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Electronic Supplementary Information

for

Artificial Photosynthetic Assemblies Constructed by the Self-Assembly of Synthetic Building Blocks for Enhanced Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution

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Table of Contents

- 1. Instruments and methods
- 2. SEM images
- 3. UV-vis absorption and PL spectra of CNPs
- 4. Confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM) images
- 5. Inactivation studies
- 6. Lifetime
- 7. Quenching experiments
- 8. Cyclic voltammetry
- 9. Free-energy change estimation

1. Instruments and methods

SME The images were recorded by fieldemission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM, JEOL JSM-7610FPlus) at an acceleration voltage of 5 kV. The confocal images were recorded by confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM, FV1200) from Olympus operating at excited wavelength of 405 nm, and recording signal 500~600 nm. Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were recorded on an INVENIO-R spectrometer using the KBr pellet as the background. UV-vis absorption spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu UV-2600 UV-vis spectrophotometer. The photoluminescence (PL) measurements were carried out by a RF-5301PC. The lifetime of CNPs was measured by time-correlated single photon counting system (Fluorescent spectrometer F900, Edinburgh Instruments Ltd., UK) equipped with a 355 nm laser. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker Avance III 400 MHz instrument with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. Inductively coupled plasma (ICP) measurements were recorded on an iCAP 7200 plus. Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) were carried out using an ICE 3000. Surface zeta potential were examined by Nano ZS90. Electrochemistry and photoelectrochemistry measurements were carried out by an electrochemical workstation (CHI 660E, Shanghai CH instrument).

2. SEM images



Figure S1. SEM image of CNPs



Figure S2. SEM image of PEI



Figure S3. EDS images: (a-c) PEI-Co; (d-g) CNPs@PEI-Co

3. UV-vis absorption and PL spectra of CNPs



Figure S4. Normalized UV-vis absorption and PL spectra of CNPs.

4. CLSM images







Figure S6. CLSM images (bright channel) of the self-assembly process of CNPs@PEI-Co

*A CLSM video file of the self-assembly process is attached.

5. Inactivation studies

Entry	Re-added	H_2 / μmol	TON (H ₂)
1	/	5.54	130.9
2	PEI-Co	0.21	5.1
3	CNPs	0.18	4.3

Table S1. TONs of samples by adding fresh **PEI-Co** or CNPs, respectively, into the inactive samples for another 10 h of irradiation.



Figure S7. (a) UV-vis absorption spectra of CNPs (0.14 mg mL⁻¹) in aqueous solution in the presence of NaHA (0.02 M) in N₂ atmosphere for irradiation under a blue LED lamp ($\lambda_{max} = 450$ nm). (b) The comparison of the UV-vis absorption spectra of the photocatalytic sample before and after photocatalysis (irradiation time: 34 h)

6. Lifetime



Figure S8. Kinetic decay of CNPs in aqueous solution

7. Quenching experiments



Figure S9 The Stern-Volmer equation fitting for the emission quenching of the CNPs by **PEI-Co**.



Figure S10. The emission quenching of the CNPs by **C1** in the presence of PEI (right) and the Stern-Volmer equation fitting (left).



Figure S11. The emission quenching of the CNPs by NaHA (right) and the Stern-Volmer equation fitting (left).

8. Cyclic voltammetry



Figure S12. CV of C1 in the absence (a) and presence (b) of protons (proton source: HCl).



Figure S13. CV of CNPs.

9. Free-energy change estimation

 $E_{\theta\theta}$ (CNPs) = hc/ λ_x = 2.49 eV

 $E_{ox}(\text{CNPs}) = 0.85 \text{ V}$

 E_{red} (C1) = -1.47 V

 $\Delta G^{\theta} = E_{ox}(\text{CNPs}) - E_{red}(\text{C1}) - E_{\theta\theta}(\text{CNPs}) = -0.17 \text{ eV}$