

Supplementary Material

Photocatalytic CO₂ Reduction to CH₄ by Iron Porphyrin Supported on Atomically Thin Defective Titanium Dioxide

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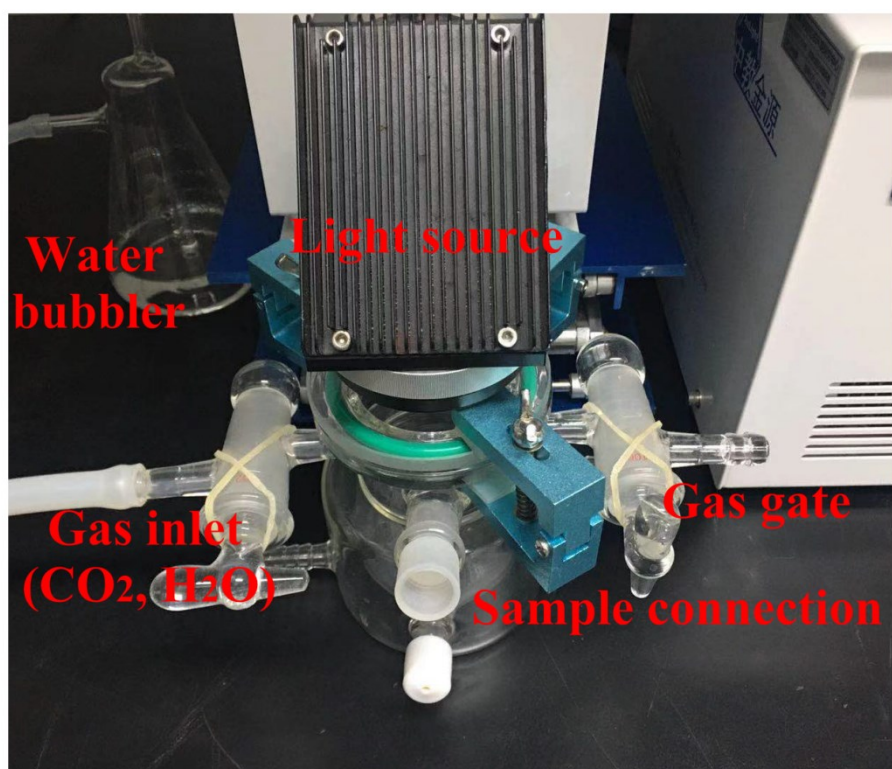


Figure S1. The design of photocatalytic reactor system.

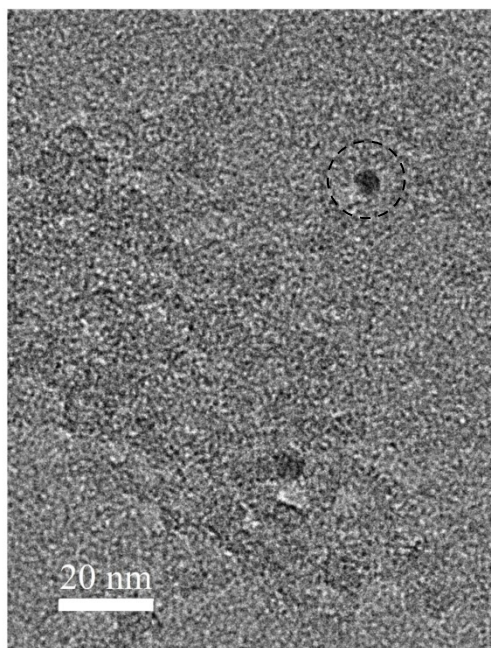


Figure S2. TEM image of pure FeTPP.

