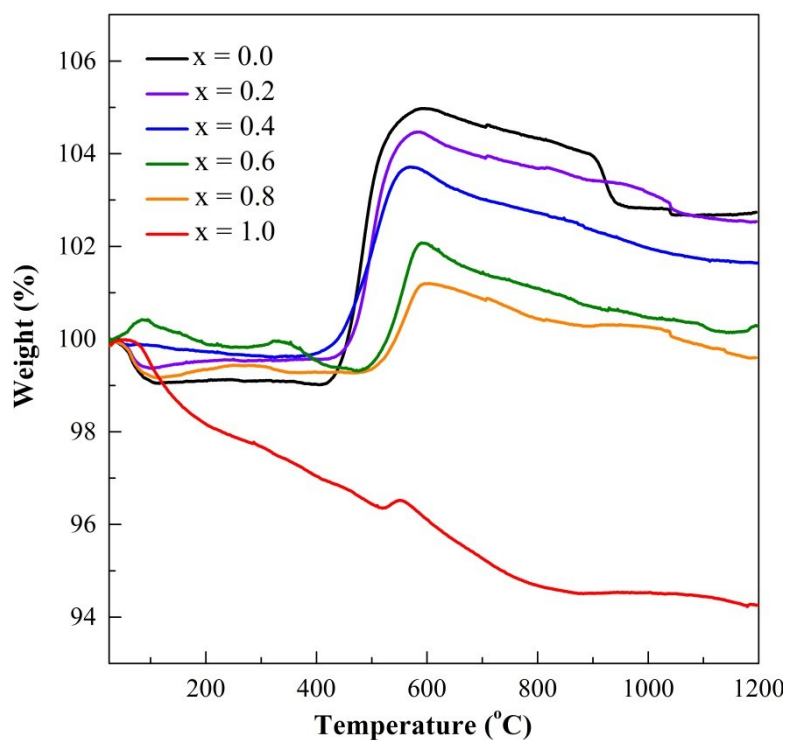


Figure S2. TGA curves of all samples in air.

Table S1. Refinements results from X-ray powder diffraction data and crystallite sizes calculated by Scherrer equation.

x	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Mg/Nb $U_{iso}$ ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 100$ )	2.55(1)	3.11(1)	1.07(2)	1.58(2)	0.96(1)	0.62(2)
O1/N1 $U_{iso}$ ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 100$ )	2.18(5)	2.95(7)	4.97(3)	2.52(6)	1.35(7)	1.16(5)
O2/N2 $U_{iso}$ ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 100$ )	6.27(3)	6.75(2)	3.09(3)	2.08(5)	0.75(5)	0.39(2)
O1/N1 x	0	0	0	0	0	0
O1/N1 y	0	0	0	0	0	0
O1/N1 z	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
O2/N2 x	0.7571(3)	0.7757(5)	0.7760(4)	0.7700(4)	0.7777(7)	0.7796(6)
O2/N2 y	0.2571(1)	0.2757(1)	0.2760(2)	0.2700(4)	0.2777(5)	0.2796(2)
O2/N2 z	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nb(Mg)-O-Nb(Mg) angles ( $^\circ$ )	178.4(2)	174.1 (2)	178.2 (1)	175.4 (1)	173.6 (2)	173.2 (1)
Nb(Mg)-O bond distances ( $\text{\AA}$ )	2.023(1)	2.022(5)	2.015(1)	2.014(3)	2.012(2)	2.010(2)
Mg SOF	0	0.06(2)	0.12(2)	0.19(2)	0.25(1)	0.32(1)
crystallite sizes (nm)	29.7(2)	22.9(1)	29.9(1)	20.5(2)	15.5(1)	15.0(1)

