

Supporting Information

$g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x(\text{MXenes})$ Composite with Oxidized Surface Groups for Efficient Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution

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The images of HRTEM of the composite were showed in supporting information. The HER of different ratios and annealing method between g-C₃N₄ and Ti₃C₂ and Δ GH (eV) of different terminated Ti₃C₂ were also demonstrated.

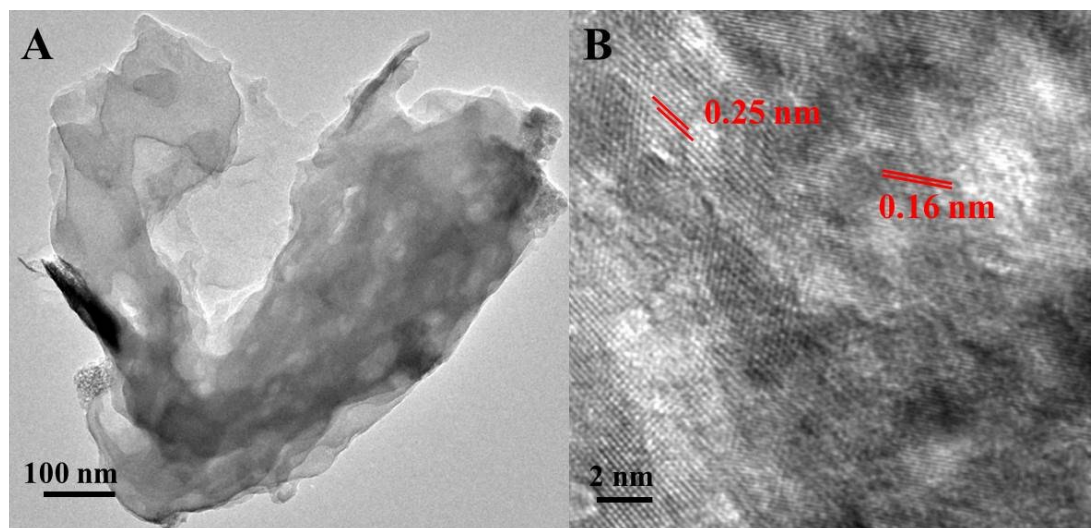


Figure S1. The HRTEM image of g-C₃N₄ with 30% Ti₃C₂ annealed in air for A) low and B) high magnification.

Figure S1 showed the HRTEM image of the hybrid. The interface between g-C₃N₄ and Ti₃C₂ could be observed obviously.

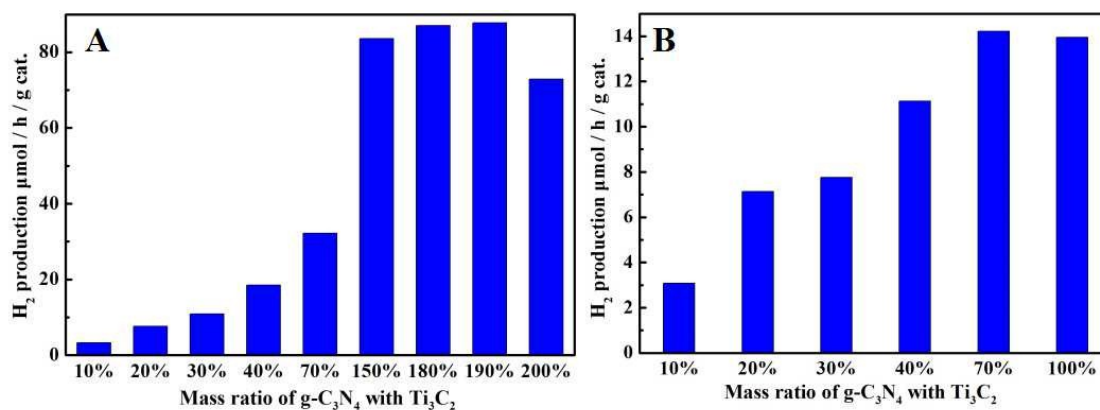


Figure S2. The HER of A) g-C₃N₄ with Ti₃C₂ annealed in N₂ and B) g-C₃N₄ with Ti₃C₂ annealed in air at different ratios.

As shown in Figure S2, the mass ratio of g-C₃N₄ with Ti₃C₂ at 190% annealed in air demonstrated the best performance for hydrogen evolution while that at 70% annealed in N₂ did.

In Figure S3, g-C₃N₄ with 3% Pt as cocatalyst demonstrated the best H₂ production, which achieved 56.2 $\mu\text{mol/h/g.cat}$ and lower than that of g-C₃N₄ with 190% Ti₃C₂ annealed in air.

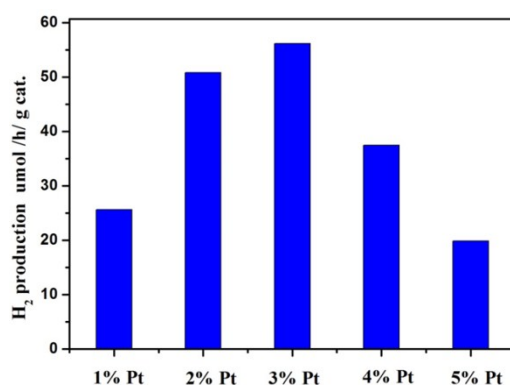


Figure S3. The HER of g-C₃N₄ with Pt at different ratios.

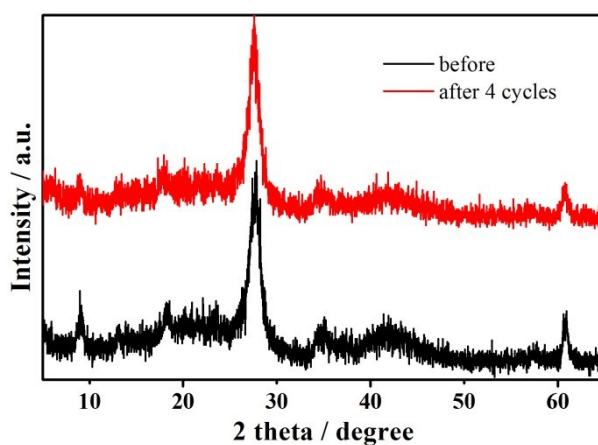

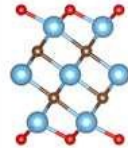
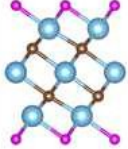


Figure S4. The XRD spectra of g-C₃N₄ with 30% Ti₃C₂ annealed in air before and after 4 cycles.

Though the separation of g-C₃N₄ and Ti₃C₂ after tests, no obvious differences were shown between the XRD spectra of g-C₃N₄ with 30% Ti₃C₂ annealed in air before and after 4 cycles.

Table S1 displayed the ΔG_H of Ti₃C₂ with different termination groups. ΔG_H of -F terminations were much higher than that of -O, thus -O terminations showed a better photocatalysis activity of hydrogen evolution.

Table S1. ΔG_H (eV) of different terminated Ti₃C₂ with different atomic H coverage

System	structure	Site	θ_H (ML)	ΔG_H (eV)
Bare		-	25%	-0.659
			50%	-0.626
O-Ti ₃ C ₂		c	25%	0.011
			50%	0.285
F-Ti ₃ C ₂		c	25%	2.740
			50%	3.705