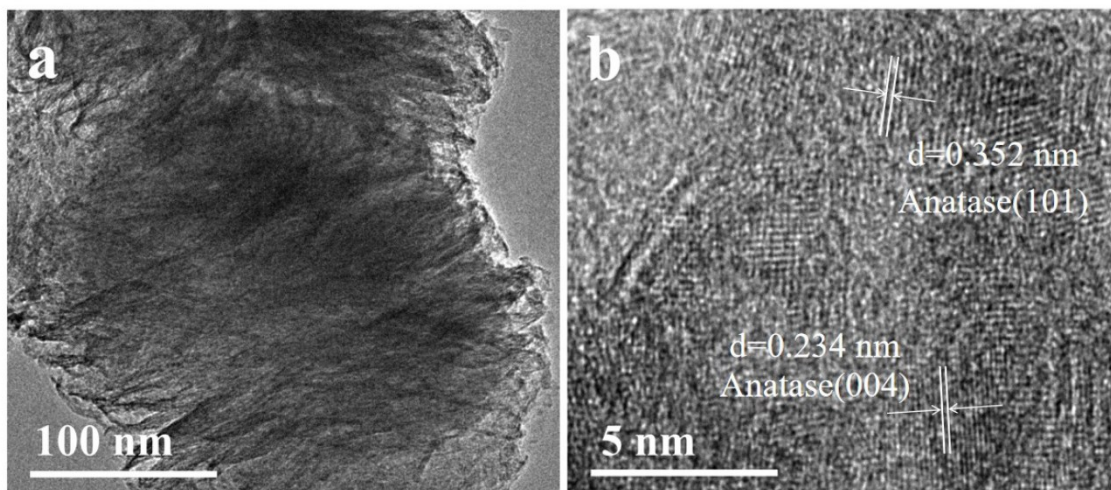


Figure S3. (a) TEM spectra and (b) HRTEM spectra of B-TiO₂-350.

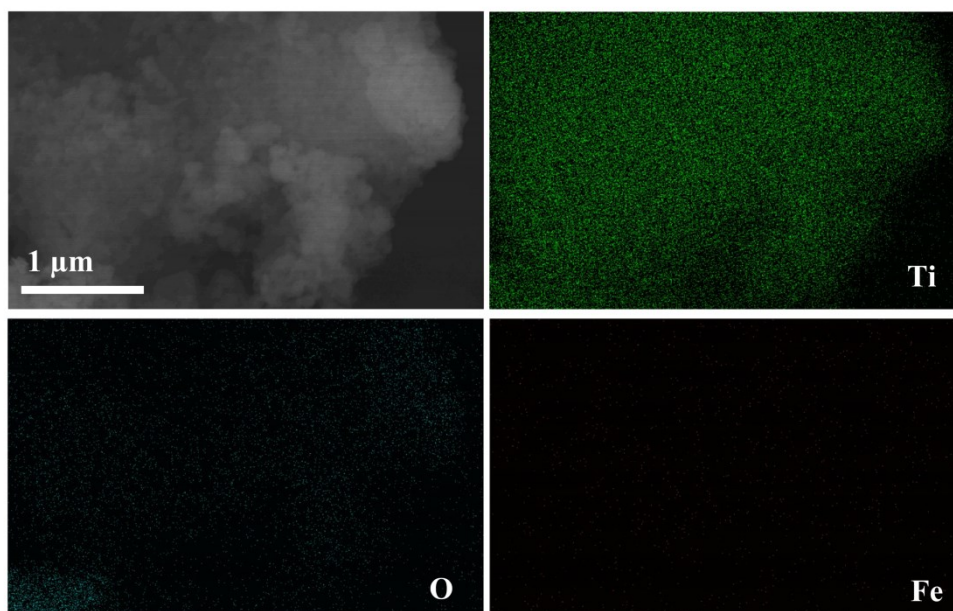


Figure S4. EDS elemental maps of B-TiO₂-350.

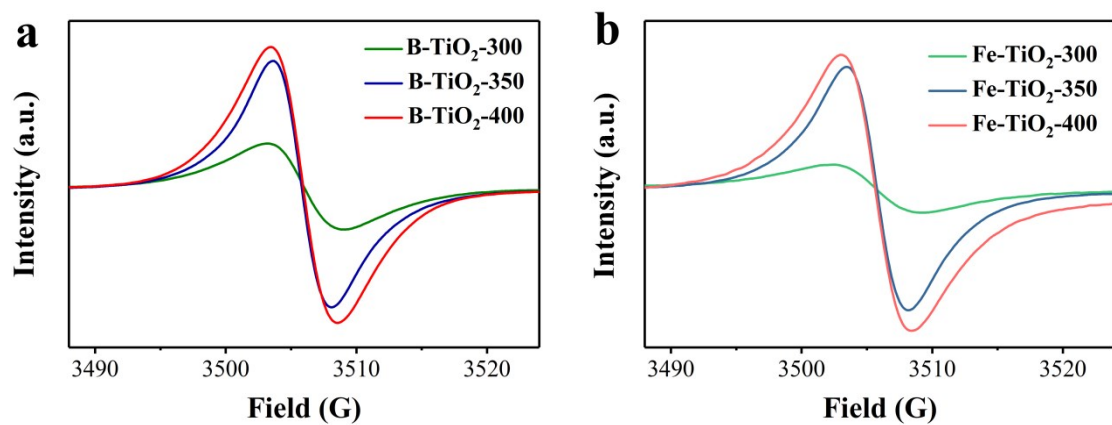


Figure S5. EPR spectra of (a) B-TiO₂-x and (b) Fe-TiO₂-x.

