

# The interfacial band bending induced the charge transfer regulation over Ag@ZIF-8@g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> to boost photocatalytic CO<sub>2</sub> reduction into syngas

Jia-Jia Li<sup>a</sup>, Qing Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Lin-Yan Zhang<sup>b</sup>, Jian-Yong Zhang<sup>b</sup>, Yufeng Liu<sup>a</sup>, Na Zhang<sup>a\*</sup>, Yong-Zheng Fang<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shanghai Institute of Technology, Shanghai, 201418, China

<sup>b</sup> School of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, Shanghai Institute of Technology, Shanghai, 201418, China

\*Prof. Na Zhang, E-mail: nzhang@sit.edu.cn

Prof. Yong-Zheng Fang, E-mail: fyz1003@sina.com

## 1.1 Characterization

The crystal structures were investigated via Powder X-ray diffractometer (PXRD) on Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation. The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Hitachi S-4800 II) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) (FEIJEM-2100) were applied to study the morphologies and size of samples. The adsorption-desorption isotherms for N<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> were obtained on a Micromeritics ASAP 2020 surface area analyzer. The chemical composition and states of samples were studied via X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) on a Physical Electronics spectrometer (PHI-5702). The UV-vis spectra were obtained on a spectrophotometer (Agilent Cary 5000) using BaSO<sub>4</sub> as reference standard. The photoluminescence (PL) spectra were conducted on Varian Cary Eclipse spectrometer (Hitachi F-7000). Electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker ESP 300 Eelectron paramagnetic resonance spectrometer at room temperature with 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline N-oxide (DMPO) and 2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy (TEMPO) as spin trapping reagents.

## 1.2 Photocatalytic measurement

A standard three-electrode system was used to study the photo- and electrochemical behavior of the as-prepared photocatalysts. Ag/AgCl, Pt foil, and nickel foam electrode coated with photocatalyst were selected as standard electrode, counter electrode, and working electrode, respectively. The working electrodes were prepared following the steps: Firstly, the freshly-synthesized photocatalysts, super P, and Teflon emulsion were mixed evenly and the weight ratio was about 16:2:1. Then, the mixtures were added to the nickel foam (10×20 mm). A 300 W xenon lamp with a UV cut filter was used as the simulated sunlight source. The photocurrent response curves were recorded upon simulated visible-light irradiation on CHI instruments electrochemical workstation (model 660D) using 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution as electrolyte. The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) tests were done using open circuit potential over the frequency range from 10<sup>-1</sup> to 10<sup>5</sup> Hz. Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) was carried out in Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte (0.5 M) with a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

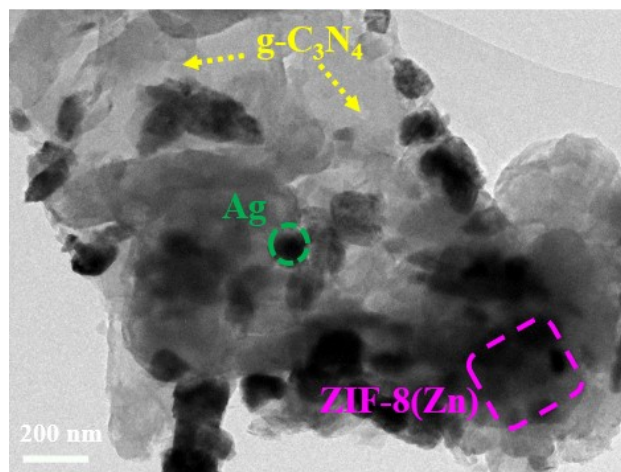


Fig.S1 The TEM image showing heterostructure of AZC-10 composite.

