

Supporting Information

In-situ decorate Ni₂P nanocrystals co-catalysts on g-C₃N₄ for efficient and stable photocatalytic hydrogen evolution via a facile co-heating method

Peng Wen^{a*}, Kefei Zhao^{a*}, Hui Li^{b*}, Jiangsheng Li^c, Jing Li^a, Qing Ma^d, Scott M Geyer^{b*}, Lin Jiang^{e*} and Yejun Qiu^{a*}

^a*Shenzhen Engineering Lab of Flexible Transparent Conductive Films, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Shenzhen, 518055, China. E-mail: yejunqiu@hit.edu.cn*

^b*Department of Chemistry, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109, United States. E-mail: geyermw@wfu.edu*

^c*School of Chemistry and Food Engineering, Changsha University of Science & Technology, Changsha 410114, China*

^d*Teaching Center for Experimentation and Innovation Practice, Harbin Institute of Technology, Shenzhen, 518055, China*

^e*Institute of Functional Nano & Soft Materials Laboratory (FUNSOM), Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Carbon-Based Functional Materials & Devices, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China. E-mail: ljiang@suda.edu.cn*

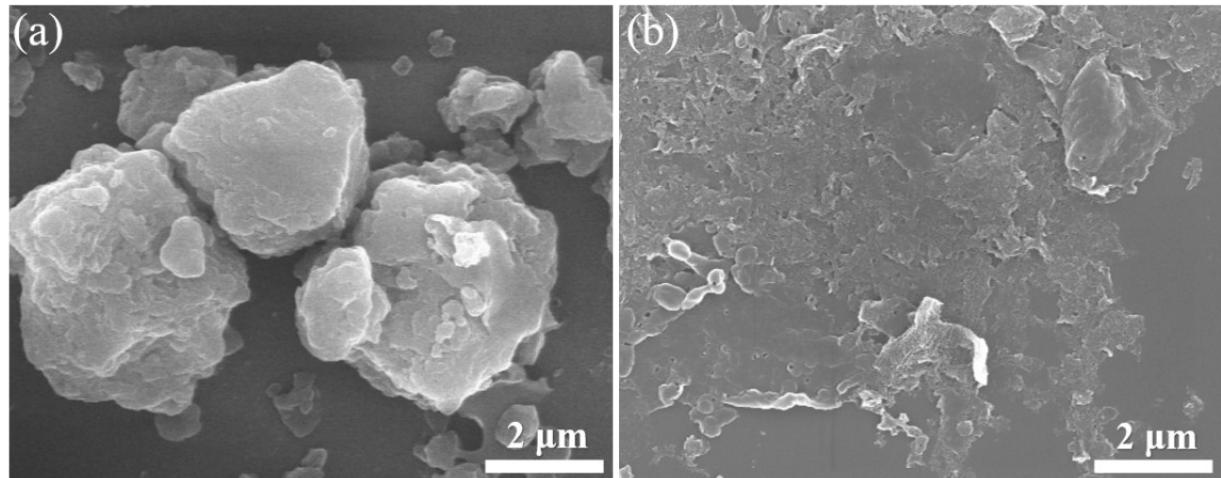


Fig. S1 SEM images of (a) bulk g-C₃N₄ and (b) g-C₃N₄ nanosheets.

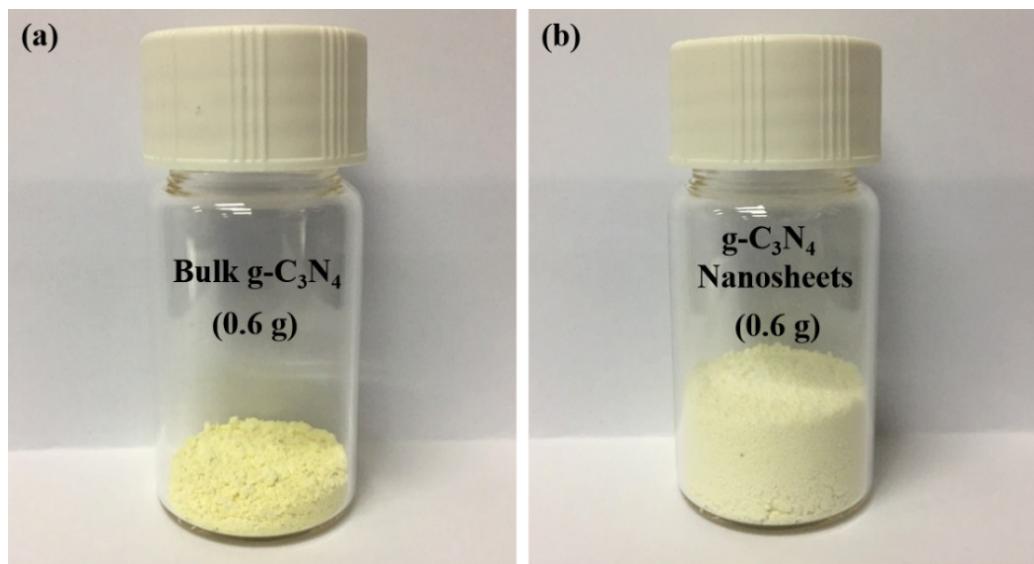


Fig. S2 Digital photographs of (a) bulk g-C₃N₄ and (b) g-C₃N₄ nanosheets.