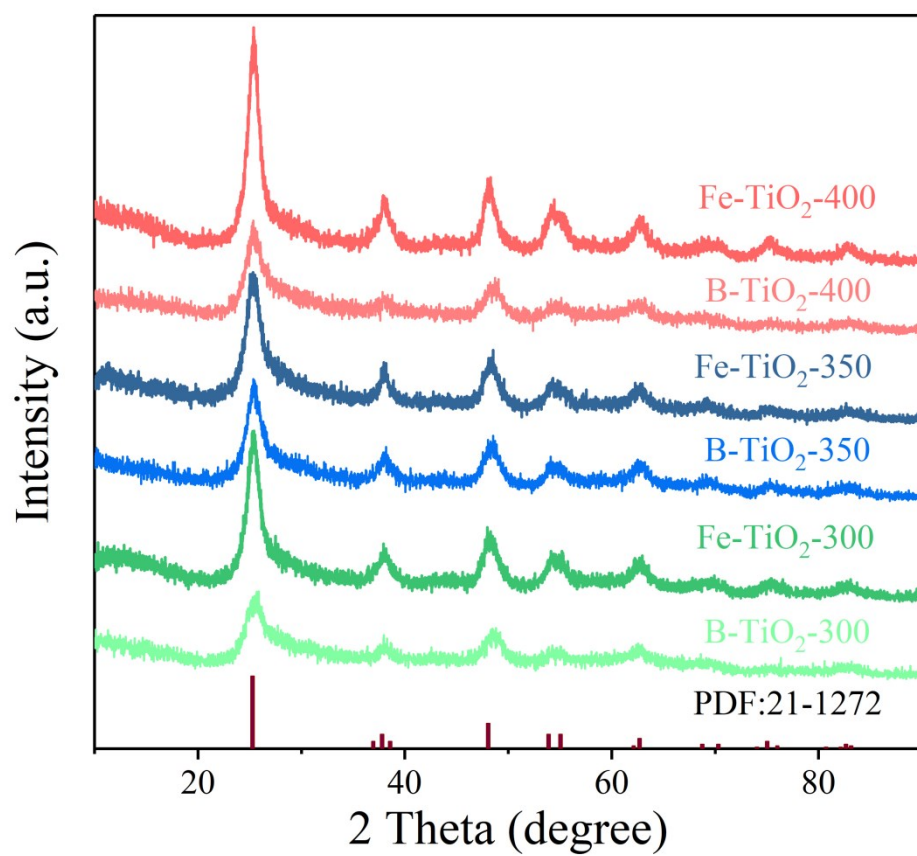


Figure S6. XRD pattern of B-TiO₂-x and Fe-TiO₂-x.

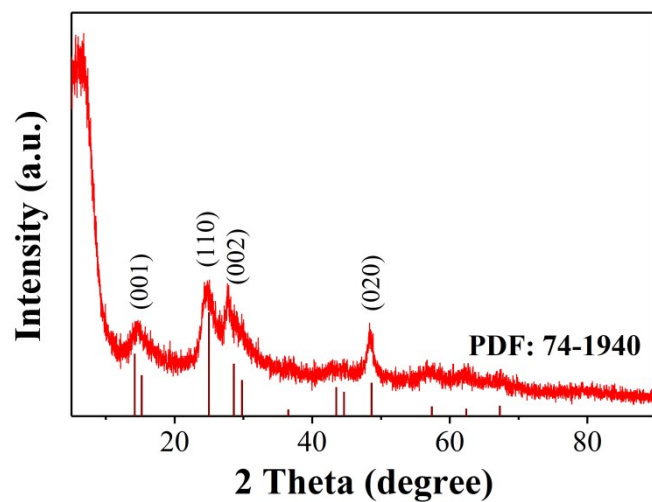


Figure S7. XRD pattern of 2D TiO₂.