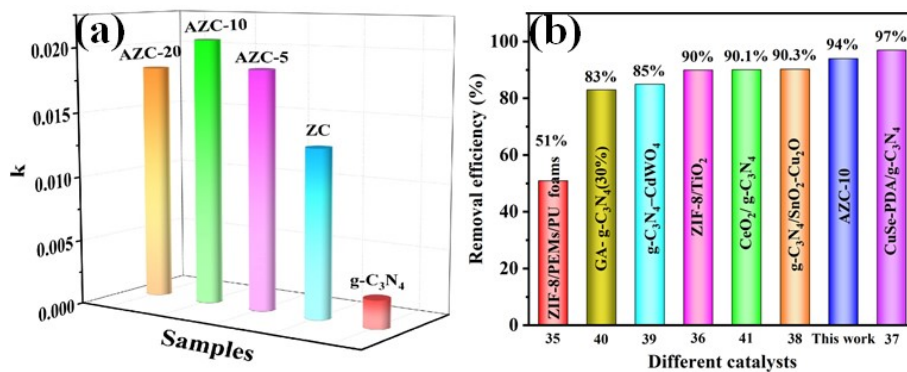


Fig.S2 (a) The comparison of kinetics for these photocatalysts, (b) the comparison of photodegradation efficiency for MB photodegradation.

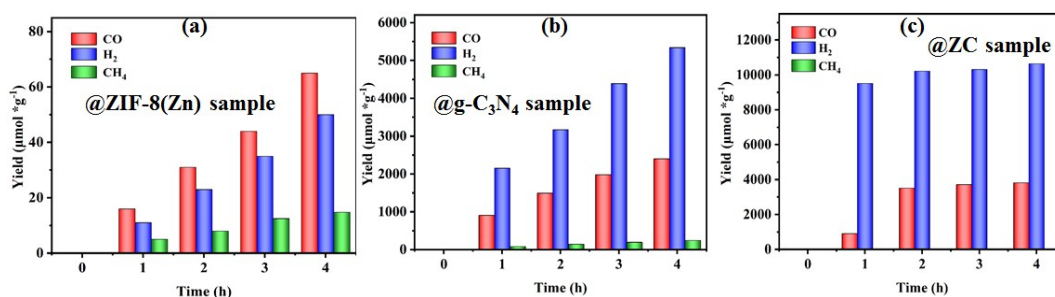


Fig.S3 The time-yield plot of syngas gas over ZIF-8(Zn) (a), g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (b) and ZC catalyst (c).

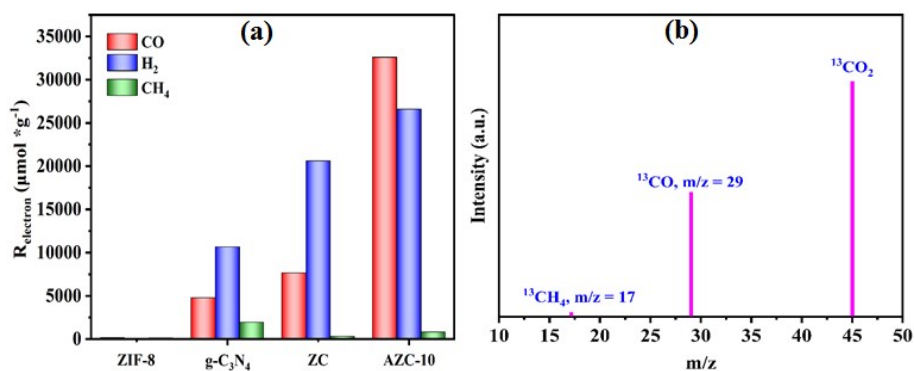


Fig.S4 (a) The corresponding electron consumption for the reduced products; (b) The Mass spectra of isotopic experiments with <sup>13</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> as gas source.