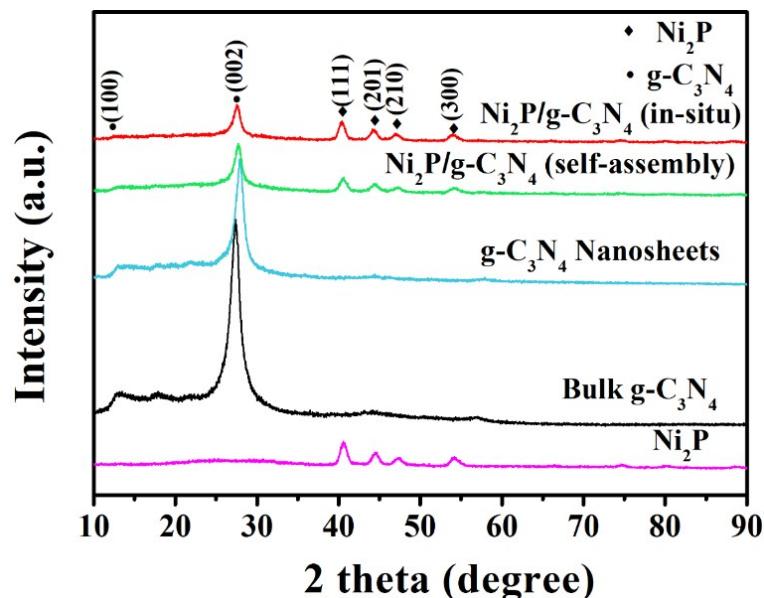


Fig. S3 XRD patterns of pure Ni_2P , bulk $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ nanosheets and $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (self-assembly and in-situ) samples.

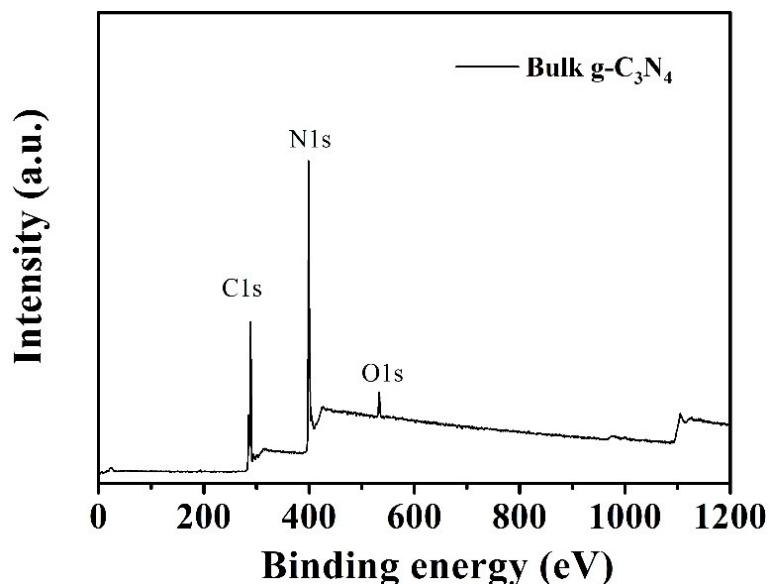


Fig. S4 XPS survey spectra of bulk $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ sample.

Table S1

The atomic percent of C, N, and O in bulk $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ sample.