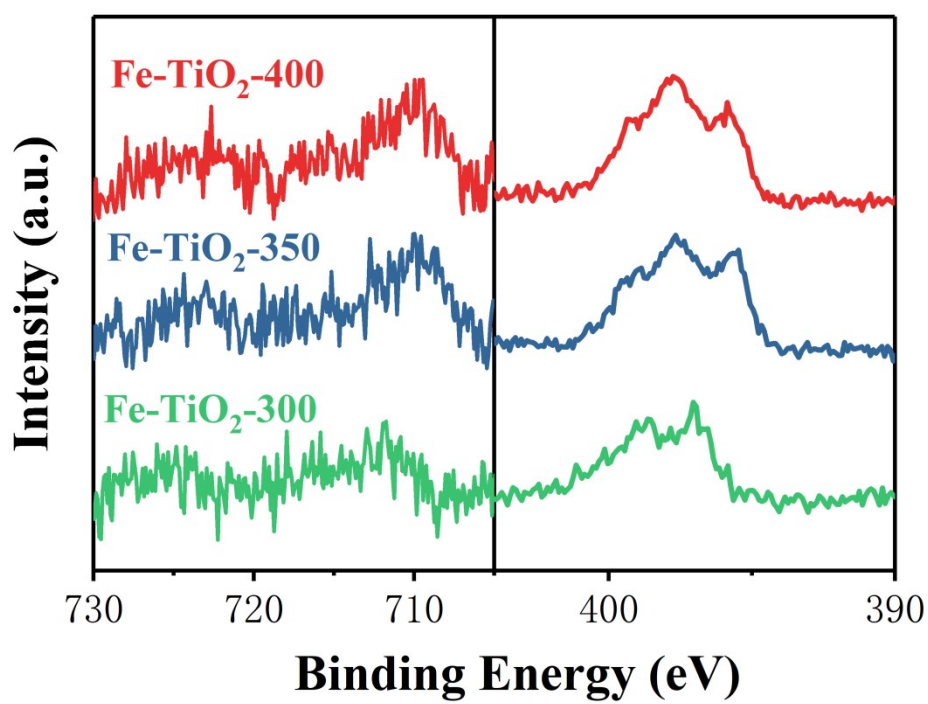


Figure S8. Fe 2p and N 1s XPS spectra of Fe-TiO₂-x.

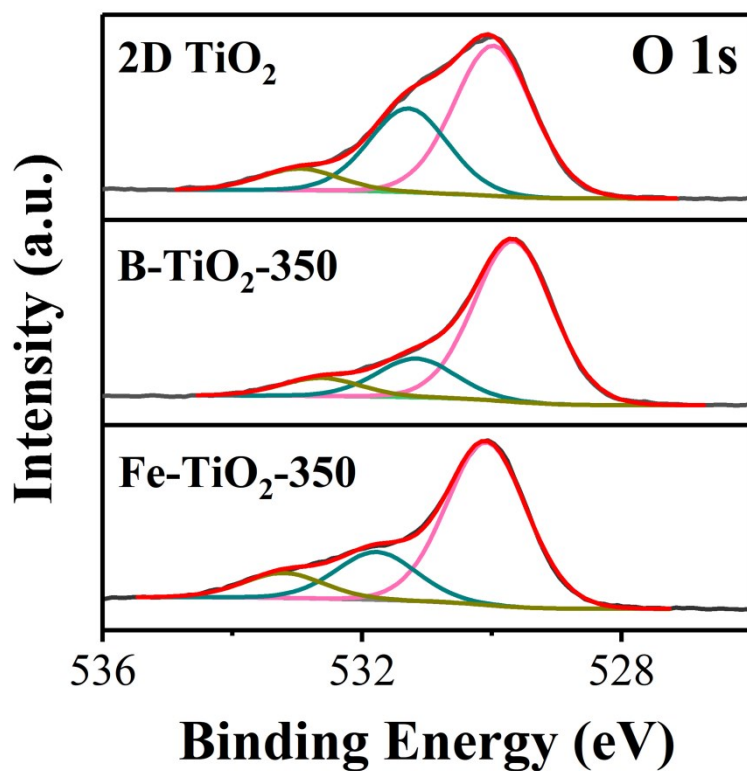


Figure S9. O 1s XPS spectra of 2D TiO₂, B-TiO₂-350, and Fe-TiO₂-350.

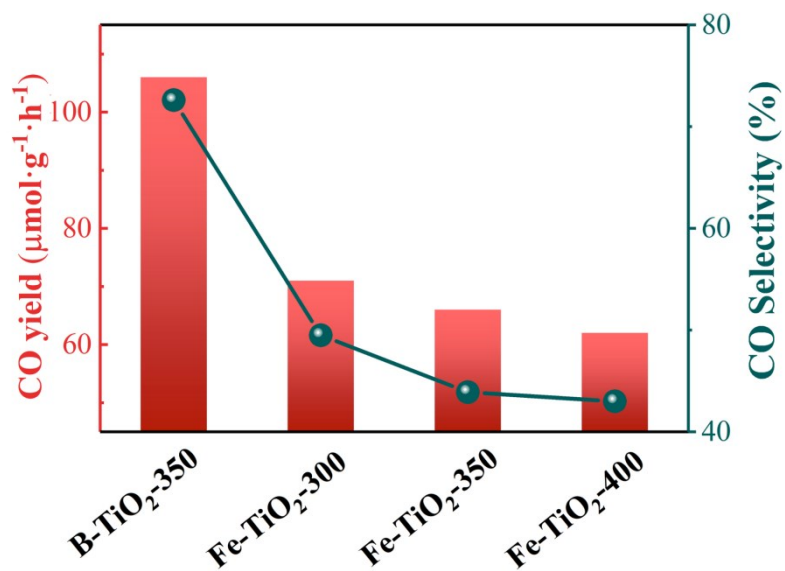


Figure S10. CO generation rate and selectivity of B-TiO₂-350 and Fe-TiO₂-x.

