

Supplementary Information

Constructing CuNi Dual Active Sites on ZnIn₂S₄ for Highly Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution

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EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

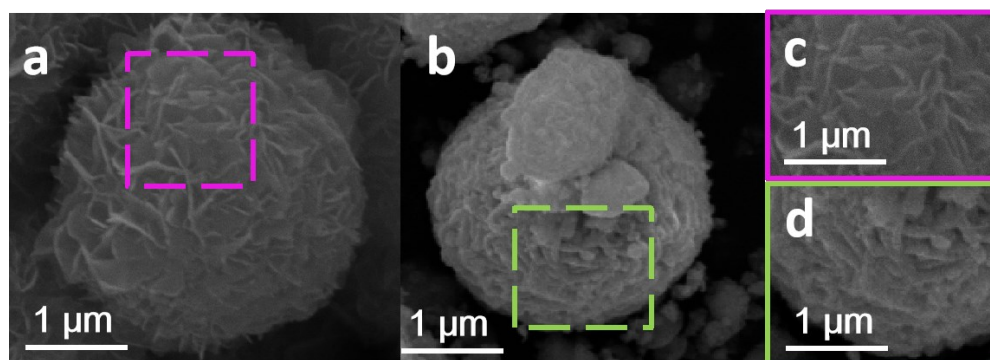


Fig. S1 SEM images of (a) pure ZnIn₂S₄ and (b) 12% Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS. The enlarged images of (c) pure ZnIn₂S₄ and (d) 12% Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS.

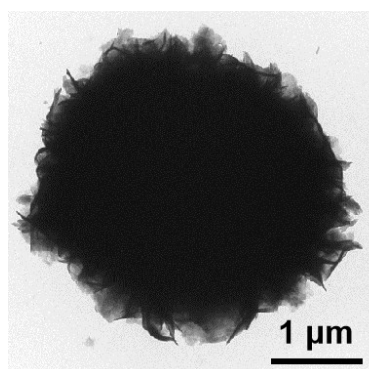


Fig. S2 TEM image of pure ZnIn_2S_4 .

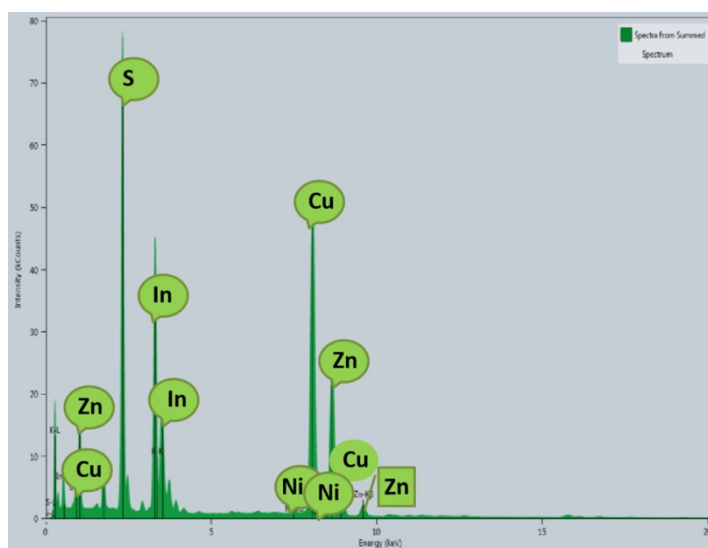


Fig. S3. The EDS spectrum of 12% Cu_2Ni_1 -ZIS

Table S1. The surface element content from XPS characterization.

Element	Atomic %	Element	Atomic %
S	31.05	Cu	0.85
Zn	17.68	Ni	0.55
In	10.56	C	28.89
N	2.95	O	7.47
Exact mass ratio of Cu to $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4 = 1.62\%$		Exact mass ratio of Ni to $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4 = 0.97\%$	

Table S2 Performance comparison of ZnIn_2S_4 modified by different types of cocatalyst

