

Supporting Information

g-C₃N₄/MgO Nanosheets: Light-independent, Metal-poisoning-free Catalysts for the Activation of Hydrogen Peroxide to Degrade Organics

Lifa Ge,^a Ziling Peng,^b Wei Wang,^{*, a} Fatang Tan,^a Xinyun Wang,^a Bin Su,^{*, c} Xueliang Qiao,^a
Po Keung Wong,^{*, d}

^a *State Key Laboratory of Material Processing and Die & Mould Technology, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China*

^b *Material and Engineering Structure Department, Changjiang River Scientific Research Institute, Changjiang Water Resources Commission, Wuhan 430010, China*

^c *Department of Chemical Engineering, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia*

^d *School of Life Sciences, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong SAR, China*

Corresponding Author

*weiwang@hust.edu.cn

*bin.su@monash.edu

*pkwong@cuhk.edu.hk

Experimental Section

Preparation of physical mixture of g-C₃N₄ and MgO

Transferred 0.5 g of g-C₃N₄ and 0.5 g of MgO into a mortar, grinding to mix evenly. The mixture of g-C₃N₄ and MgO was obtained.

Preparation of g-C₃N₄/TiO₂ composites

Similar to the previous study,^[S1] 0.5 g of g-C₃N₄ was dispersed in 20 mL of ethanol by ultrasound irradiation for 20 minutes. Then, 0.5 g of TiO₂ nanoparticles (P25, Degussa) was added into the above mixture under stirring. After stirring for about 2h, the mixture was placed in a water bath at 50 °C until the ethanol was volatilized. The residue was dried in an oven at 80 °C for 12h, then transferred into a crucible (30 mL) with a lid, and covered with aluminum foil. After that, put the crucible into a muffle furnace, heating from room temperature to 450 °C with a heating rate of 10 °C/min and kept at 450 °C for 2 h. After cooling to room temperature, g-C₃N₄/TiO₂ composites were obtained.

Figures

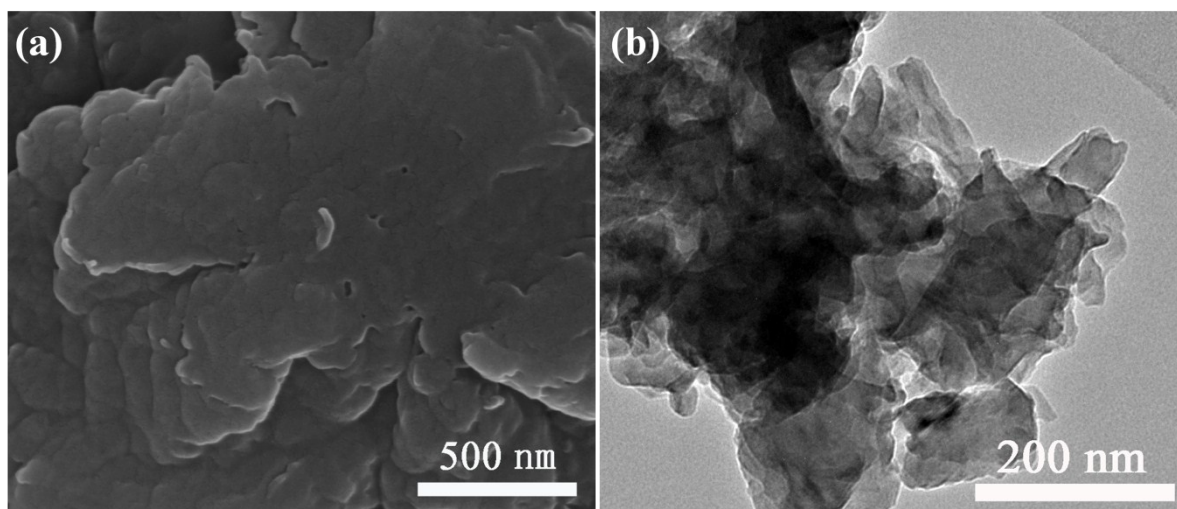


Figure S1. Morphology characterizations of individual g-C₃N₄ nanosheets. a) SEM and b) TEM images of g-C₃N₄ nanosheets. The nanosheets are smooth without rough structures.

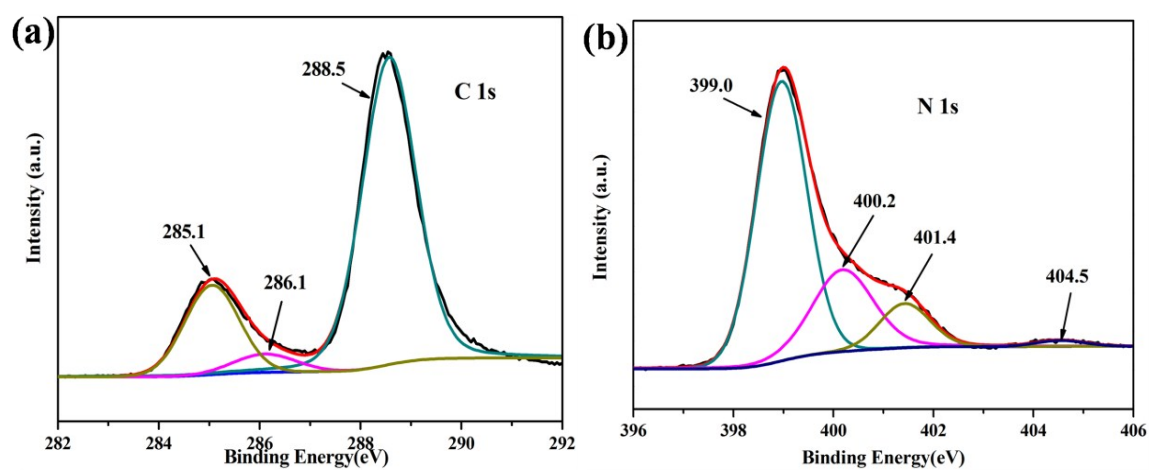


Figure S2. High-resolution XPS spectra of a) C 1s and b) N 1s of individual g-C₃N₄ nanosheets.