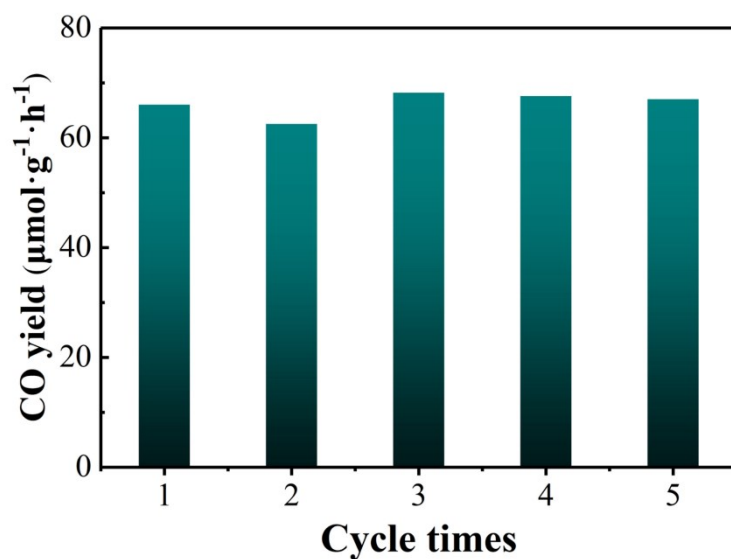


Figure S11. CO cycle experiments of Fe-TiO₂-350 in CO₂ photoreduction.

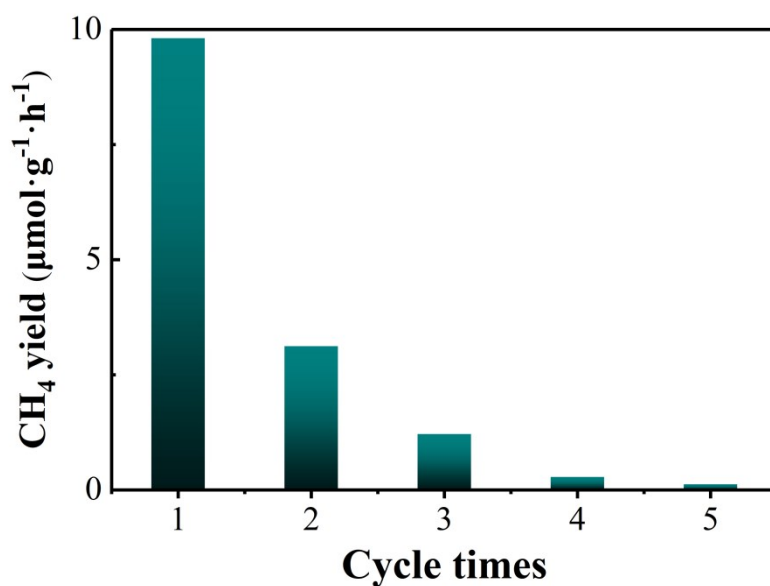


Figure S12. Cycle experiments of Fe-2D TiO₂ in CO₂ photoreduction. The synthesis of 2D TiO₂ coated by FeTPP without OV (Fe-2D TiO₂) catalysts was similar to that of Fe-TiO₂-x. Briefly, 50 mg 2D TiO₂ and 2.5 mg Fe-porphyrin were added to 50 mL DMF. The other procedures were same as the synthesis of Fe-TiO₂-x.

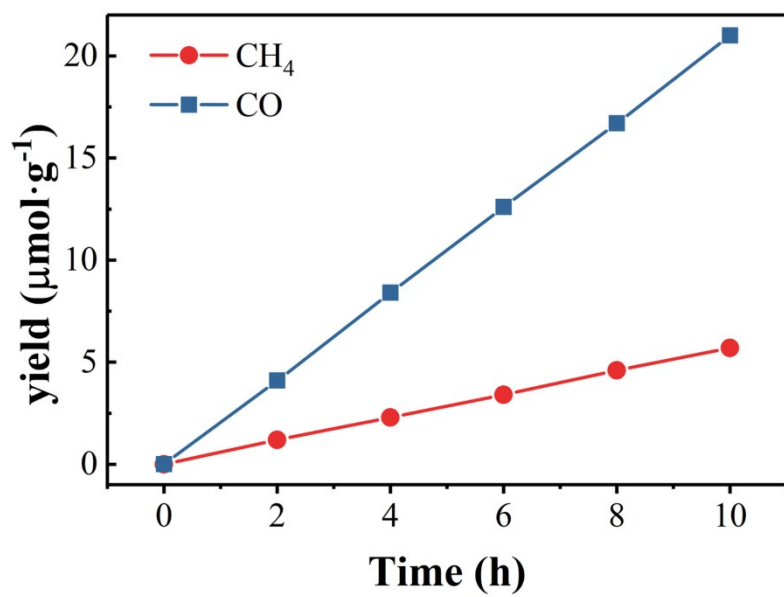


Figure S13 CO and CH₄ yield of pure FeTPP.

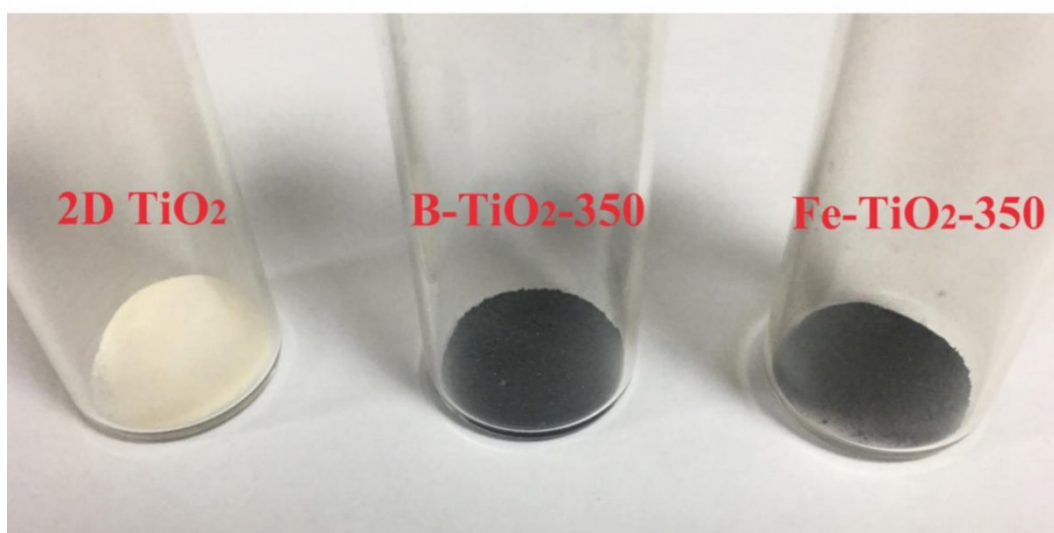


Figure S14. Color of sample of 2D TiO₂, B-TiO₂-350, and Fe-TiO₂-350.

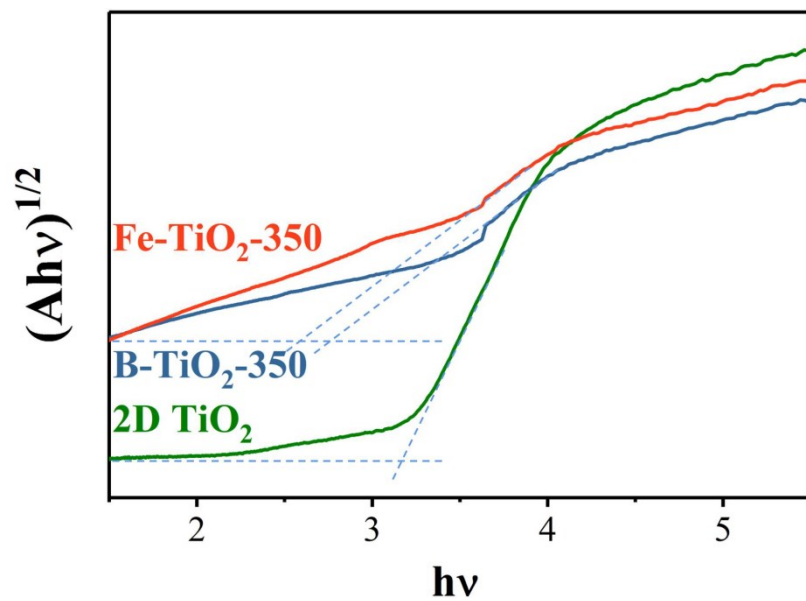


Figure S15. The transformed Kubelka-Munk functions of 2D TiO_2 , B- TiO_2 -350, and Fe- TiO_2 -350.