Category	Cocatalyst	Illumination conditions	Sacrifice agent	H ₂ evolution Rate (μmol g ⁻¹ ·h ⁻¹)	α*	Ref.
Bi-metals	Cu-Ni	λ≥420 nm	0.35 M Na₂S 0.25 M Na₂SO₃	7825	29.5	This work
	Co-Ni	λ>420 nm	Ascorbic acid	3336.6	4.3	[1]
	Co-P	λ>420 nm	Lactic acid	7840	44.0	[2]
Noble metal	Au	λ>420 nm	None	1633.4	4.41	[3]
	Pt	λ>420 nm	140 mmol Na ₂ S 100 mmol Na ₂ SO ₃	1150	7.57	[4]
Metal oxides	Ag ₂ O	full spectrum	Triethanolamine	2334.19	3.39	[5]
	WO ₃	λ>420 nm	0.25 M Na ₂ SO ₃ 0.35 M Na ₂ S	2202.9	5.22	[6]
Metal sulfides	MoS ₂	λ>420 nm	Lactic acid	2512.5	8.73	[7]
		λ≥420 nm	0.43 M Na ₂ S 0.5 M Na ₂ SO ₃	2060	10.85	[8]
	MoSe ₂	λ>420 nm	Na ₂ S, Na ₂ SO ₃	2228	2.18	[9]
Others	Ni ₂ P	λ≥400 nm	Lactic acid	2066	4.43	[10]
	CQD-Pt	λ>420 nm	Triethanolamine	1032.2	11.21	[11]
	rGO-Pt	λ>420 nm	0.25 M Na ₂ SO ₃ 0.35 M Na ₂ S	1210	26.3	[12]

* A parameter of α is adopted to describe the cocatalytic performance, which is defined by the quotient of the reaction rate of ZIS with cocatalysts and that of pure ZnIn₂S₄ without cocatalysts in each paper.

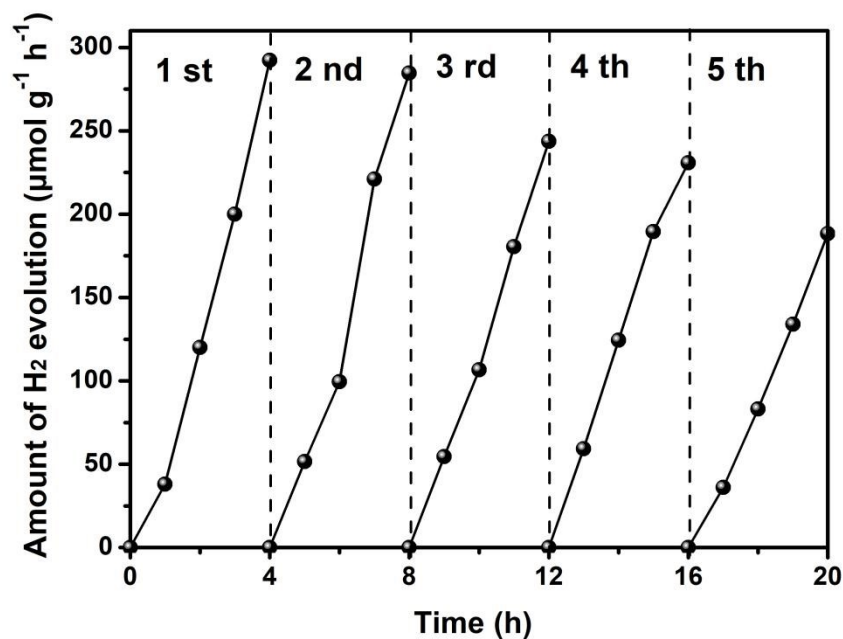


Figure S4. Stability test of pure ZnIn₂S₄ under the same condition as mentioned in this paper

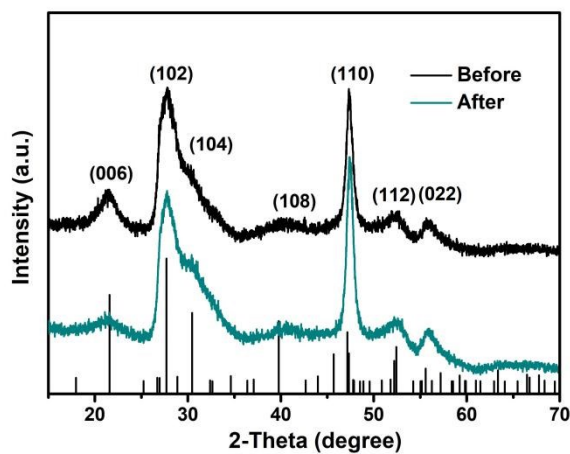


Figure S5. The XRD spectrum of 12% Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS before and after stability test

The XRD spectrum of 12% Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS after 20 h stability test didn't display evident characteristic peak migration compared with previous 12%Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS except the peak intensity of (006) lattice plane decreased a little.

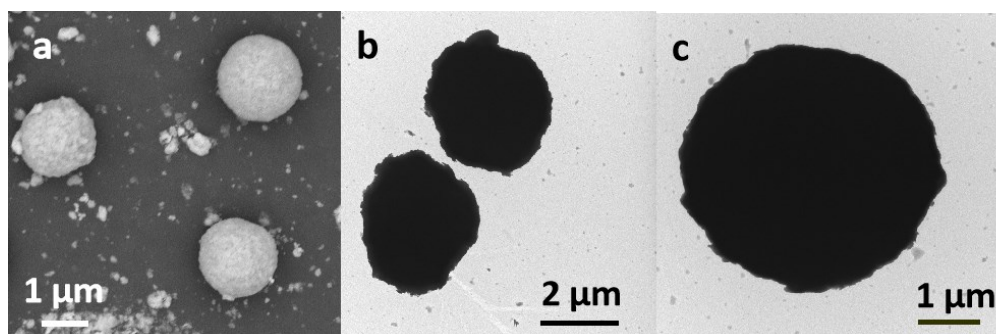


Fig. S6 (a) SEM (b-c) TEM images of 12% Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS after stability test.

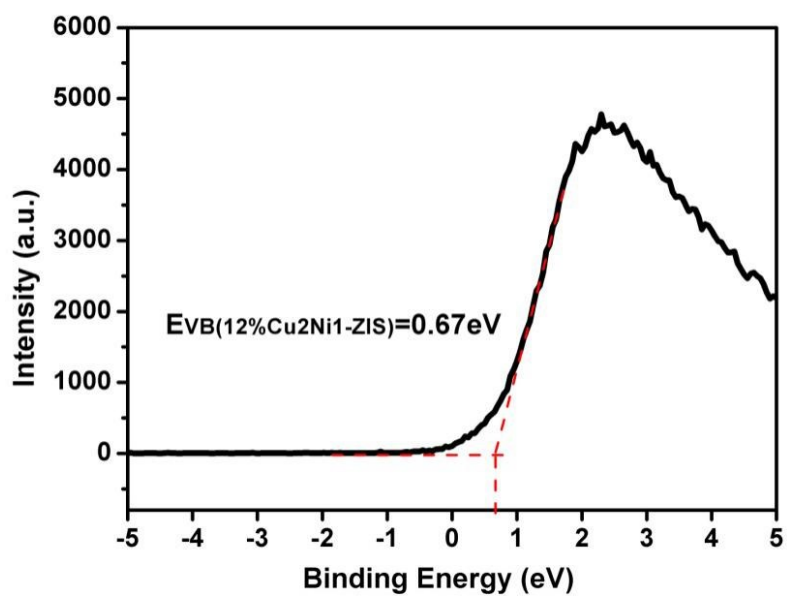


Figure S7 XPS valence band spectrum for 12%Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS showing the edge of valence band

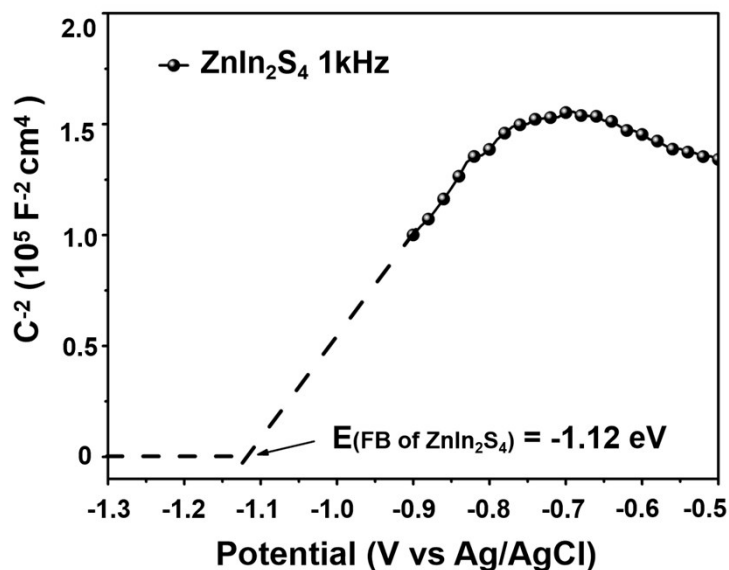


Figure S8 Mott-Schottky curve of pure ZnIn₂S₄

Mott-Schottky curves were taken at 1.0 kHz frequency. The potential ranged from -1.3 V to -0.5 V (vs. Ag/AgCl), and the modulation amplitude of 5 mV. The 0.5 M Na₂SO₄ was used as the electrolyte solution.

According to Fig. S8, the flat band (FB) potential is -1.12 V (vs. Ag/AgCl). In general, the flat band potential of n-type semiconductors obtained from Mott-Schottky curves is about 0.2 V more positive than its conduction band potential [13]. Therefore, the conduction band potential of ZnIn₂S₄ is about -1.32 V vs. Ag/AgCl. According to the following equation:

$$E_{FB}(vs. NHE) = E_{FB}(vs. Ag/AgCl) + 0.197$$

The conduction band of ZnIn₂S₄ is -1.13 V vs. NHE. Combining its band gap (2.54 eV), the valence band potential of ZnIn₂S₄ is 1.41 V vs. NHE.

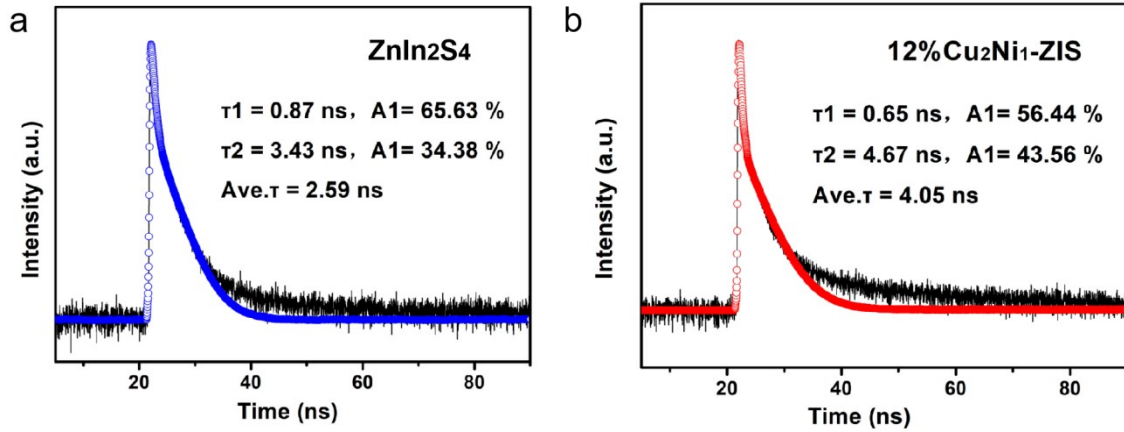


Figure S9 Transient-state photoluminescence spectra: (a) ZnIn₂S₄ (b) 12% Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS

Table S3 Fluorescence emission lifetime and relevant percentage data of ZnIn₂S₄ and 12%Cu₂Ni₁-ZIS

Samples	τ_1 (ns)	A_1 (%)	τ_2 (ns)	A_2 (%)	Average lifetime (τ_a) (ns)
ZnIn ₂ S ₄	0.87	65.62	3.43	34.38	2.59
12%Cu ₂ Ni ₁ -ZIS	0.65	56.44	4.67	43.56	4.05

The fitted parameters of the above transient-state photoluminescence spectra are acquired via the following bi-exponential formulas:

$$I(t) = I_0 + A_1 \exp(-t/\tau_1) + A_2 \exp(-t/\tau_2)$$

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