

Supporting Information

## **Regulating surface state of ZnIn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> by gamma-ray irradiation for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen evolution**

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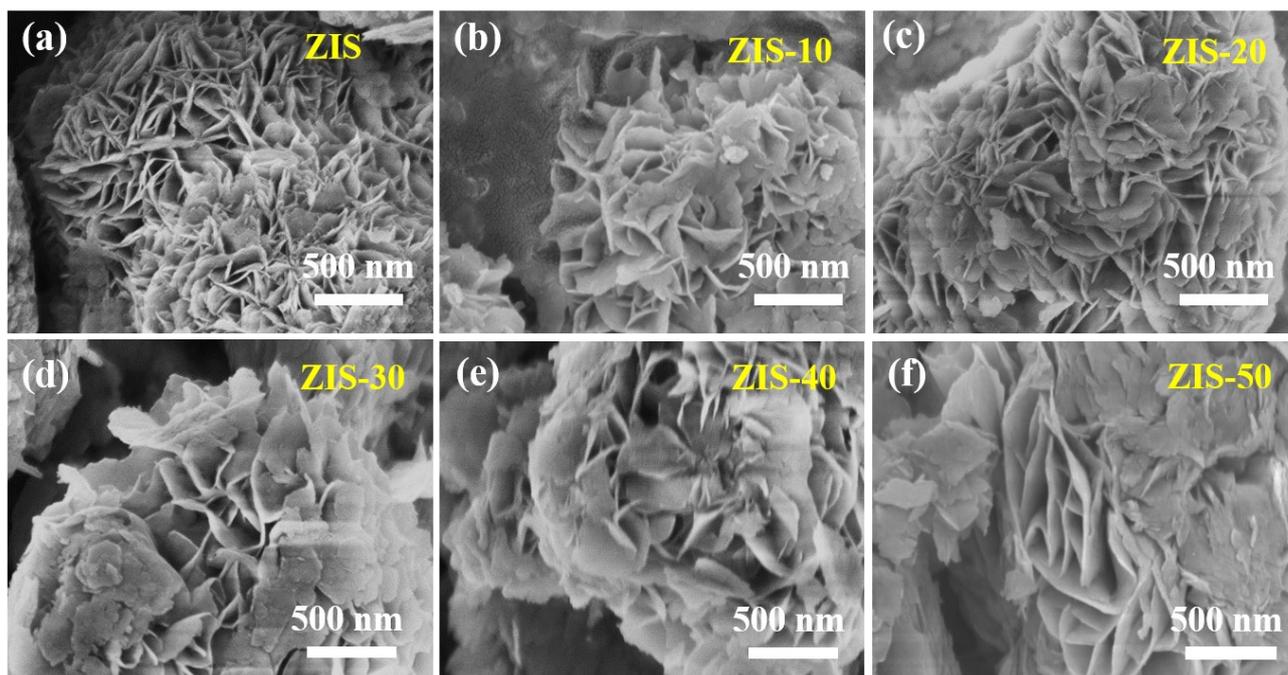
## Calculation methods

The  $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4$  models with/without  $\gamma$ -ray irradiation were simulated by constructed with a  $3\times 3\times 1$  supercell with a 15 Å vacuum layer. The S vacancy in  $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4$  with  $\gamma$ -ray irradiation was simulated by remove a surface S atom on Zn side. All first-principle calculations were performed within Vienna ab-initio Simulation Package (VASP), while the projector augmented wave (PAW) method [1] and generalized gradient approximation (GGA) functional of Perdew, Burke, and Enzerhof (PBE) were employed in the all calculations [2]. The interactions between adsorbent and  $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4$  were treated by the semi-empirical London dispersion corrections of D-3 corrections of Grimme et al [3]. The cut-off for all calculations were set as 400 eV in all the calculation, the SCF tolerance level was as  $1.0\times 10^{-6}$  eV in geometry optimization, while SCF tolerance was set as  $1.0\times 10^{-8}$  eV for energy calculation. The K points were set as  $4\times 4\times 1$  and  $6\times 6\times 2$  in geometry optimizations and single point calculations, respectively. The free energy of the adsorbed state is calculated as follows based on the adsorption energy