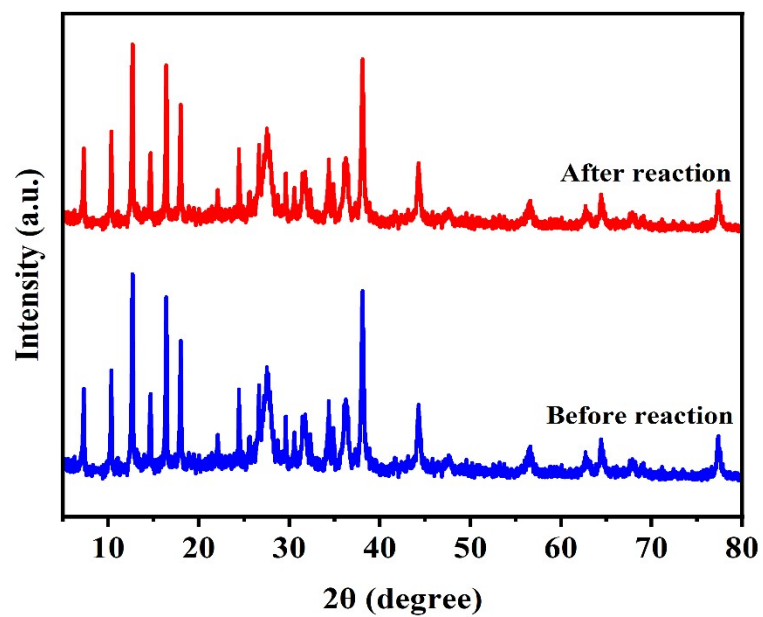


Fig.S5 The PXRD patterns of AZC-10 before and after CO<sub>2</sub> reduction reaction

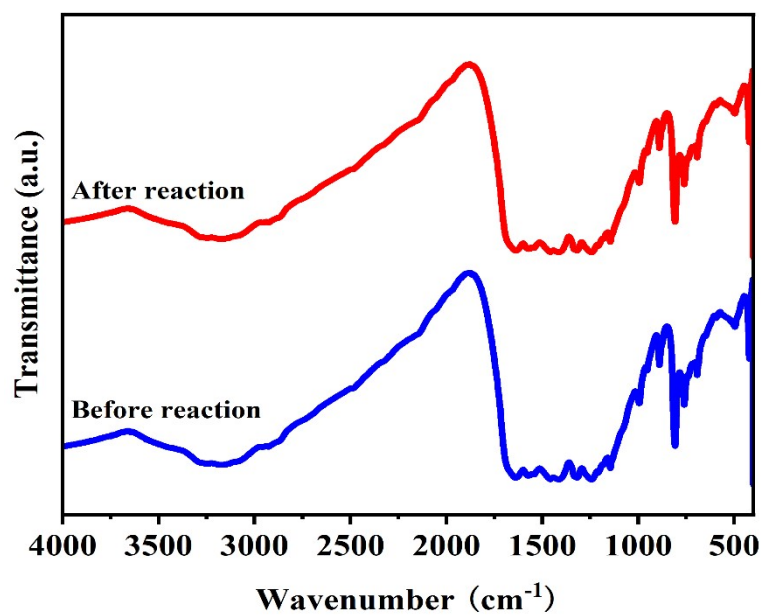


Fig.S6 The FT-IR spectra of AZC-10 before and after CO<sub>2</sub> reduction reaction

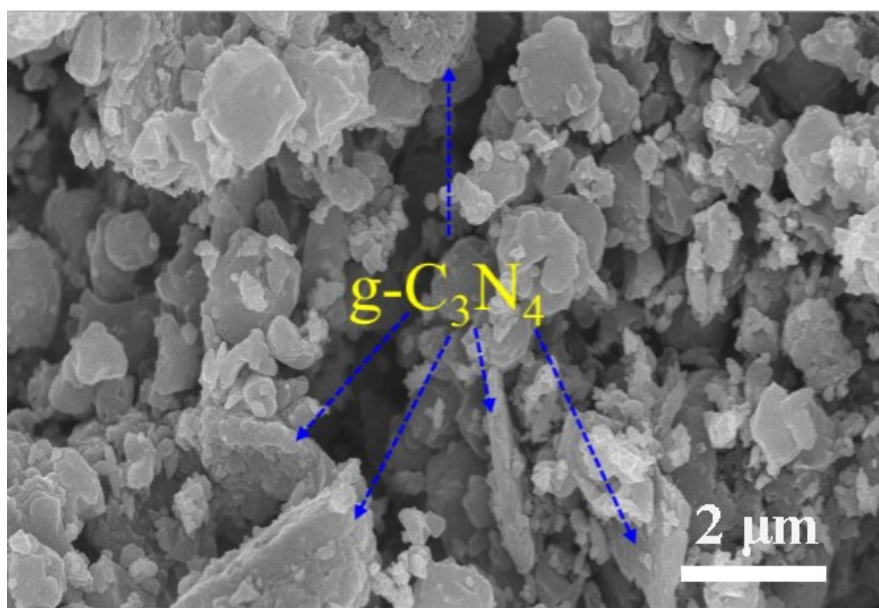


Fig.S7 SEM image of AZC-10 catalyst after CO<sub>2</sub> photoreduction reaction.