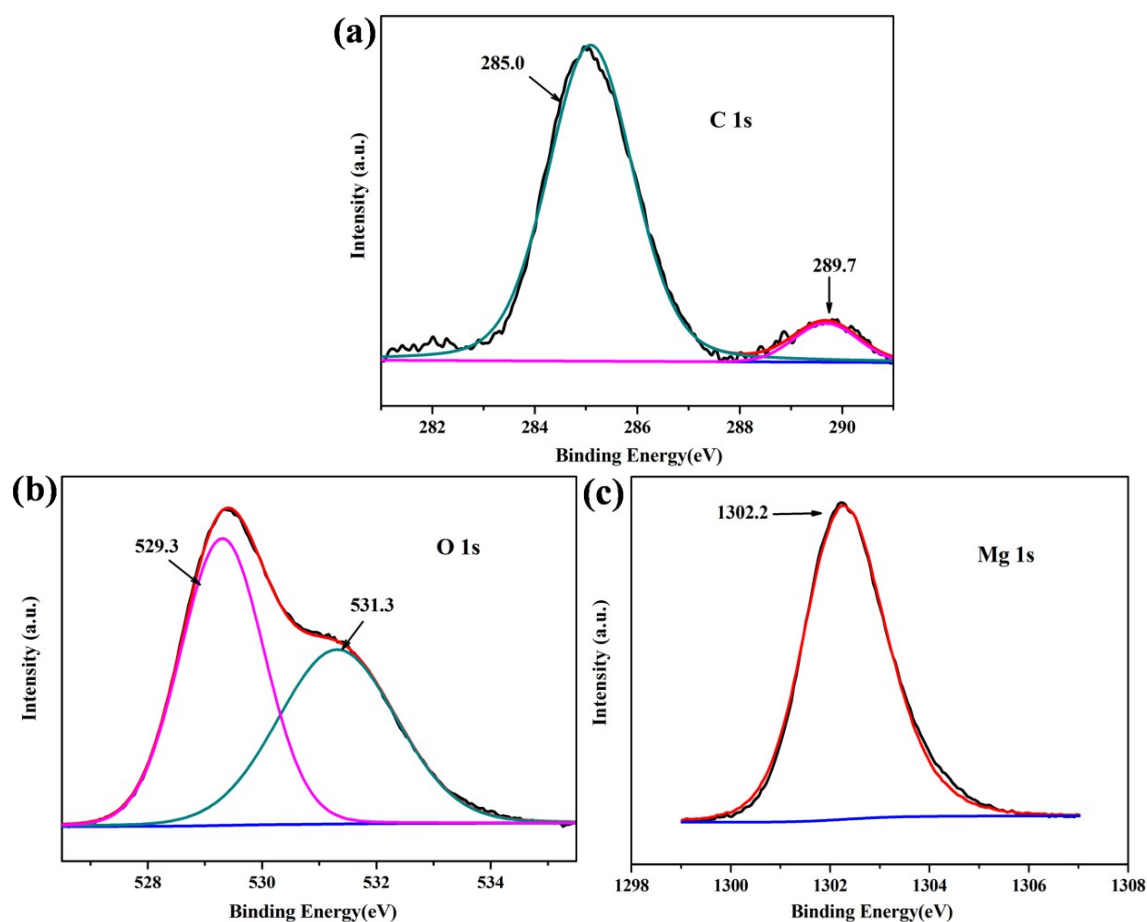


Figure S3. High-resolution XPS spectra of a) C 1s, b) O 1s and c) Mg 1s of individual MgO grains.

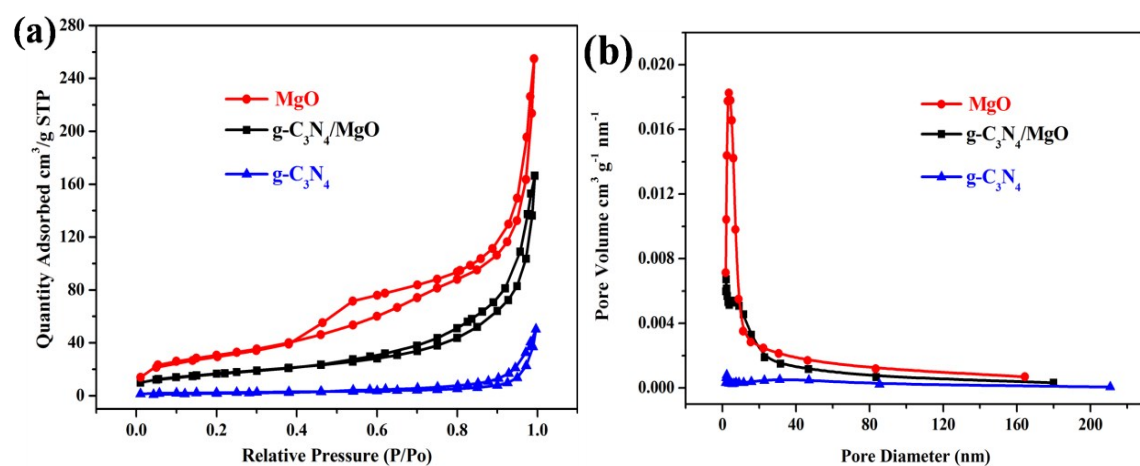


Figure S4. a) N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms and b) pore-size distributions of individual g-C₃N₄, MgO and g-C₃N₄/MgO nanosheets.

