

Supporting Information

Construction of PCN/Fe₂O₃/CdS double Z-type heterojunction photocatalyst and its application in the oxidative coupling reaction of benzylamine

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1. Materials

Melamine (TCI, >98%), ferric nitrate nine hydrate ($\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, ACS, 98-101%), ethanol (KESHI, AR), cadmium acetate dihydrate ($\text{Cd}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, General-reagent, AR), thioacetamide (TAA, J.T.Baker, AR), ethylenediamine (EDA, General-reagent, AR), acetonitrile (KESHI, AR), benzylamine (Adamas-beta, 98%), 4-chlorobenzylamine (Adamas-beta, 98%), 4-methoxybenzylamine (Adamas-beta, 98%), 2-thiophenemethylamine (Adamas-beta, 97%+), 2-pyridinemethanamine (Adamas-beta, 99%), furfurylamine (Adamas-beta, 99%), 3-methoxybenzylamine (Adamas-beta, 98%), 2-methoxybenzylamine (Adamas-beta, 98%), 4-methoxybenzylamine (Adamas-beta, 98%), potassium iodide (KI, General-reagent, AR), p-benzoquinone (BQ, Adamas-beta, 99%), isopropanol (IPA, General-reagent, AR), silver nitrate (AgNO_3 , ACS, >99%). All reagents were used without further purification.

2. Preparation of porous $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (PCN)

Typically, 5 g of melamine was calcined at a heating rate of $5\text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ increased to $300\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ under nitrogen atmosphere, and then the nitrogen flow was immediately stopped. The heating rate was constant, and the temperature continued to rise to $550\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 hours. The product of the collection was porous $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (PCN). Through the same calcination method, $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (CN) was prepared without stopping the nitrogen gas.

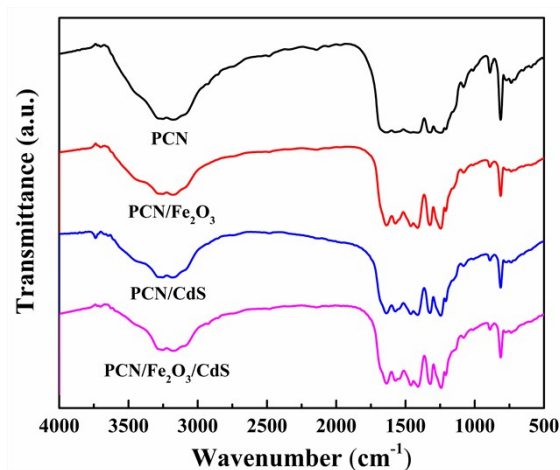


Fig. S1. FT-IR spectrum of samples.

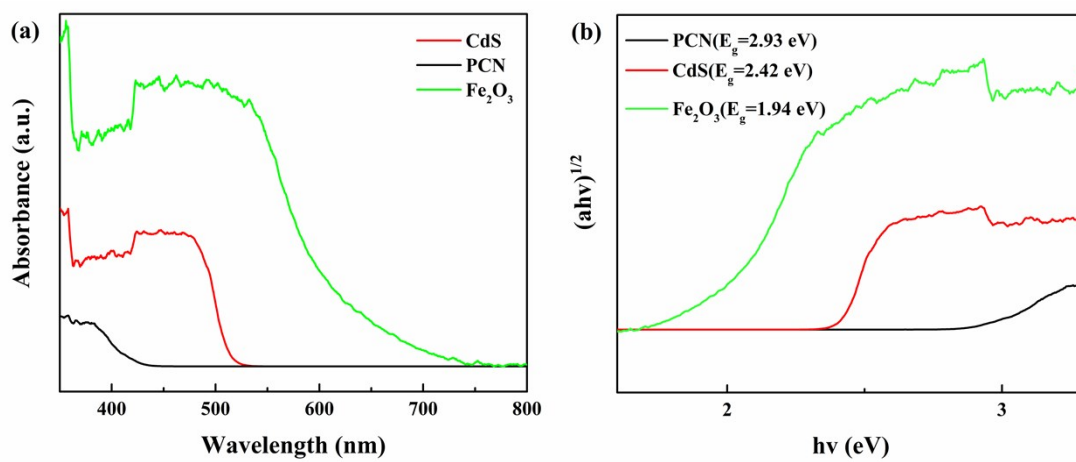


Fig. S2. UV-Vis diffuse reflectance absorption spectrum of PCN, Fe₂O₃ and CdS (a). Band gap energy of PCN, Fe₂O₃ and CdS (b).