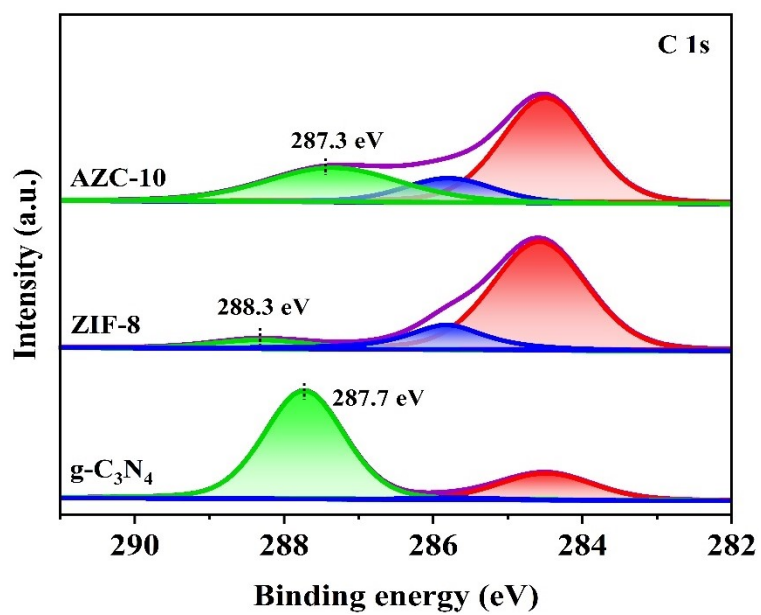


Fig.S8 High-resolution XPS spectra of C1s.

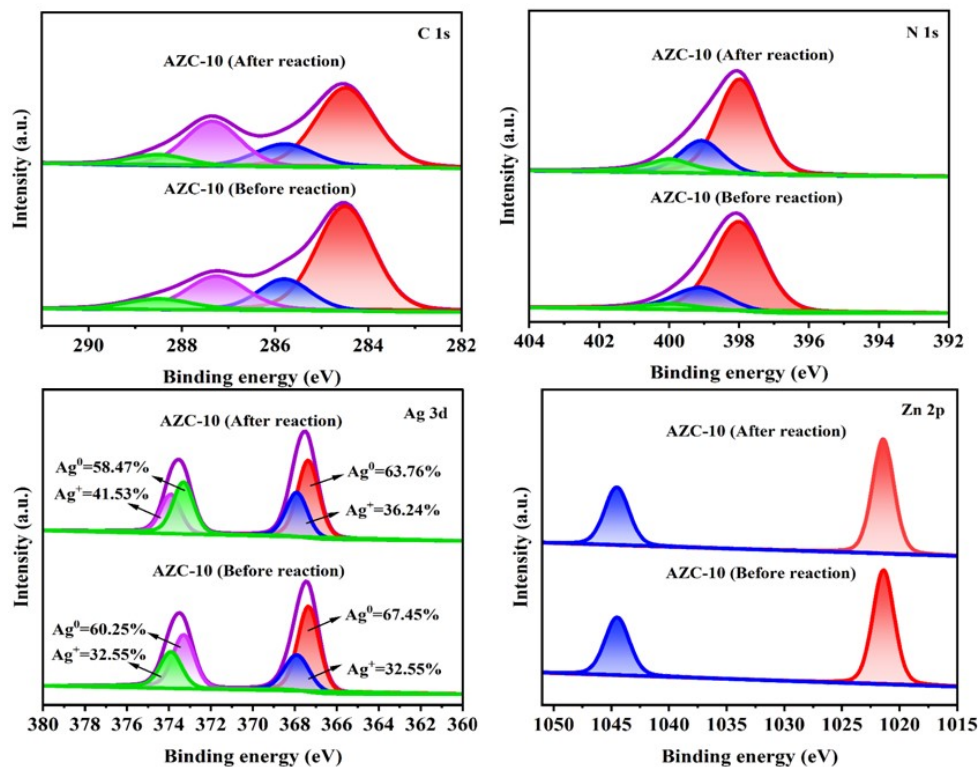


Fig.S9 The comparison of XPS spectra of C 1s, N 1s, Ag 3d and Zn 2p over AZC-10 photocatalyst before and after reaction.