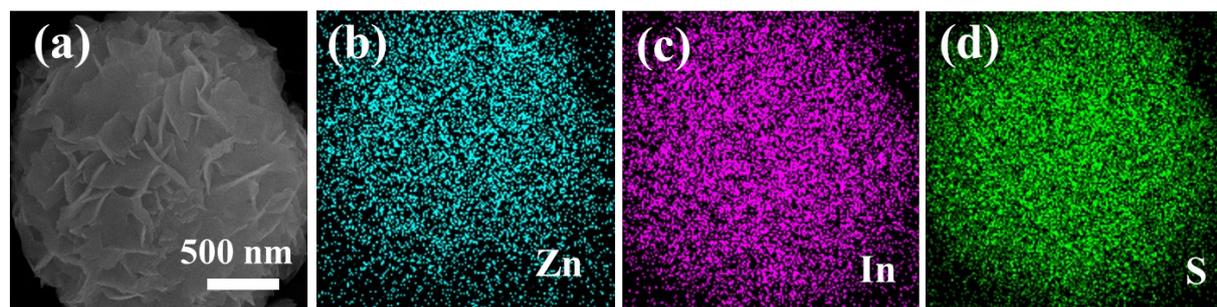
$$\Delta G = \Delta E_{\text{ad}} + \Delta E_{\text{ZPE}} - T\Delta S$$

where  $\Delta E_{\text{ad}}$  is the adsorption energy, and  $\Delta E_{\text{ZPE}}$  is the difference corresponding to the zero point energy between the adsorbed state and the gas phase. [4]

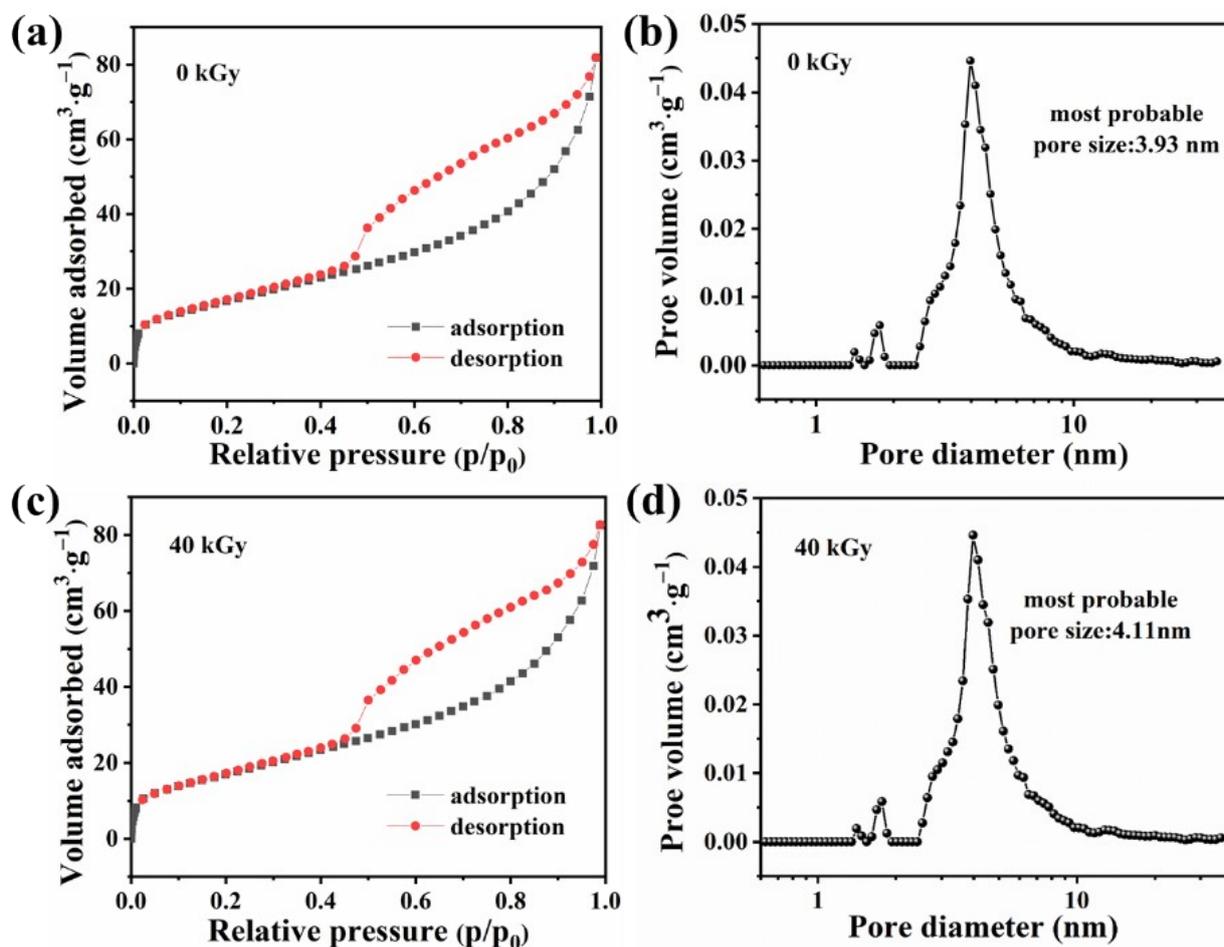
**Fig. S1** SEM images of the as-synthesized  $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4$  before and after  $\gamma$ -ray irradiation: (a) ZIS, (b) ZIS-10, (c) ZIS-20, (d) ZIS-30, (e) ZIS-40, (f) ZIS-50.