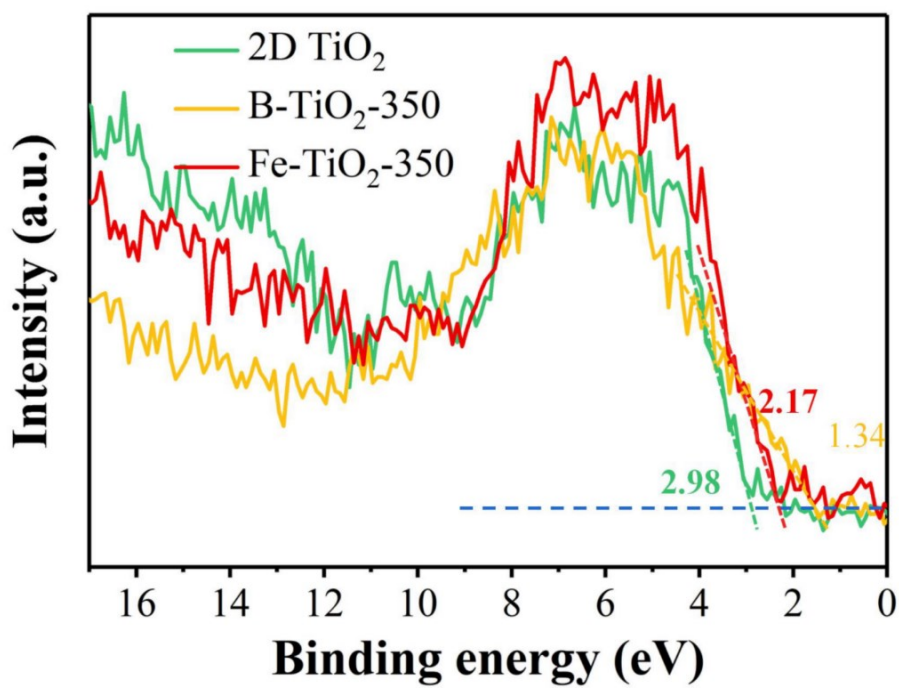


Figure S16. The VB-XPS spectra of 2D TiO_2 , B- TiO_2 -350, and Fe- TiO_2 -350.

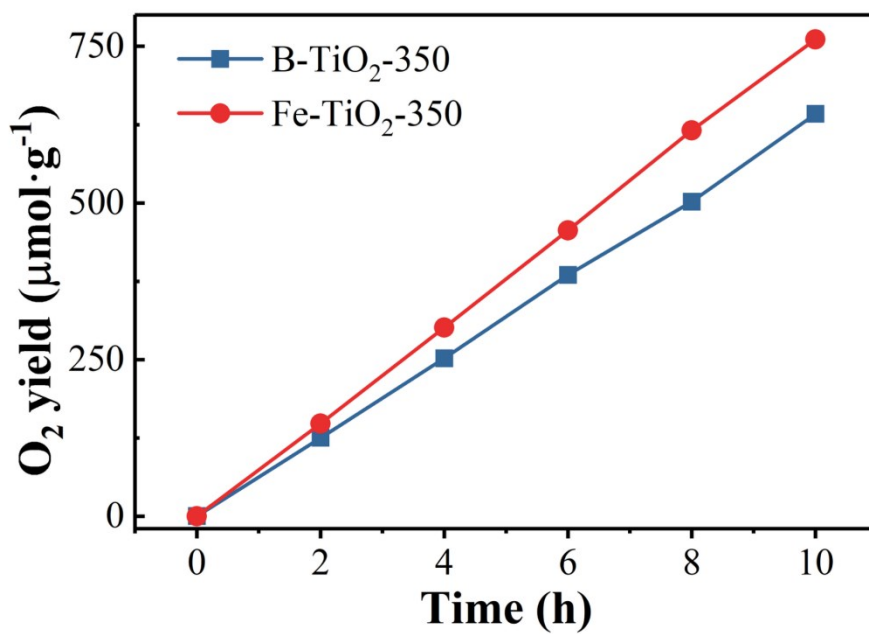


Fig. S17 O₂ yield of B-TiO₂-350, and Fe-TiO₂-x.