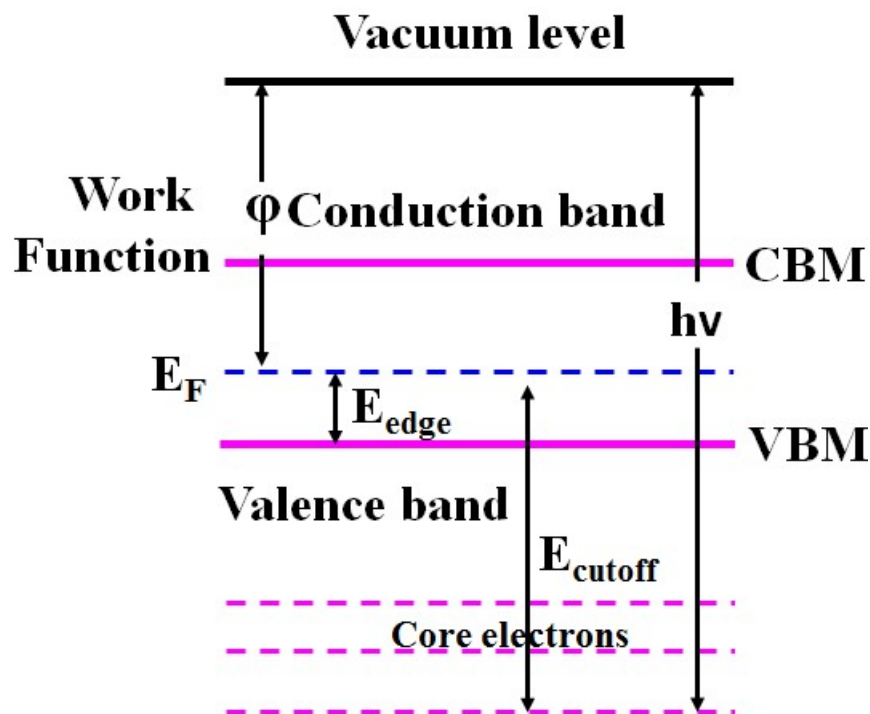


Fig.S10 The  $E_{VBM}$  and  $E_{CBM}$  of each single material (vs. vacuum level).

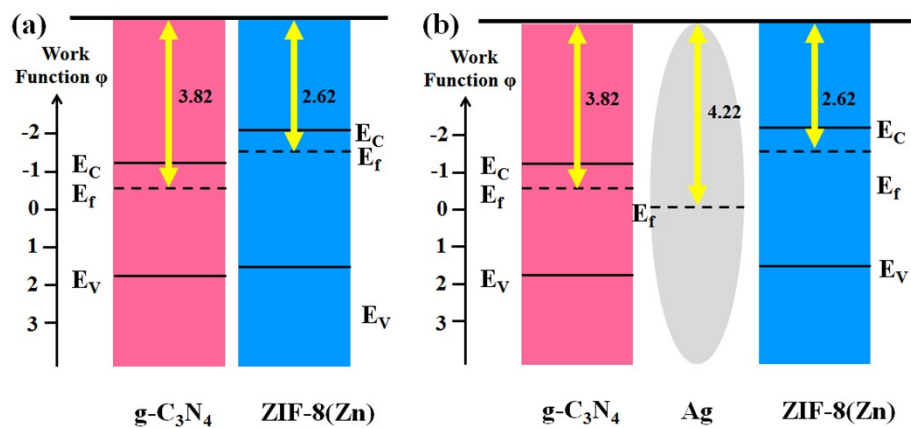


Fig.S11 the work functions  $\Phi$  of g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and ZIF-8(Zn) according to UPS.

