

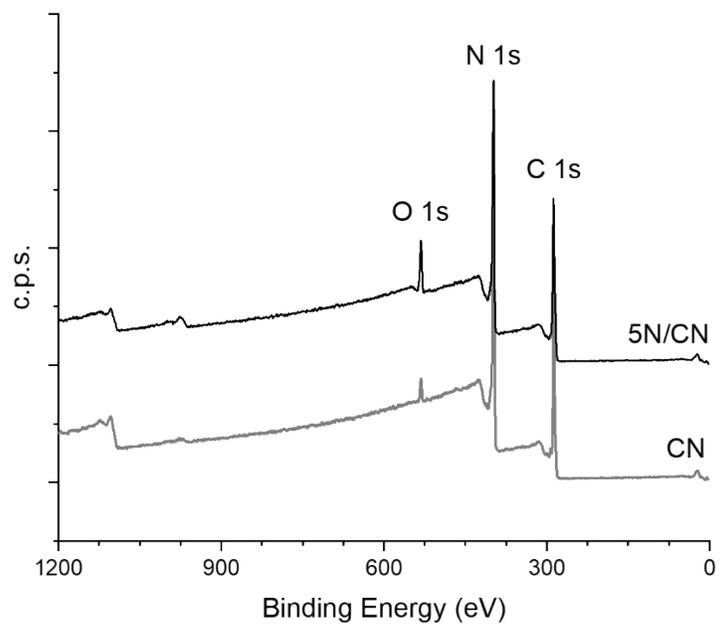
## Supporting Information for:

### **NTCDA/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Van der Waal heterojunctions exhibit enhanced photochemical H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> production and antimicrobial activity.**

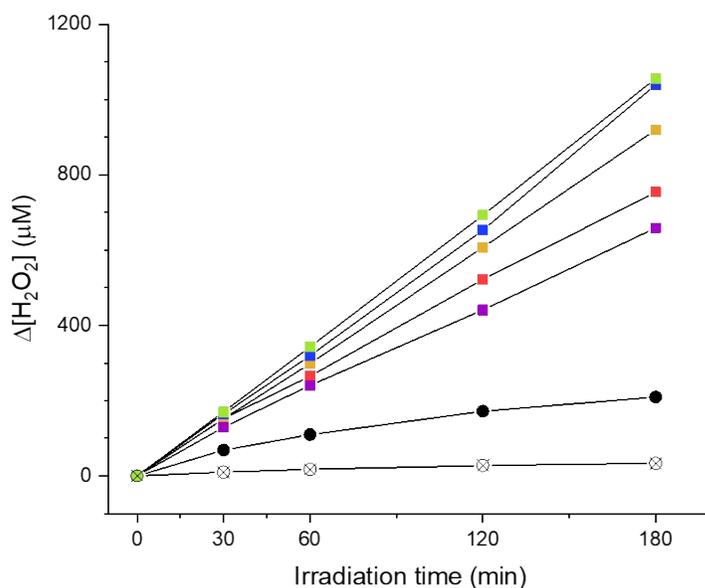
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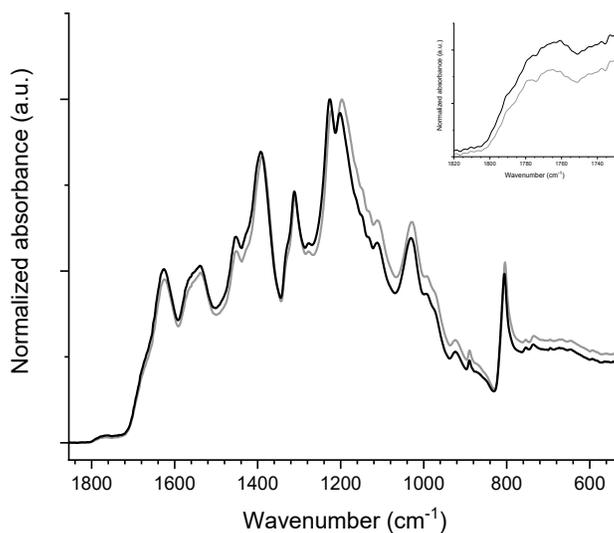
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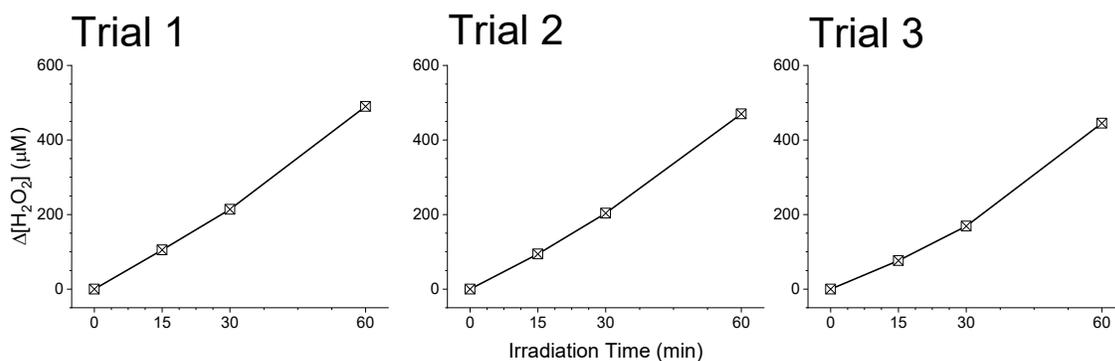
**Figure S1:** Survey XPS scans of samples of CN and the heterojunction composition 5N/CN.



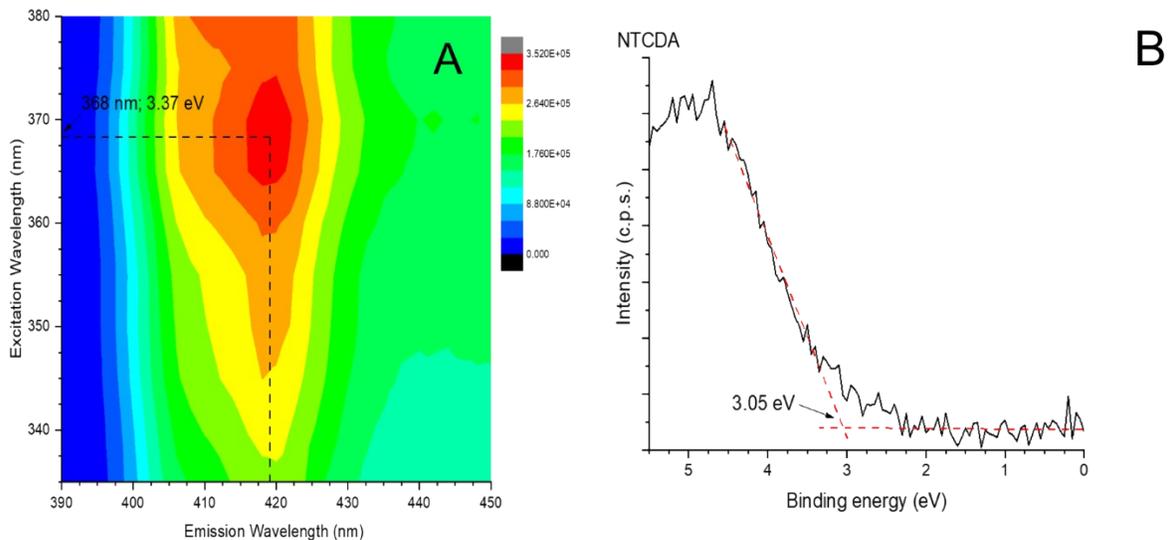
**Figure S2:** Kinetic traces of photochemical production of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  by different NTCDA/CN heterojunction compositions. The tested catalyst compositions contain 0 mg (black), 1 mg (purple), 2.5 mg (blue), 5 mg (green), 7.5 mg (yellow) and 10 mg (red) NTCDA. A control trial of pure NTCDA (no CN) is represented with cross-hatched circles.



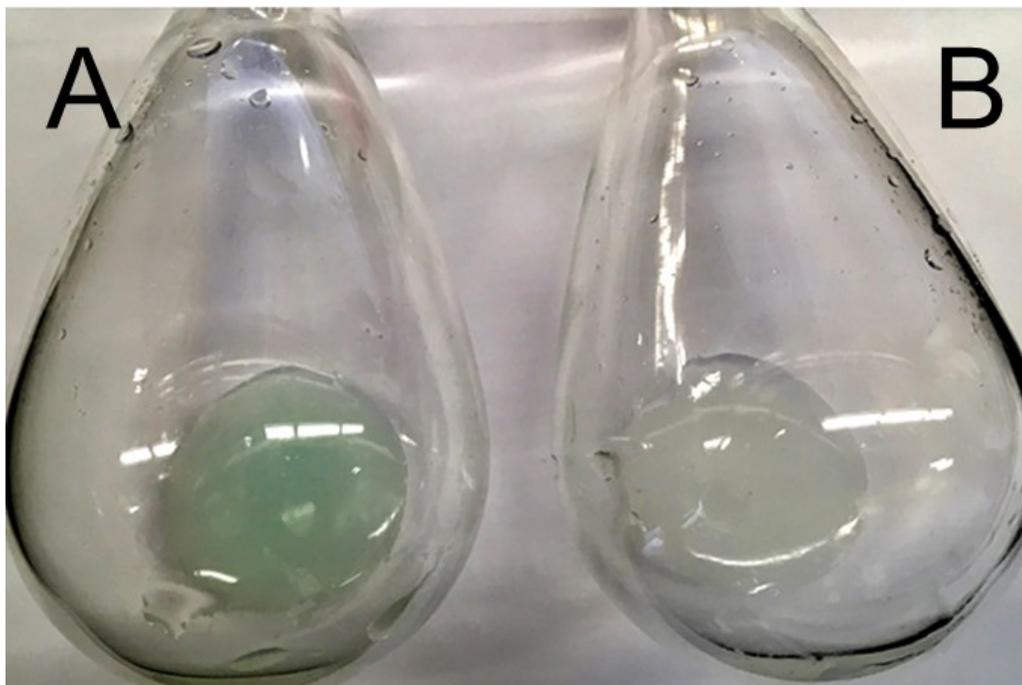
**Figure S3:** Comparison of FT-IR spectra obtained for samples of 5N/CN heterojunctions that were subjected to visible radiation (black trace) or stirred in the dark (grey trace). The inset image details the NTCDA  $\nu_{\text{C}=\text{O}}$  vibration for both samples.



**Figure S4:** Observed ability of NTCDA/CN heterojunctions to repeatedly generate  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  under visible radiation without a significant loss of activity. Experimental conditions: 0.83 g catalyst/L, 10% aqueous glycerol, 270 W irradiation ( $\lambda \geq 400$  nm). The catalyst sample was recovered by centrifugation (5 min, 7500 rpm) prior to recycling for subsequent trials.



**Figure S5:** (A) Excitation analysis of NTCDA to identify the HOMO-LUMO transition energy. The wavelength  $\lambda = 368$  nm corresponds to a transition energy of 3.37 eV. (B) Valence band XPS spectra for samples of pure NTCDA.



**Fig S6:** Enhanced visible radiation-induced electron accumulation by composite NTCD/CN heterojunctions. The presented samples are (A) 5N/CN and (B) pure CN. Experimental conditions: 1g catalyst/L, degassed 10% aqueous glycerol, 270 W irradiation ( $\lambda \geq 400$  nm),  $N_2$  atmosphere, 0.5 hour total irradiation period.