Element	C	N	O
Atomic (%)	42.74	54.18	3.08
Calcd wt (%)	38.83	57.44	3.73

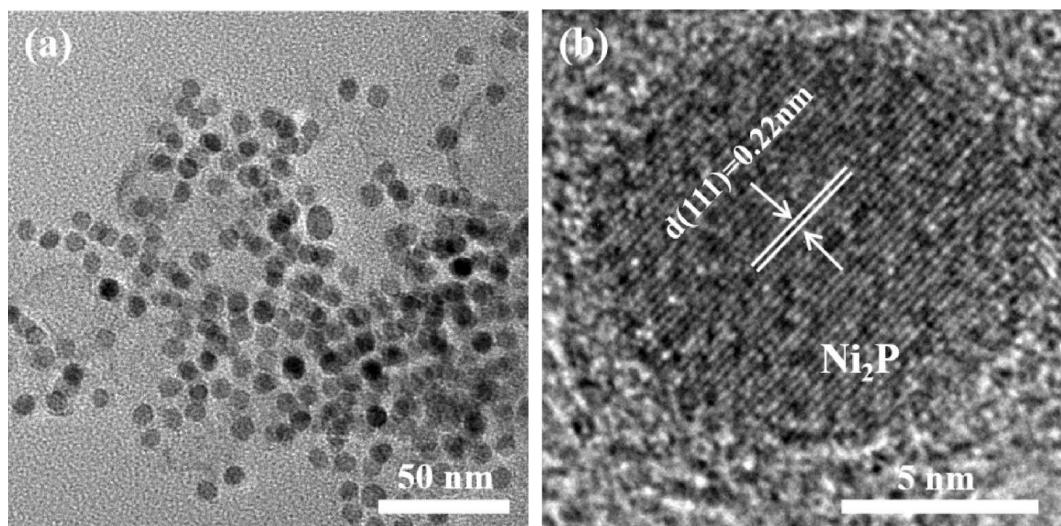


Fig. S5 (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of Ni₂P nanocrystals.

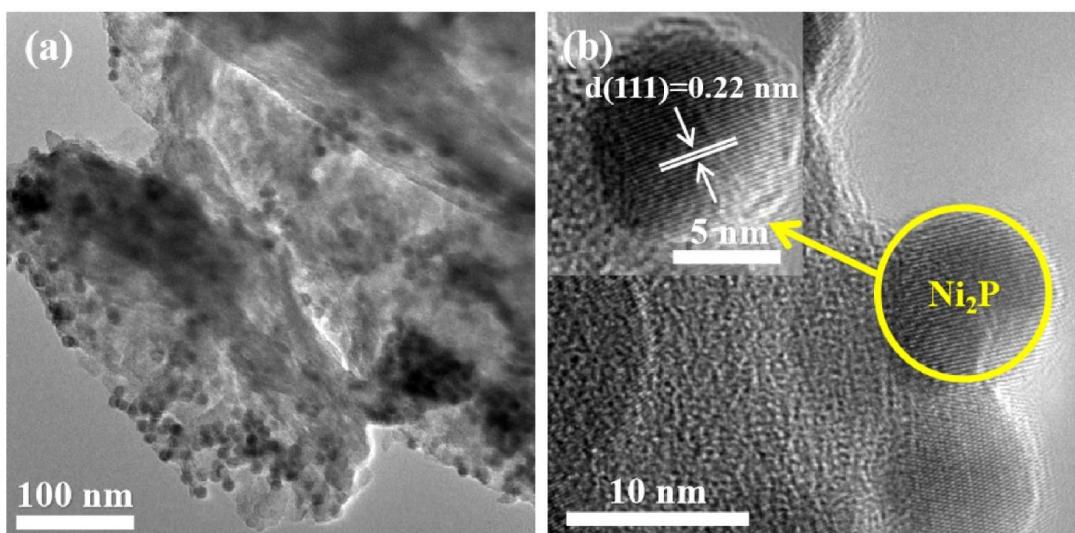


Fig. S6 (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of g-C₃N₄/Ni₂P composite prepared by self-assembly method.

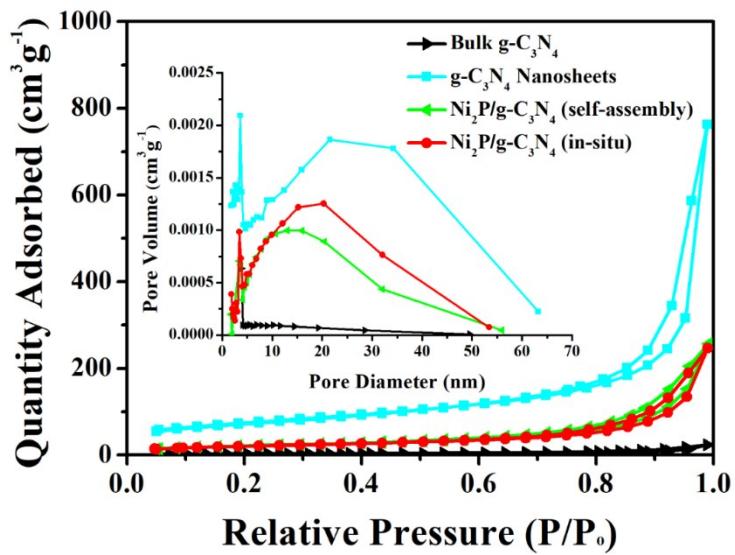


Fig. S7 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and pore diameter distributions (inset) of bulk g-C₃N₄, g-C₃N₄ NSs and Ni₂P/g-C₃N₄ (self-assembly and in-situ) samples.

Table S2 Specific surface area, pore volumes and pore diameters of the prepared samples.

Sample	S _{BET} /m ² g ⁻¹	V _{pore} /cm ³ g ⁻¹	d _{pore} /nm
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	9.7	0.04	14.3
g-C ₃ N ₄ Nanosheets	260.3	1.17	19.9
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄ (self-assembly)	78.3	0.39	17.7
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄ (in-situ)	74.9	0.38	19.2

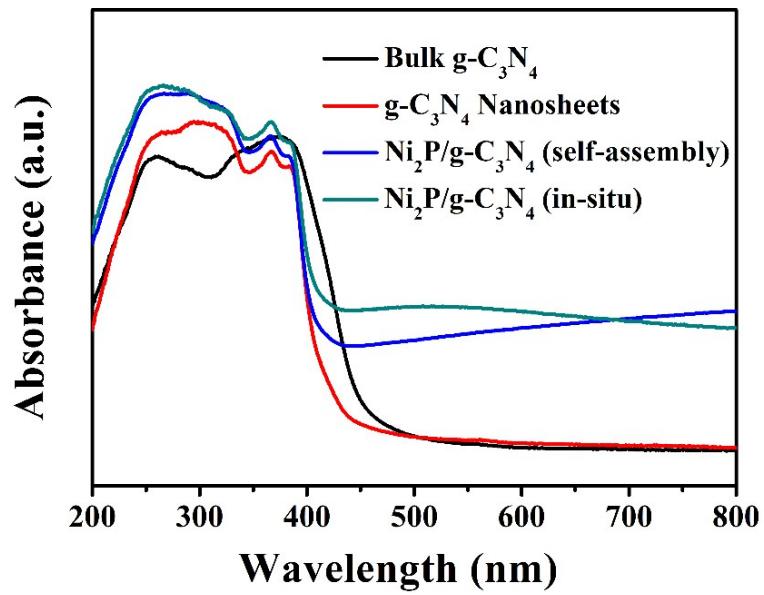


Fig. S8 UV-vis absorption spectra of bulk $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$, $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ nanosheets, $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (in-situ) and $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (self-assembly) samples.

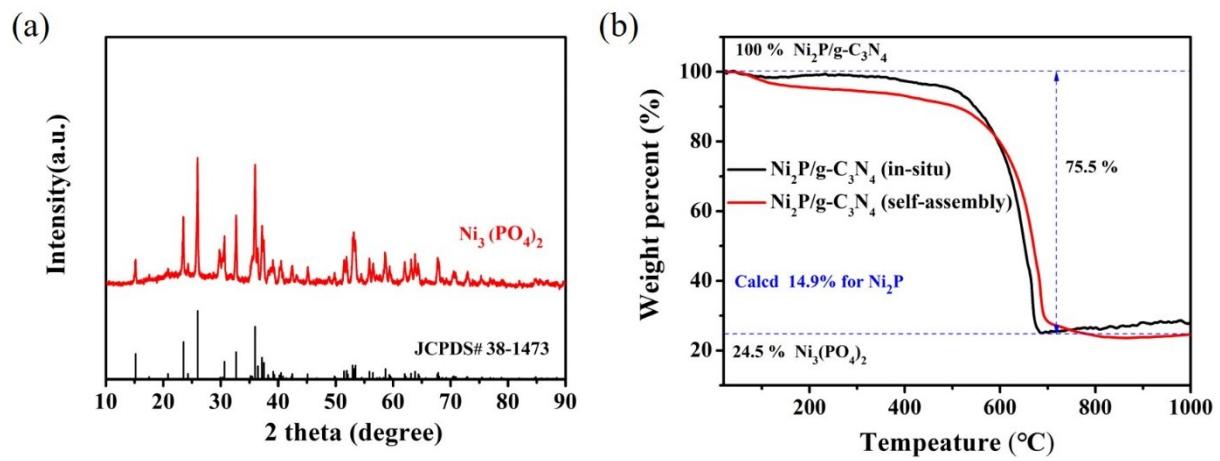


Fig. S9 (a) XRD pattern of the residue of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ composite after TGA measurement, (b) TGA curves of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ composite in flowing air atmosphere

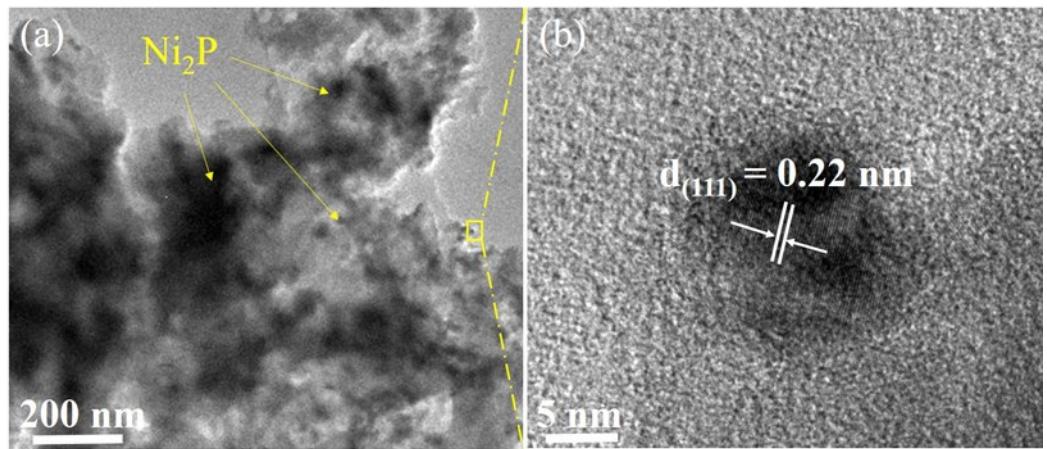


Fig. S10 (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ composite prepared by gas-solid method.

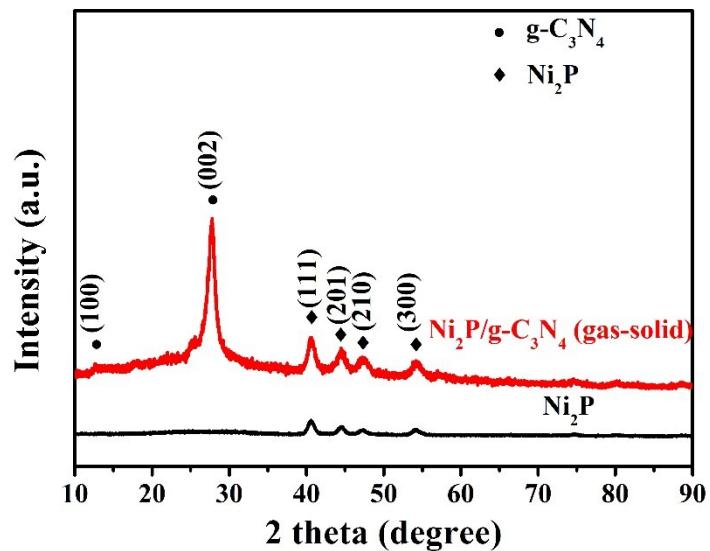


Fig. S11 XRD pattern of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Ni}_2\text{P}$ composite prepared by gas-solid method.

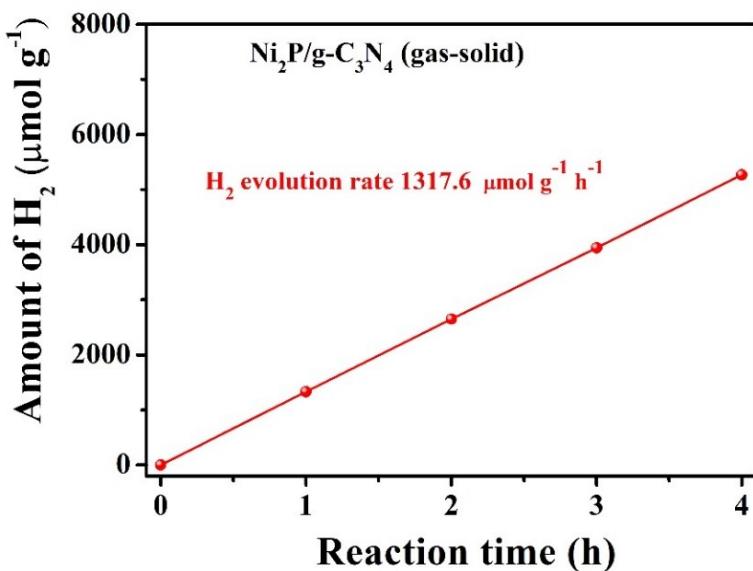


Fig. S12 Time-dependent overall water splitting over Ni₂P/g-C₃N₄ (gas-solid) sample in an aqueous solution of TEOA (10 vol%, 100 mL). A 300 W Xenon arc lamp (Newport) equipped with a UV-off filter ($\lambda > 420$ nm) was applied as the visible light source.

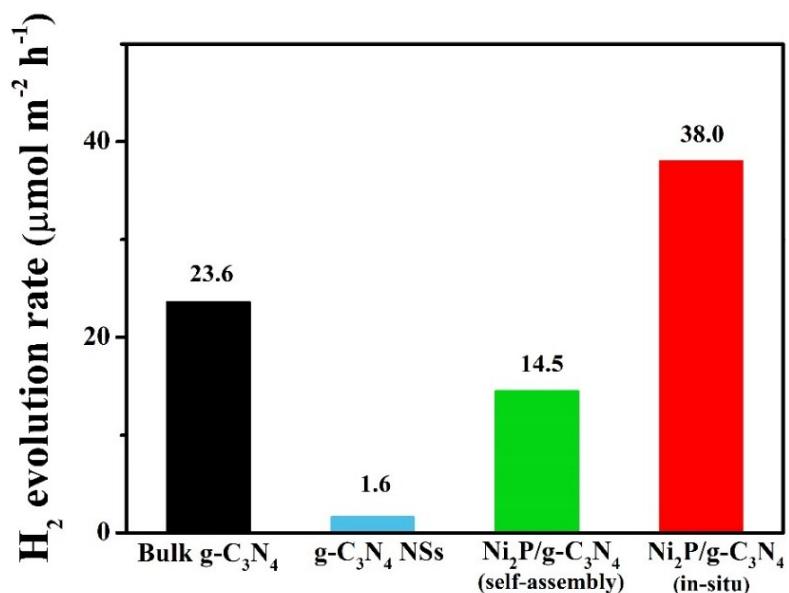


Fig. S13 H₂ evolution rate related to the BET specific surface area of bulk g-C₃N₄, g-C₃N₄ nanosheets, Ni₂P/g-C₃N₄ (self-assembly), and Ni₂P/g-C₃N₄ (in-situ) samples.

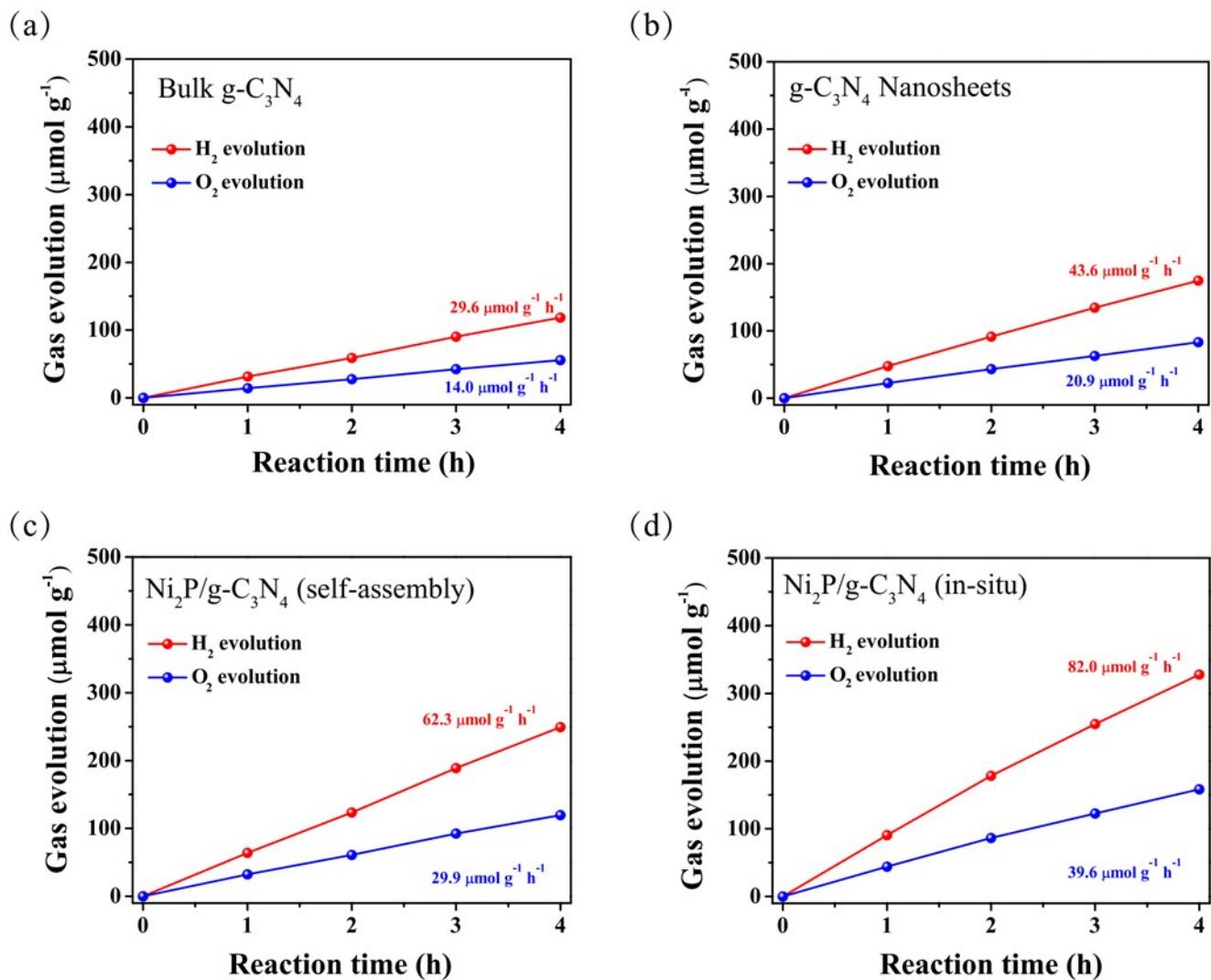


Fig. S14 Time-dependent overall water splitting over (a) bulk $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$, (b) $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ NSSs, (c) $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (self-assembly) and (d) $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (in-situ) in ultrapure water without sacrificial agent under visible light irradiation ($\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$).

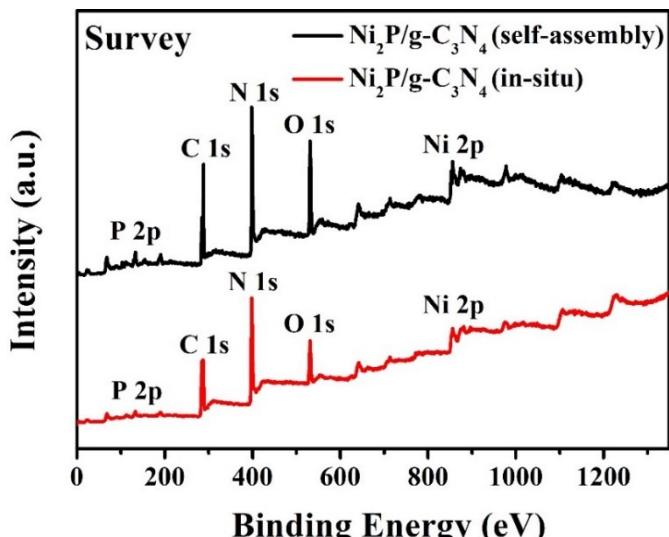


Fig. S15 XPS survey spectra of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (self-assembly) and $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (in-situ) samples.

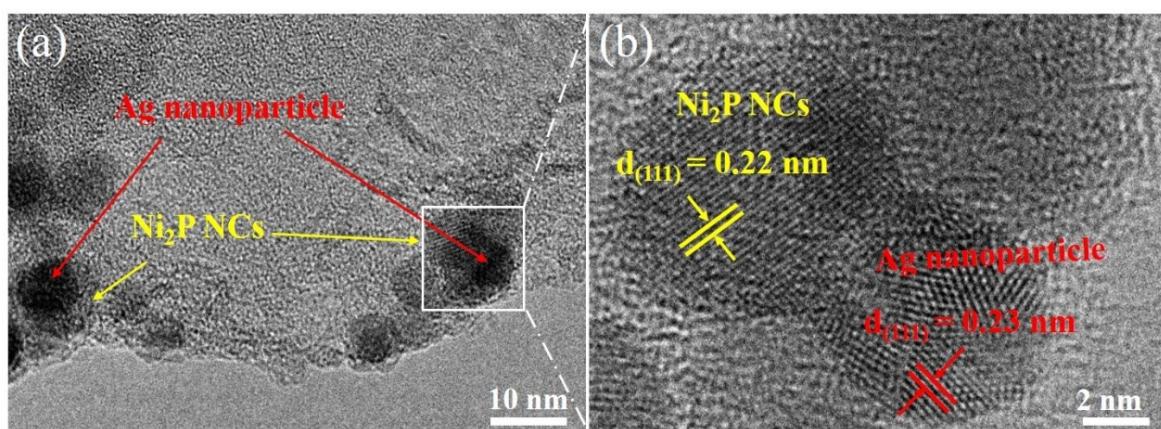


Fig. S16 (a) TEM image and (b) HRTEM image of the $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ composite after water splitting experiment in $1 \text{ mM L}^{-1} \text{AgNO}_3$ aqueous solution under visible-light irradiation.

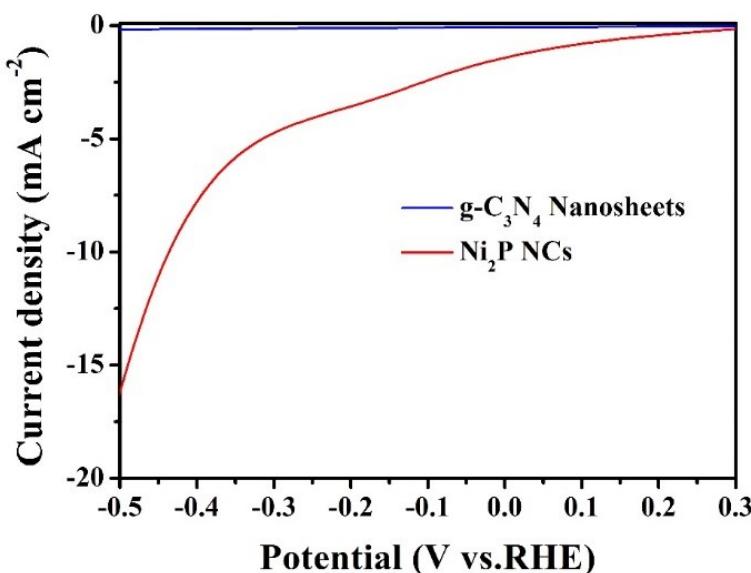


Fig. S17 Linear sweep voltammetry curves of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ nanosheets and Ni_2P NCs in $0.1 \text{ M Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ aqueoussolution.

Table S3 Comparison of the photocatalytic H₂ generation performance of the g-C₃N₄-based systems loaded with non-noble-metal co-catalysts.

Catalyst	Sacrificial reagent	Light source	Activity	Stability	AQY	Ref. (year)
MoSe ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	136.8 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$	>12 h	N/A	Reference S1 (2018)
Ni ₁₂ P ₅ /g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	535.7 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$	>30 h	4.67% (420 nm)	Reference S2 (2017)
0.5% Ni-1.0% NiS/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	515 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$	>12 h	N/A	Reference S3 (2017)
NiS/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	16400 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$	>40 h	N/A	Reference S4 (2018)
CoP/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	956.8 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$	>70 h	3.65% (420 nm)	Reference S5 (2018)
FeP/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	177.9 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$	>9 h	1.57% (420 nm)	Reference S6 (2019)
MoP/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	40.38 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	>15 h	18.3% (420 nm)	Reference S7 (2019)
MoS ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄	Methanol	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	577 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$	>12 h	N/A	Reference S8 (2018)
Co ₂ P-K ₂ HPO ₄ /g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp	27.81 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	>15 h	N/A	Reference S9 (2017)
CoP/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	96.2 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	>12 h	12.4% (420 nm)	Reference S10 (2017)
Ni ₃ C/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	15.18 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	>12 h	0.4% (420 nm)	Reference S11 (2018)
Pt/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp	318 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	>16 h	N/A	Reference S12 (2016)
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	300 W Xe lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)	2849.5 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$	>20 h	18.8% (420 nm)	This Work

Table S4 EXAFS fitting parameters corresponding to the fit for as-prepared samples in **Fig.S5 b.**

Sample	Shell	CN	R (Å)	σ^2 (10 ⁻³ Å ²)
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄ (in-situ)	Ni-Ni	2.24 ± 0.03	2.85 ± 0.01	6.4 ± 0.7
	Ni-P	2.18 ± 0.02	2.25 ± 0.01	5.4 ± 0.5
	Ni-N	1.75 ± 0.03	1.88 ± 0.02	5.8 ± 0.8
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄ (self-assemble)	Ni-Ni	2.54 ± 0.02	2.81 ± 0.03	4.7 ± 0.6
	Ni-P	2.43 ± 0.04	2.19 ± 0.02	5.9 ± 0.5
Ni ₂ P Powder	Ni-Ni	2.46 ± 0.03	2.88 ± 0.02	6.4 ± 0.6
	Ni-P	2.38 ± 0.02	2.20 ± 0.01	7.3 ± 1.0
Ni foil	Ni-Ni	12.0	2.88 ± 0.03	5.8 ± 0.3

CN is the coordination number; R is interatomic distance (the bond length between Ni central atoms and surrounding coordination atoms); σ^2 is Debye-Waller factor (a measure of thermal and static disorder in absorber-scatter distances).

Table S5 Exponential decay-fitted parameters of fluorescence lifetime for bulk g-C₃N₄, g-C₃N₄ nanosheets, Ni₂P/g-C₃N₄ (in-situ), and Ni₂P/g-C₃N₄ (self-assembly) samples.

Samples	A ₁ (%)	τ ₁ (ns)	A ₂ (%)	τ ₂ (ns)	τ _{ave} (ns)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	35.70	2.5647	64.3	9.8071	8.89
g-C ₃ N ₄ Nanosheets	33.21	2.4804	66.79	8.4798	7.72
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄ (self-assembly)	46.58	2.2417	53.42	8.3902	7.23
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄ (in-situ)	52.11	1.9637	47.89	7.9579	6.69

Table S6 Corresponding resistance of bulk g-C₃N₄, g-C₃N₄ nanosheets, Ni₂P/g-C₃N₄ (self-assembly), and Ni₂P/g-C₃N₄ (in-situ) samples.

Photocatalysts	R _s /Ohm	R _{ct} /10 ⁵ Ohm
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	60.9	13.77
g-C ₃ N ₄ Nanosheets	57.3	9.51
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄ (self-assembly)	56.11	3.36
Ni ₂ P/g-C ₃ N ₄ (in-situ)	55.44	2.58

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