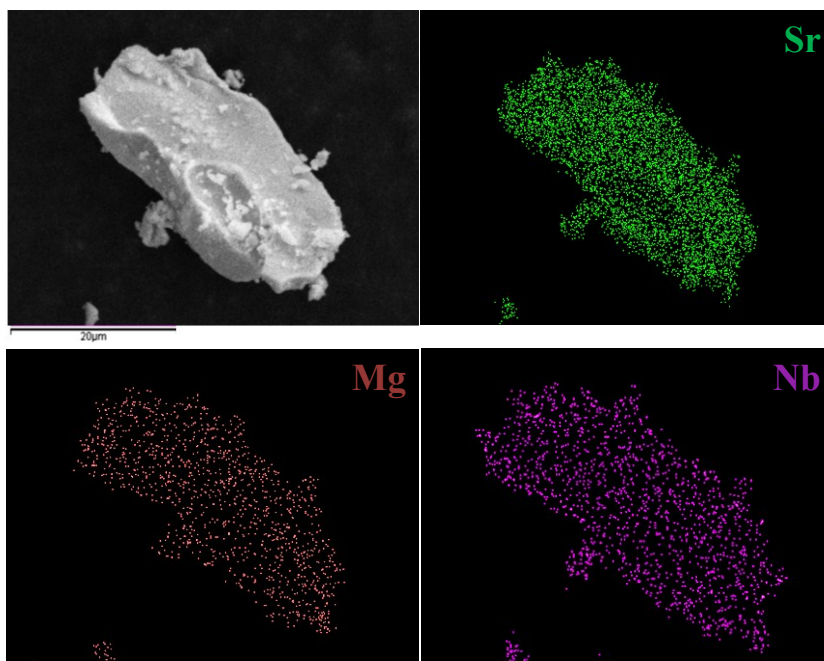


Figure S3. SEM-EDX mapping of particles of sample  $\text{SrMg}_{0.2}\text{Nb}_{0.8}\text{O}_{2+y}\text{N}_{1-y}$  ( $x = 0.6$ ), homogeneous Mg distribution can be identified.

Table S2 Atomic Compositions Analyzed by EDS

Sample x	Sr/ atom%	Nb/ atom%	Mg/ atom%	O/ atom%	N/ atom%
0	17.4	17.7	0	46.1	18.8
0.2	18.1	16.3	0.9	48.0	16.7
0.4	17.1	16.3	2.5	51.6	12.5
0.6	16.2	13.9	3.5	57.5	8.9
0.8	14.2	11.0	4.1	67.8	2.8
1	18.6	12.3	5.3	62.8	1.0

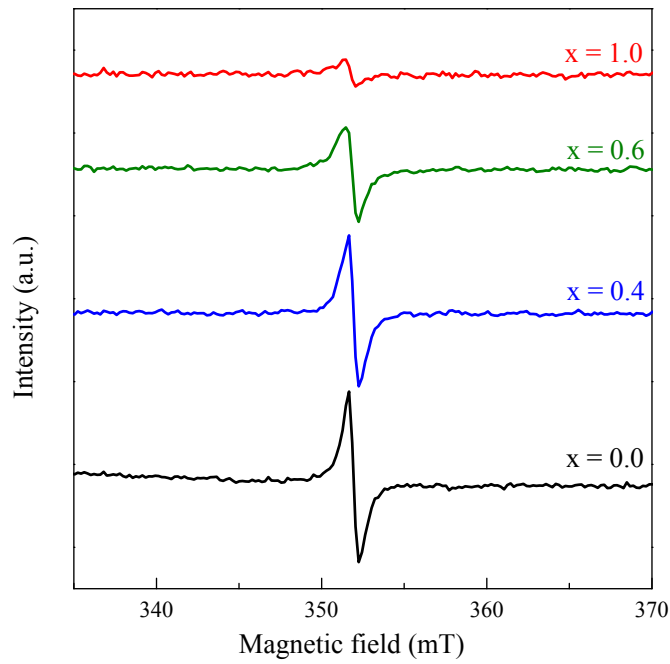


Figure S4. The electron paramagnet resonance (EPR) spectra of samples

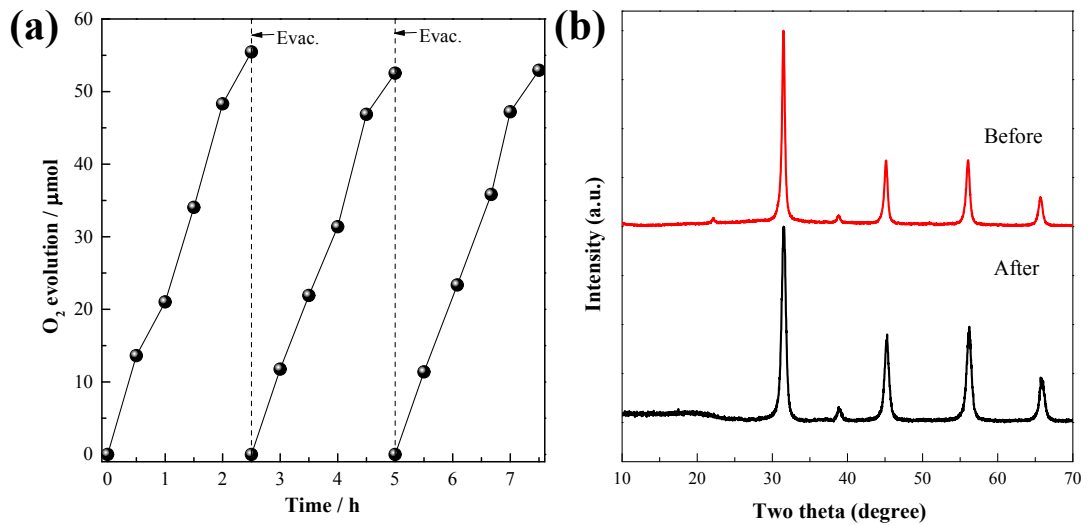


Figure S5 (a) Repeated photocatalytic oxygen evolution for  $\text{SrNb}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_{2+y}\text{N}_{1-y}$  under visible light illumination ( $\lambda \geq 400 \text{ nm}$ ), sodium persulfate (0.05 M) was used as a sacrificial agent. (b) XRD patterns of  $\text{SrNb}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_{2+y}\text{N}_{1-y}$  before and after photocatalytic experiment.

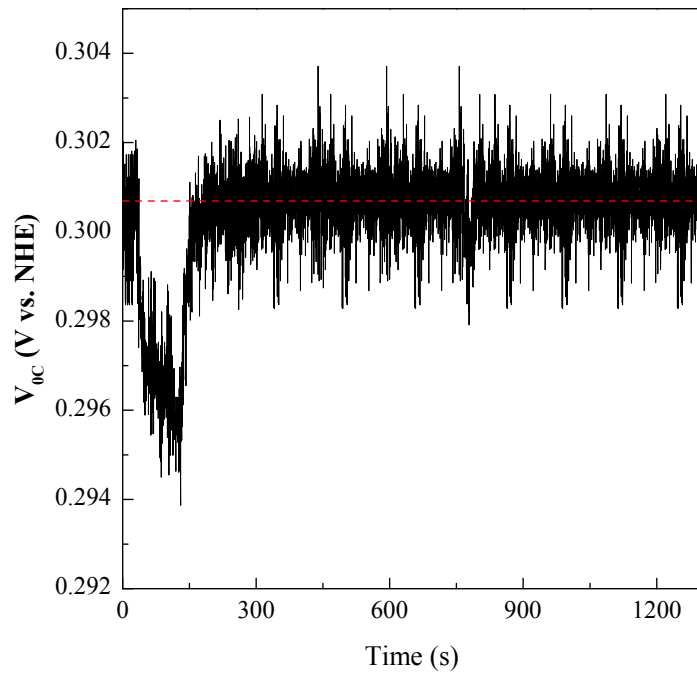


Figure S6  $V_{oc}$  time profile of  $TiO_2$  onto the electrodes prepared by  $TiCl_4$  methanol solution

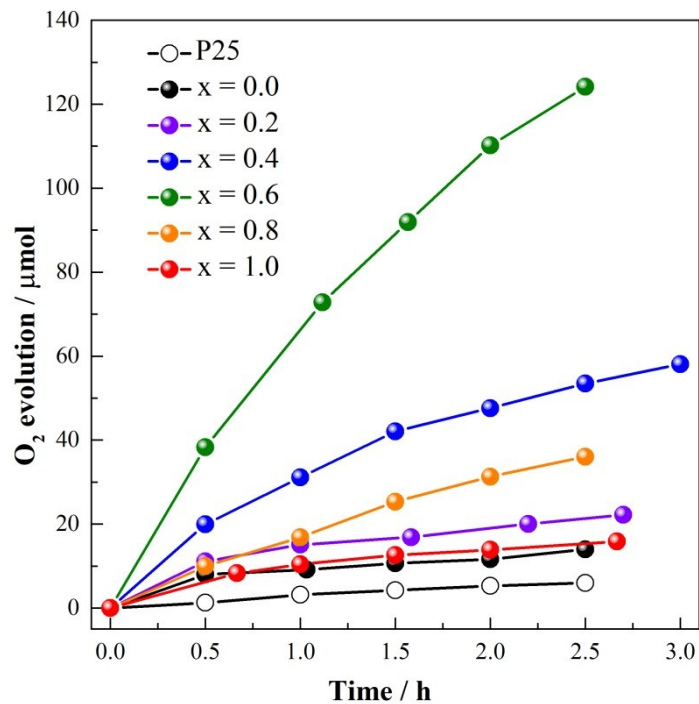


Figure S7 (a) Temporal photocatalytic oxygen evolution of as-prepared sample powders  $SrMg_{x/3}Nb_{1-x/3}O_{2+y}N_{1-y}$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ) and P25 for comparison under visible light illumination ( $\lambda \geq 400$  nm), 1 wt%  $CoO_x$  was loaded as a co-catalyst and 0.05

M AgNO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution was used as a sacrificial reagent;