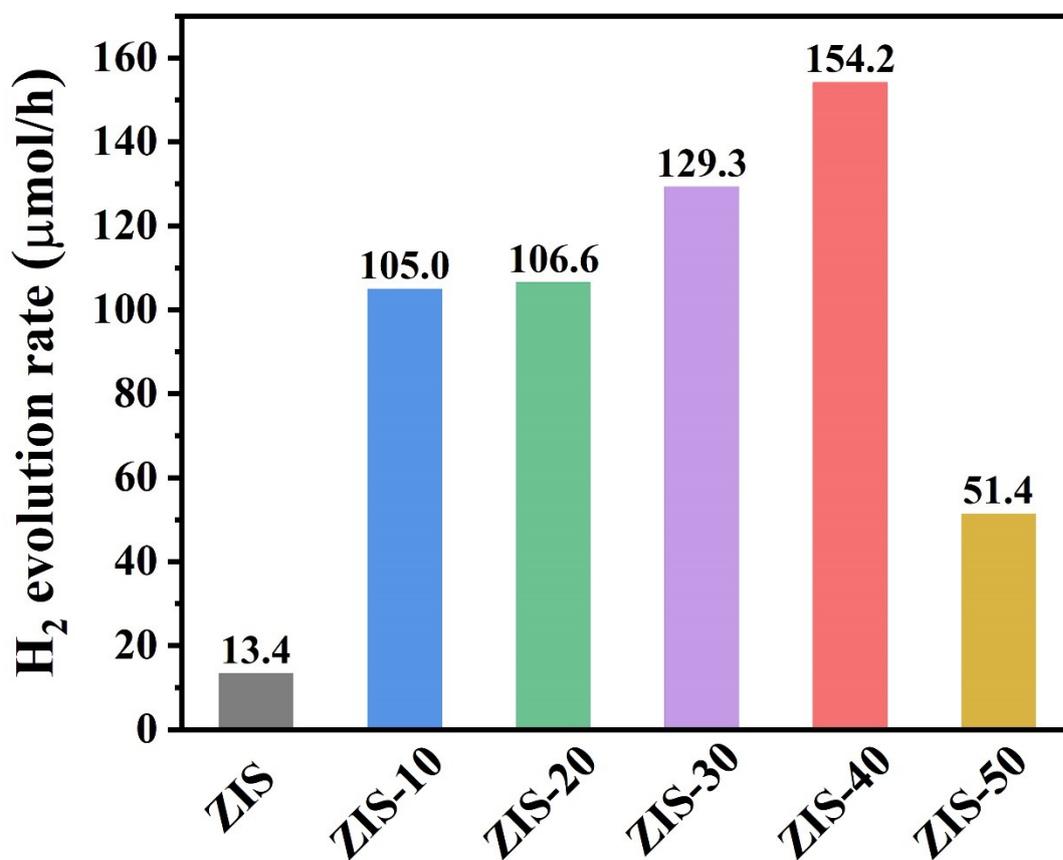
**Fig. S2** The SEM image and the corresponding elemental mapping images of S, Zn and In of the as-synthesized  $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4$ .



**Fig. S3** Isothermal curve (a) and the corresponding pore size distribution (b) of ZIS; isothermal curve (c) and the corresponding pore size distribution (d) of ZIS-40.