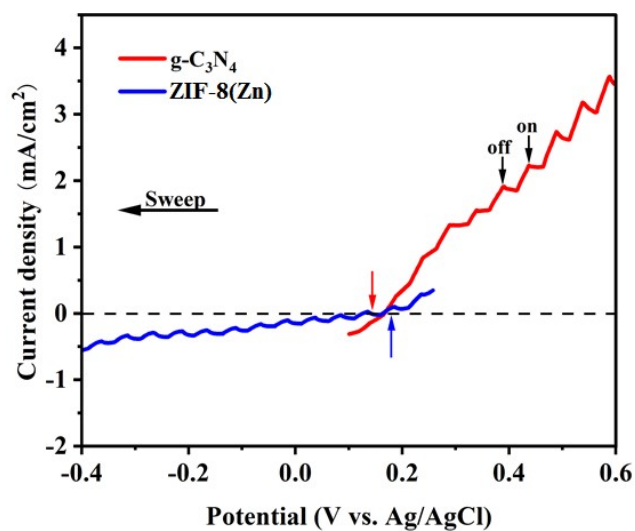


Fig.S12 The current-potential curves of g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and ZIF-8(Zn) under visible light ( $\lambda > 420$  nm) irradiation.

Table S1 The  $S_{\text{BET}}$ ,  $V_t$  obtained from N<sub>2</sub> isotherm and CO<sub>2</sub> uptake capacities of various samples.

Sample	$S_{\text{BET}}$ (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	$V_t$ (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)	Maximum CO <sub>2</sub> uptake (mmol/g)
g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	12.6	0.096	0.292
ZIF-8(Zn)	1296.6	0.754	0.497
ZC	1013.4	0.588	1.24
AZC-10	947.7	0.517	1.17

Table S2 Comparison of photodegradation performances for over various photocatalysts.

Catalysts	Dosage (g/L)	C <sub>0</sub> of MB (mg/L)	Light sources	Time (min)	Removal efficiency (%)	References
ZIF-8/PEMs/PU foams	-	20	UVC irradiation	180	51	1
ZIF-8/TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.5	10	Xenon lamp	40	90	2
CuSe-PDA/g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	-	50	visible-light	60	97	3
g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> -Cu <sub>2</sub> O	0.5	30	simulated sunlight	100	90.3	4
g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -CdWO <sub>4</sub>	2	1	visible light	75	85	5
GA-g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> (30%)	0.2	20	visible light	180	83	6
CeO <sub>2</sub> /g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	0.5	10	UV lamp	180	90.1	7
AZC-10	0.167	20	Simulated solar	120	94	This work

## References

- [1] P. Plengplung, C. Ratanatawanate, S. T. Dubas, Improved stability of zeolitic imidazolate framework-8 photocatalytic coating on polyurethane foam via polyelectrolyte multilayer surface modification, *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 629(2021)127415.
- [2] W.-L. Zhong, C. Li, X.-M. Liu, X.-K. Bai, G.-S. Zhang, C.-X. Lei, Liquid phase deposition of flower-like TiO<sub>2</sub> microspheres decorated by ZIF-8 nanoparticles with enhanced photocatalytic activity, *Micro. Meso. Mater.* 306 (2020) 110401.
- [3] M. Bai, C. Xu, X. Huang, H. Yin, J. Wan, Preparation of CuSe-PDA/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and its visible-light photocatalytic performance to dye degradation, *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.* 28 (2021) 3465-3474.
- [4] R. S. Sutar, R. P. Barkul, S. D. Delekar, M. K. Patil, Sunlight Assisted Photocatalytic Degradation of Organic Pollutants Using g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanocomposites, *Arab. J. Chem.* 13(4) (2020) 4966-4977.
- [5] S. P. Keerthana, R. Yuvakkumar, P. S. Kumar, G. Ravi, S. I. Hong, D. Velauthapillai, Investigation of pure and g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> loaded CdWO<sub>4</sub> photocatalytic activity on reducing toxic pollutants, *Chemosphere* doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2021.133090
- [6] J. Y. Zhang, S. H. Zhang, J. Li, X.-C. Zheng, X.-X. Guan, Constructing of 3D graphene



aerogel-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> metal-free heterojunctions with superior purification efficiency for organic dyes, J. Mol. Liq. 310 (2020) 113242.

[7] X. Wei, X. Wang, Y. