

Supplementary Materials for

Controlling the secondary pollutant on B-doped g-C₃N₄ during photocatalytic NO removal: a combined DRIFTS and DFT investigation

Jirui Li,^{a,b} Maoxi Ran,^{a,b} Peng Chen,^{a,b} Wen Cui,^{b,c} Jieyuan Li,^{b,d} Yanjuan Sun,^{a,b*} Guangming Jiang,^{a,b} Ying Zhou,^{b,c} Fan Dong^{a,b*}

a. Engineering Research Center for Waste Oil Recovery Technology and Equipment of Ministry of Education, Chongqing Key Laboratory of Catalysis and New Environmental Materials, College of Environment and Resources, Chongqing Technology and Business University, Chongqing 400067, China.

b. Research Center for Environmental Science & Technology, Institute of Fundamental and Frontier Sciences, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, China.

c. The Center of New Energy Materials and Technology, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu 610500, China.

d. College of Architecture and Environment, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan 610065, China.

e. National Laboratory of Mineral Materials, School of Materials Science and Technology, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China.

*Corresponding author Email: dfctbu@126.com (Fan Dong), syhsyj@163.com (Yanjuan Sun)

Characterization

The crystal phases of the samples were analyzed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) with Cu K α radiation (Model D/max RA, Rigaku Co., Japan). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) with AlK α X-ray radiation ($h\nu = 1486.6$ eV) operated at 150 W (Thermo ESCA-LAB 250, USA) was used to investigate the surface properties. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Model JSM-6490, Japan) were used to characterize the morphology (TEM, JEM-2010, Japan) were used to characterize the morphology and structure. The UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectrometry (UV-vis DRS) spectra were obtained for the dry-pressed disk samples using a scanning UV-vis spectrophotometer (UV2550, Shimadzu, Japan) equipped with an integrating sphere assembly, using 100% BaSO $_4$ as the reflectance sample. Photoluminescence (PL) studies (F-7000, HITACHI, Japan) were conducted to investigate the optical properties of the samples. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms were obtained on a nitrogen adsorption apparatus (ASAP 2020, U.S.A.) with all samples degassed at 300°C for 4h before measurements. Electron spin resonance (ESR) of radicals spin-trapped by 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline N-oxide (DMPO) was recorded on a JES FA200 spectrometer. Samples for ESR measurement were prepared by mixing the samples in 50mM DMPO solution tanks (aqueous dispersion for DMPO- \bullet OH and methanol dispersion for DMPO- \bullet O $_2^-$) and irradiated with visible light. Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) measurements were carried out on a Bruker ESP 500 spectrometer.

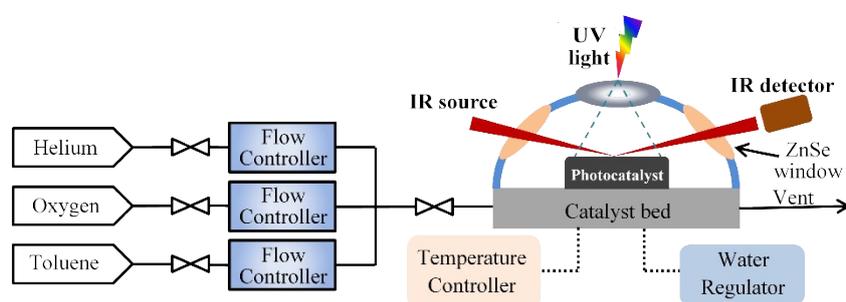
Visible light photocatalytic NO removal

The as-prepared sample (0.20g) was dispersed and coated onto two glass dishes (12.0 cm in diameter) for photocatalytic activity tests. A 150 W commercial tungsten halogen lamp was vertically placed outside and above the reactor and the lamp was turned on when adsorption-desorption equilibrium was achieved. The removal ratio (η) of NO was calculated as $\eta = (1 - C/C_0) \times 100\%$, where C and C_0 are the concentrations of NO in the outlet steam and the feeding stream, respectively.