**Fig. S4** Photocatalytic H<sub>2</sub> evolution rate over the as-prepared ZnIn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> samples,



**Fig. S5** XRD patterns of ZIS-40 before and after the photocatalytic cycling test.

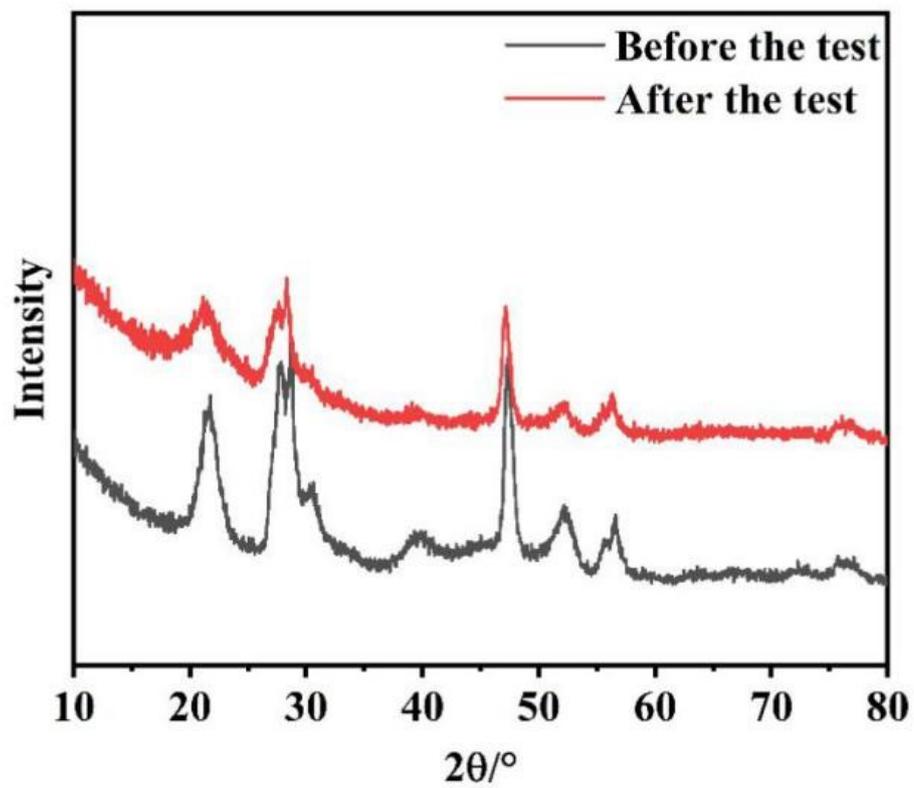
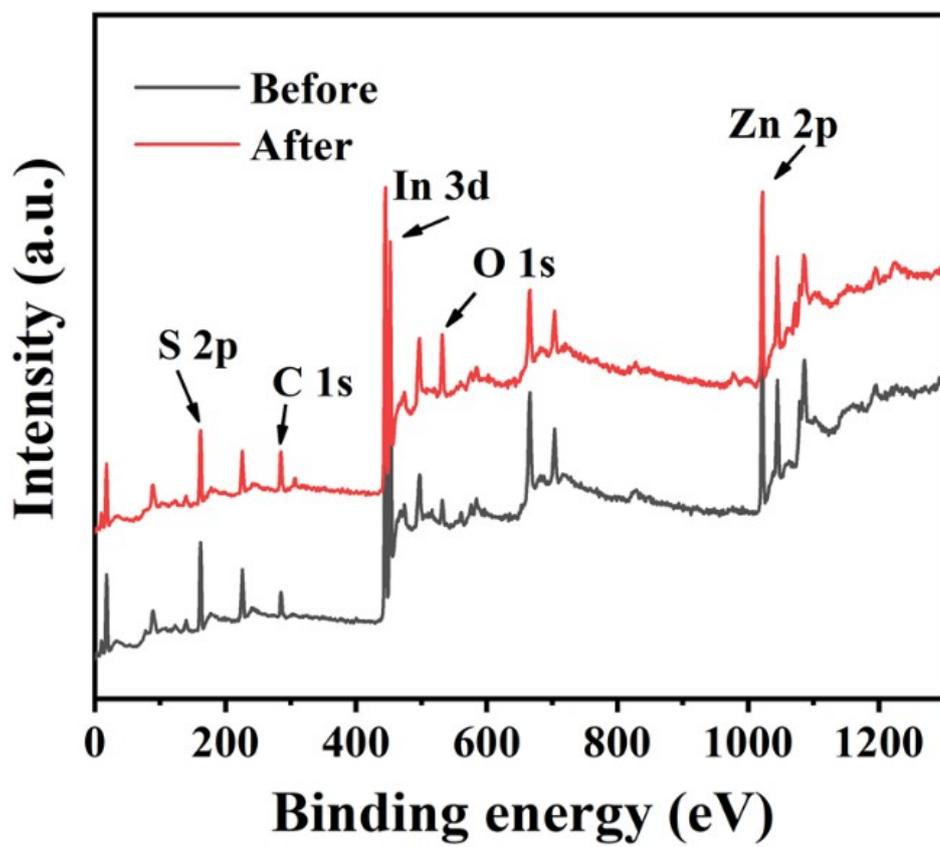
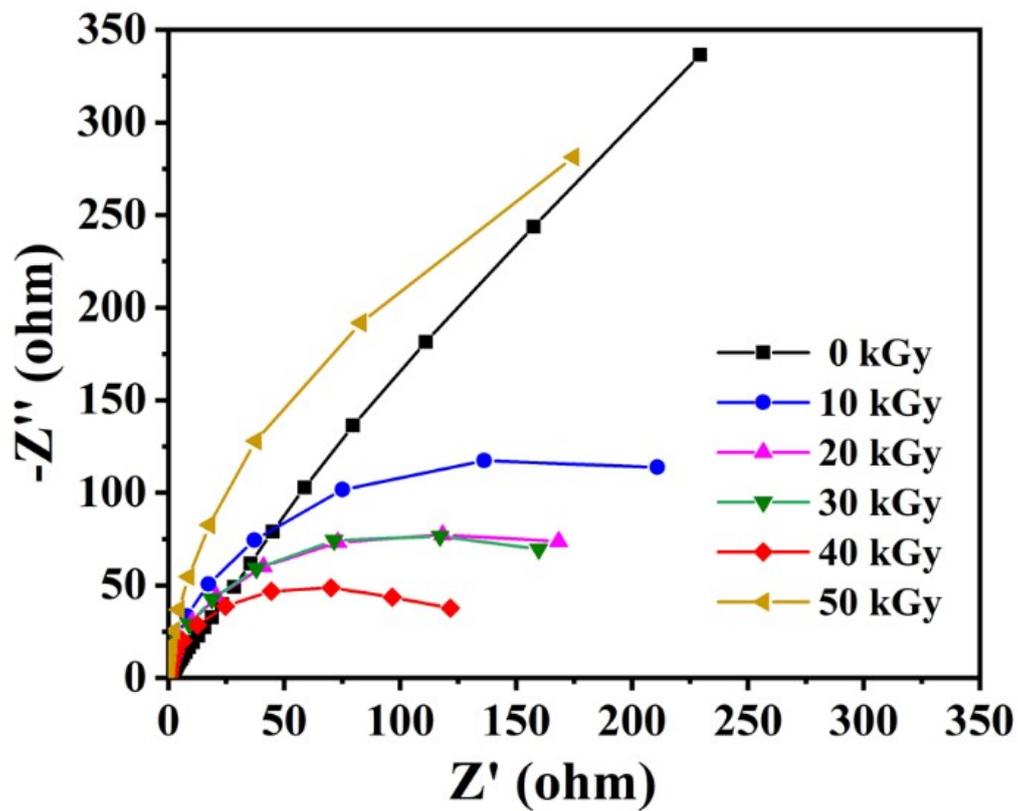