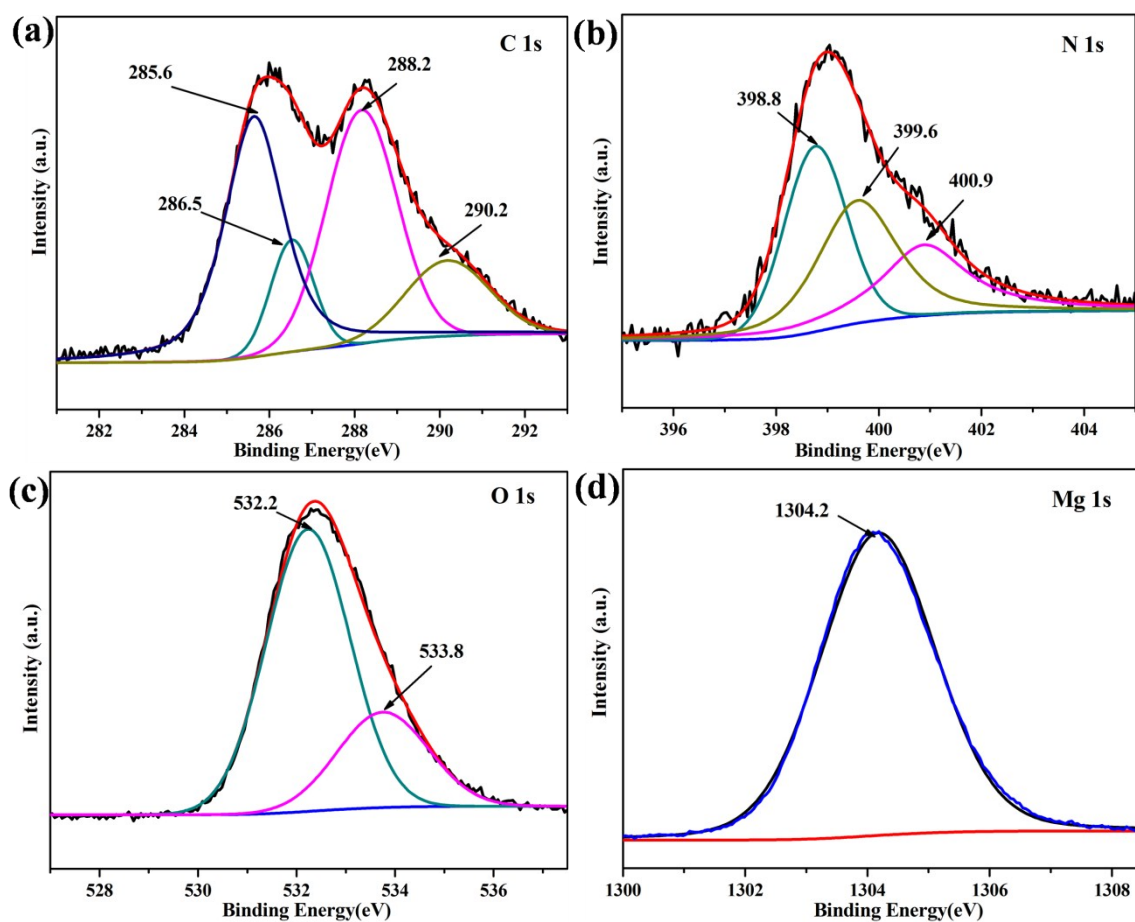


Figure S5. High-resolution XPS spectra of a) C 1s, b) N 1s c) O 1s and d) Mg 1s of g-C₃N₄/MgO after treating in 100 mL of aqueous solution containing 0.3 mL of 30% H₂O₂.

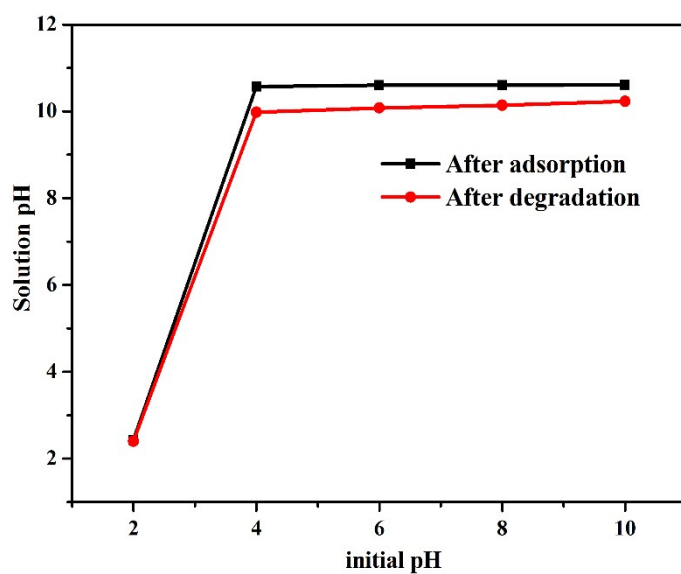


Figure S6. Changes of the solution pH after adsorption and degradation.

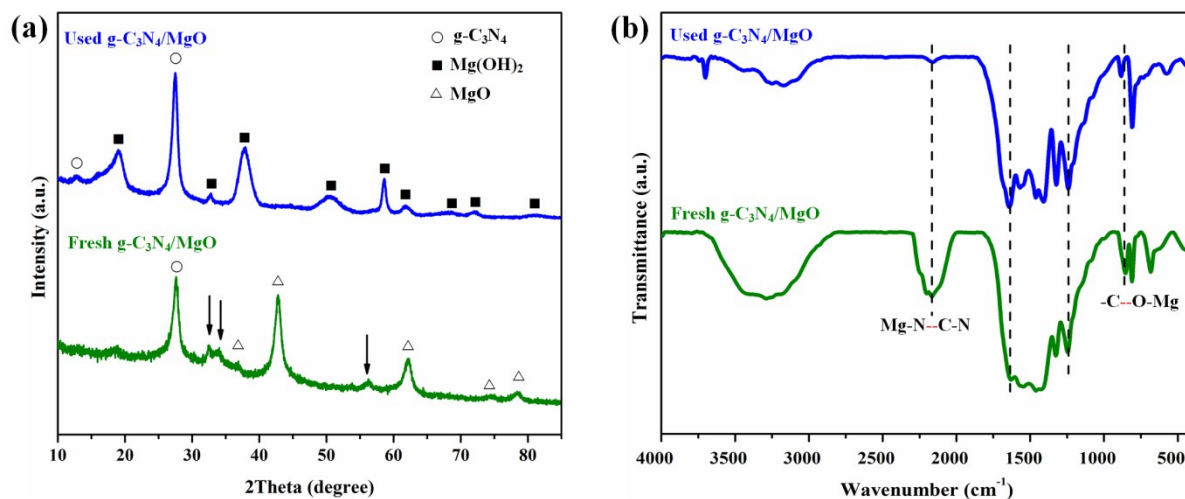


Figure S7. a) XRD patterns and b) FTIR spectra of fresh and used g-C₃N₄/MgO nanosheets.

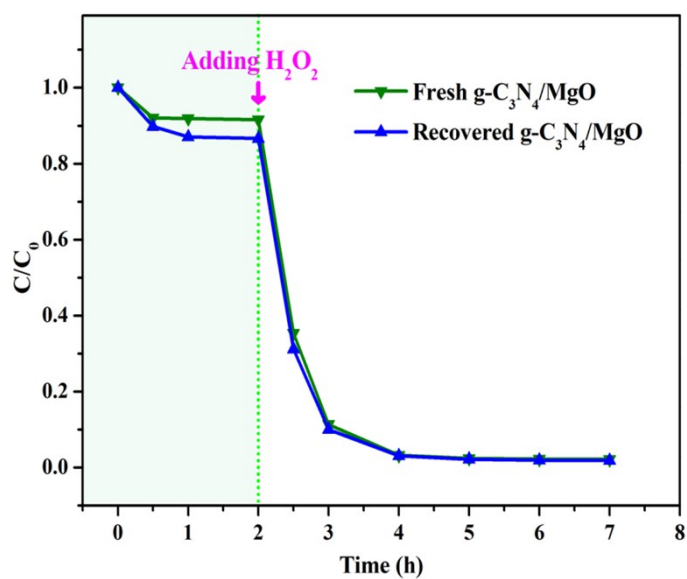


Figure S8. Comparison of the catalytic performances of fresh g-C₃N₄/MgO and recovered g-C₃N₄/MgO for MO degradation.

Table S1. BET surface areas and pore diameters of g-C₃N₄, MgO and g-C₃N₄/MgO nanosheets

sample	BET Surface Area (m ² /g)	average pore diameter (nm)
g-C ₃ N ₄	8.1	38.3
MgO	110.1	14.3
g-C ₃ N ₄ /MgO	58.9	17.5

[S1] Zang, Y.; Li, L.; Xu, Y.; Zuo, Y.; Li, G. *J. Mater. Chem. A* **2014**, 2, 15774-15780.