In situ DRIFTS study on photocatalytic NO oxidation process

The *in situ* DRIFTS measurements were conducted using the Tensor II FT-IR spectrometer

(Bruker) equipped with an in situ diffuse reflectance cell (Harrick) and shown in Scheme S1. Photocatalysts were put into the reaction cell. First, the He gas (100 mL/min) was used to remove the residual hydrocarbons, H₂O and CO₂ under 300°C. The real-time FT-IR spectrum after ventilation was utilized as background. Then, the reaction mixtures (50mL/min NO, 50mL/min O₂) were introduced into the cell. The NO adsorption on the catalysts was carried out for 20 min. Next, photocatalysts were illuminated by visible light source (MUA-210) for 1 hour. The real-time FT-IR spectra were detected every eight minutes. Meanwhile the gas fluxes keep the same (50mL/min NO, 50mL/min O₂).



Scheme S1 The designed reaction system for the *in situ* DRIFTS signal recording.

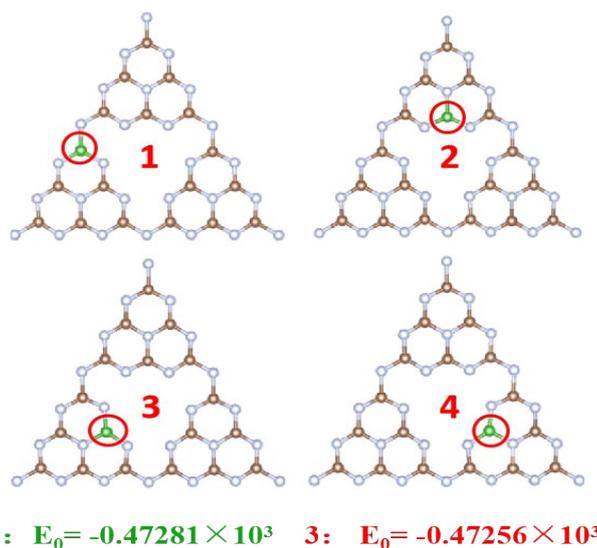


Fig. S1 The optimized 2: $E_0 = -0.47264 \times 10^3$ 4: $E_0 = -0.47257 \times 10^3$ local structures of B-doped CN at different in-plane sites. All the energies are given in eV; Gray, brown and green spheres represent N, C and B atoms, respectively; E_0 stands for the doping energy, negative means heat release.

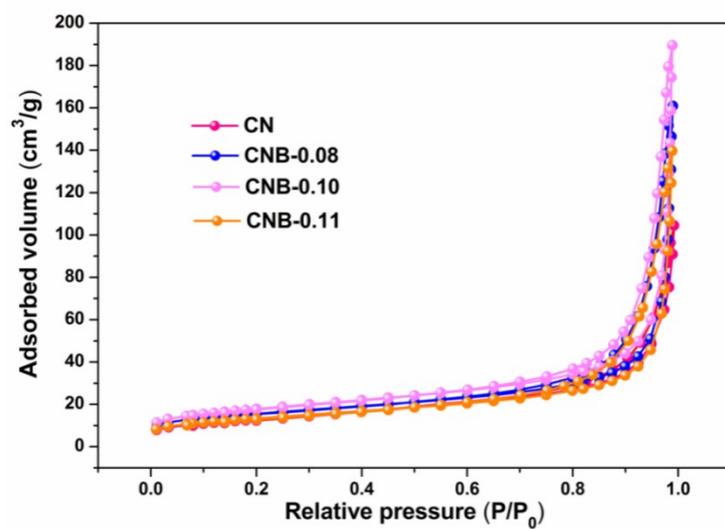


Fig. S2 The N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the CN, CNB-0.08, CNB-0.10 and CNB-0.11.

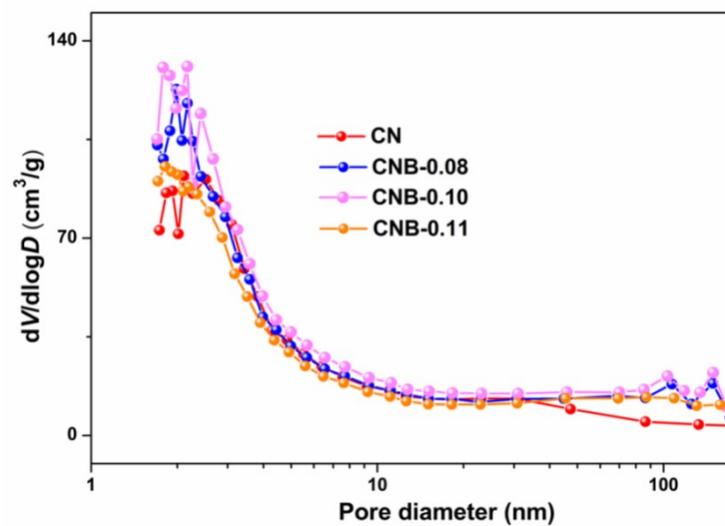


Fig. S3 The corresponding pore size distribution of the CN, CNB-0.08, CNB-0.10 and CNB-0.11.

Table S1 Assignments of the IR bands observed during the NO adsorption over CN and CNB-0.10.

Wave number (cm ⁻¹)	Band assignment	References
1095, 1891,2001	NO	45,47
2084,2089	NO ₂	45,48
2223	N ₂ O	46
1024	Monodentate nitrates	49
857,1102,1158,1170,13	Chelated nitrites	47,48,52
1324,1340	NO ₂ ⁻	53
917, 918	N ₂ O ₄	46
981, 1218	Bidentate nitrates	48,54, 55

Table S2 Assignments of the IR bands observed during the NO oxidation over CN and CNB-0.10.

Wave number (cm ⁻¹)	Band assignment	References
1881,2001	NO	45,46
2086, 2096	NO ₂	45,56
2223	N ₂ O	46
1027	Monodentate nitrates	49
860,1101,1163	Chelatednitrites	6,47,48
1340	NO ₂ ⁻	53
918	N ₂ O ₄	46
1220,928,978	Bidentate nitrates	54, 55

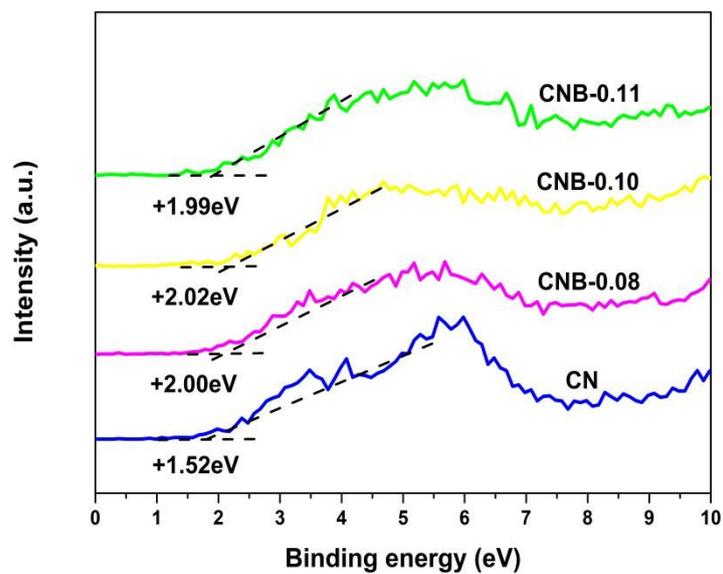


Fig. S4 Determination of the valence band maximum edges (E_{VB}) of CN, CNB-0.08, CNB-0.10, CNB-0.11 by VB XPS technique.

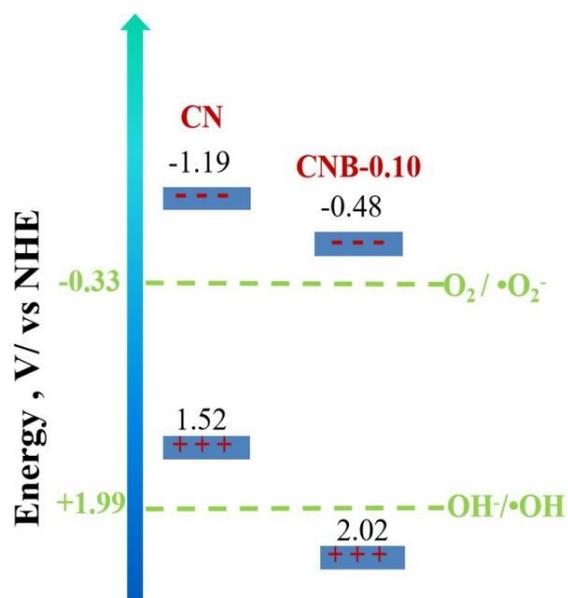


Fig. S5 Proposed band structures for the CN and CNB-0.10.