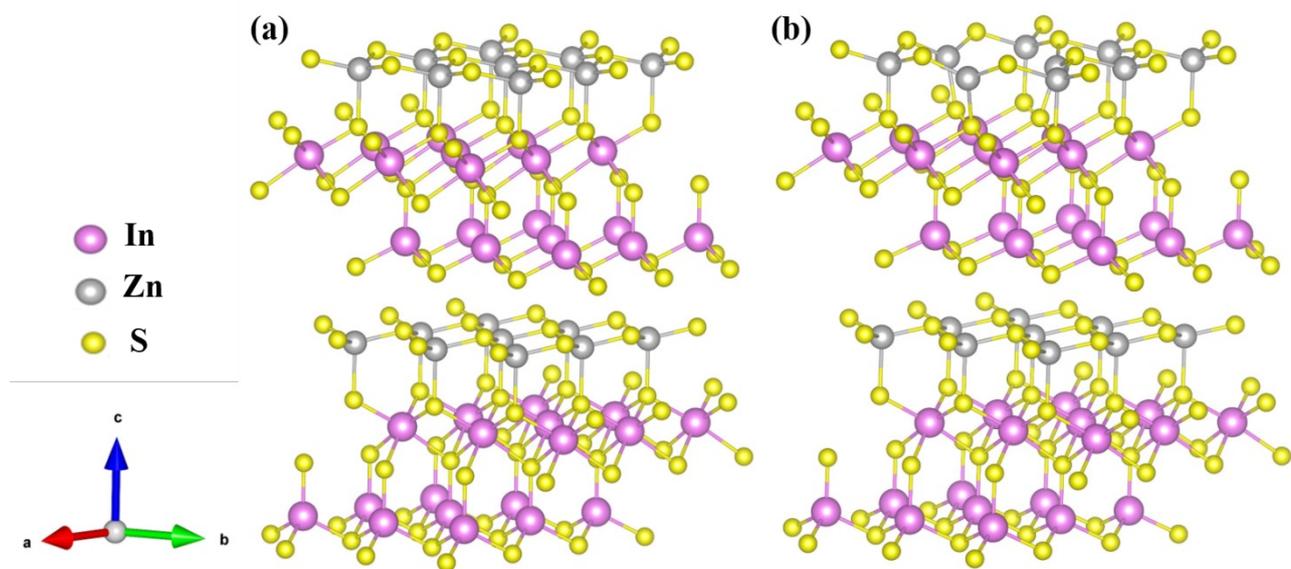
Fig. S6 XPS spectra of ZIS-40 before and after the photocatalytic cycling test.



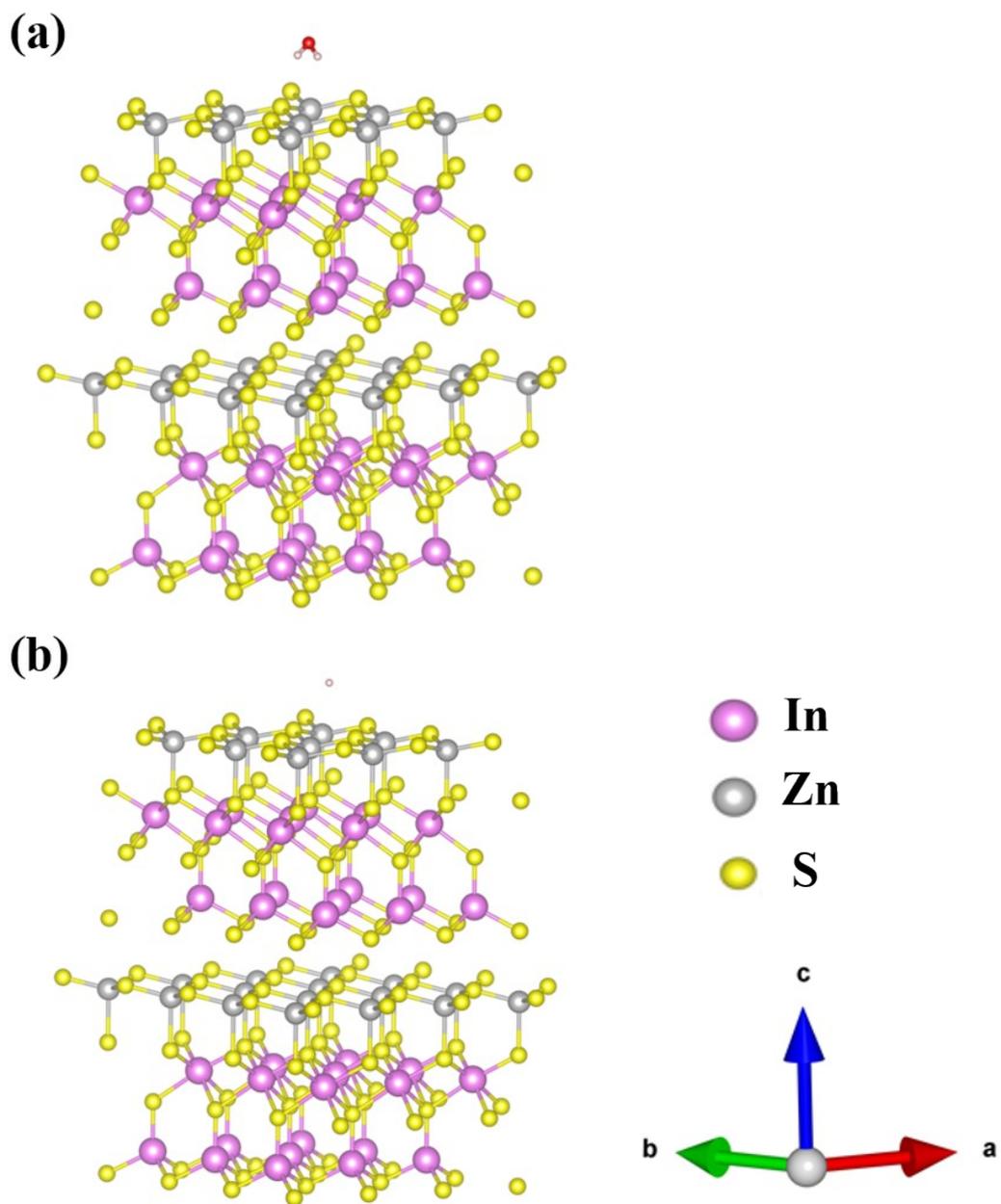
**Fig. S7** Nyquist plots of all samples under the irradiation of light at 0 V (vs. SCE) in aqueous 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> solution.



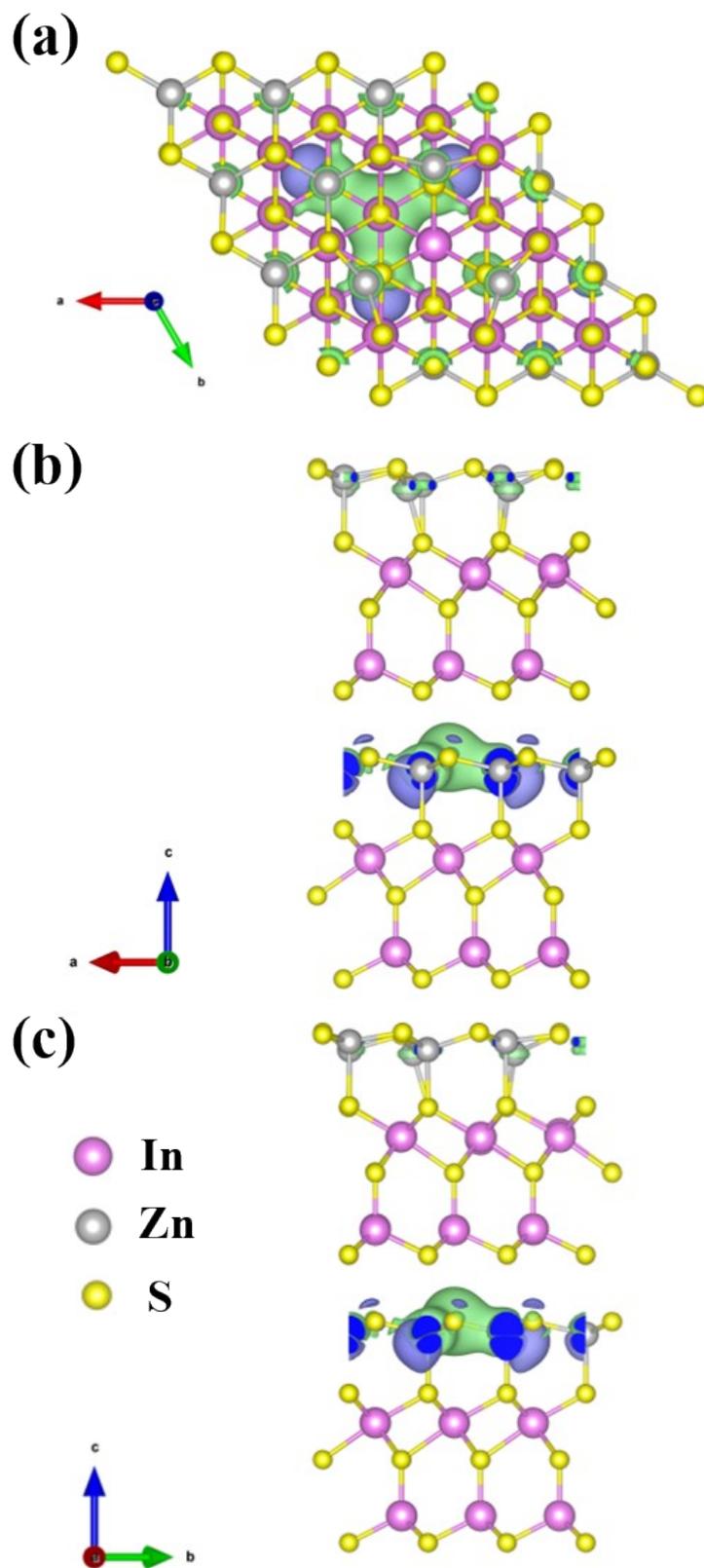
**Fig. S8** Calculation models of ZIS (a) and ZIS- $V_S$  (b).



**Fig. S9** The adsorption models of H<sub>2</sub>O (a) and H (b) on ZIS surface.



**Fig. S10** Charge density difference between ZIS-V<sub>S</sub> and ZIS-V<sub>S</sub>.



**Table S1** Band gaps of the as-synthesized samples observed from Tauc plots

Samples	ZIS	ZIS-10	ZIS-20	ZIS-30	ZIS-40	ZIS-50
Band gaps	2.11	2.07	2.06	2.04	2.01	2.08

**Table S2** H<sub>2</sub> evolution performance and apparent quantum of ZIS and ZIS-40 compared with reported ZnIn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>

Materials	Condition	H <sub>2</sub> evolution rate	Apparent quantum efficiency	Ref.
ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	5 mg of the photocatalyst, 300 W Xe lamp ( $\lambda > 420$ nm) without any cocatalysts.	12.0 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	~0.16% at 420 nm	5
N doped ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	20 mg of the photocatalyst, 300 W Xe lamp ( $\lambda > 400$ nm) without any cocatalysts.	221.7 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	about 17% at 420 nm	6
ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	20 mg of the photocatalyst, 300 W Xe lamp ( $\lambda > 400$ nm) without any cocatalysts.	13.478 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	~53.68% at 365 nm	7
Hydrogenated ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	200 mg of the photocatalyst, 300 W Xe lamp ( $\lambda > 420$ nm) Pt cocatalyst (0.5 wt%)	381.0 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$		8
ZnS/ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	50 mg of the photocatalyst, 300 W Xe lamp with AM 1.5 filter, without any cocatalysts.	22.6 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$		9
MWCNTs/ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	100 mg of the photocatalyst, 300 W Xe lamp ( $\lambda > 420$ nm) without any cocatalysts.	68.4 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	~23.3% at 420 nm	10
ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	100 mg of the photocatalyst, 300 W Xe lamp ( $\lambda > 400$ nm) without any cocatalysts.	13.4 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	20.9% at 400 nm 14.6% at 440 nm	This work
ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> with 40 kGy $\gamma$ -ray irradiation	100 mg of the photocatalyst, 300 W Xe lamp ( $\lambda > 400$ nm) without any cocatalysts.	154.2 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	69.3% at 400 nm 49.0% at 440 nm	This work

**Table S3** Fluorescence lifetime of the as-synthesized samples

Samples	B <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> /ns	B <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>2</sub> /ns	T/ns
ZIS	1.018345009	48.32527238	3180.928543	5.804645378	5.917672674
ZIS-10	1.734497724	105.2214206	3187.235762	6.52940568	7.387391269
ZIS-20	2767.953771	7.04142596	1.564307707	77.10031095	7.47229263
ZIS-30	1.593868913	112.2975278	3417.606422	7.764480669	8.464842423
ZIS-40	3462.677285	9.443372858	1.293106465	114.7446454	9.91903104
ZIS-50	1.335326429	99.85755348	3187.594636	6.50715211	7.103428418

**Table S4** Elemental contents of ZIS and ZIS-40 measured by XPS

Samples	S content	In	Zn content	S/Zn
ZIS	55.01	30.75	14.24	3.86:2.16:1
ZIS-40	51.55	33.02	15.43	3.34:2.14:1

## Reference

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