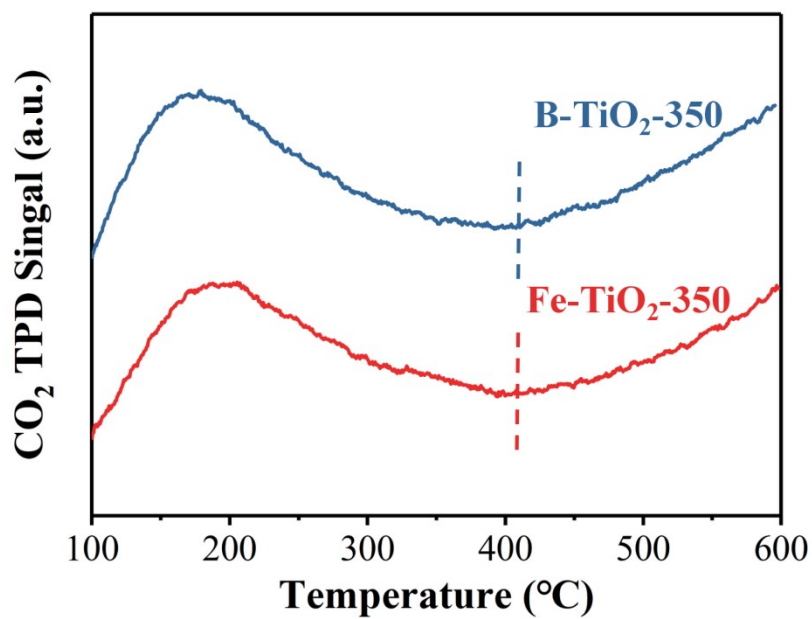


Figure S18. The CO₂-TPD profiles of B-TiO₂-350, and Fe-TiO₂-350.

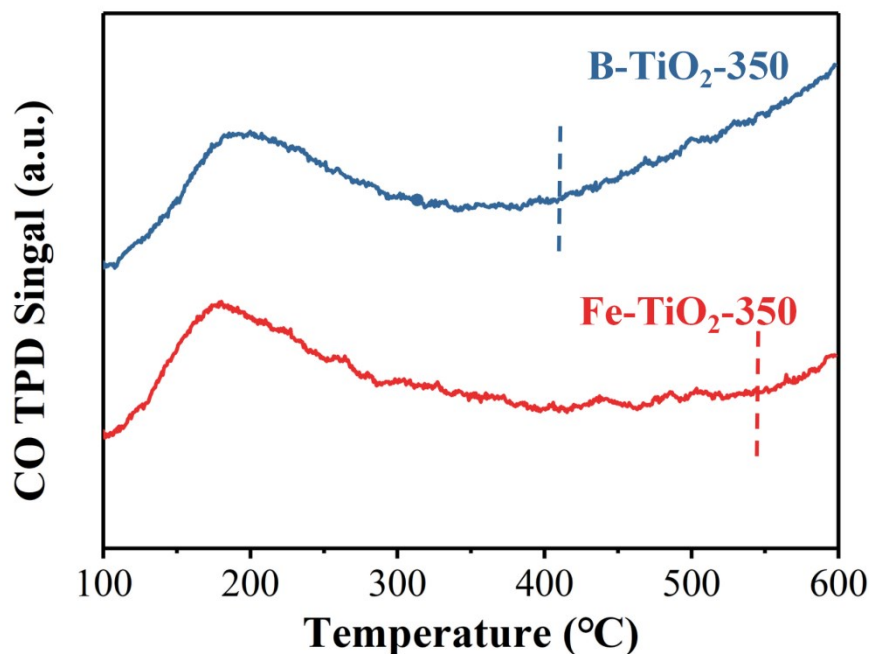


Figure S19. The CO-TPD profiles of B-TiO₂-350, and Fe-TiO₂-350.

Table S1. Photoreduction performance of Fe-TiO₂-350 composites in this work and related TiO₂-based photocatalysts reported in the literatures.

Catalyst	Light source	Products yield ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$)	Products selectivity	Reference
Fe-TiO ₂ -350	Visible light	CH ₄ : 20.45, CO: 66	CH ₄ : 56.1%	This work
0.5Au/mT-H6	300W Xe lamp	CH ₄ : 10.07, CO: 6.71	CH ₄ : 60%	[1]
Ir-TiO ₂	300W Xe lamp	CH ₄ : 2.88, CO: 8.13	CH ₄ : 58%	[2]
TiO ₂ @TiO ₂ -x	Visible light	CH ₄ : 2.7, CO: 0.9	CH ₄ : 73%	[3]
TiO ₂ -rGO	500W Xe lamp	CH ₄ : 2.37, MeOH: 3.07	CH ₄ : not mentioned	[4]
TiO ₂ -graphene	UV light	CH ₄ : 27.4, CO: 70.8	CH ₄ : 28%	[5]
g-C ₃ N ₄ /TiO ₂	300W Xe lamp	CH ₄ : 5.21, CO: 0.84	CH ₄ : 96%	[6]
Cu-TiO ₂	300W Xe lamp	CO: 3.2	CO: 100%	[7]

Reference

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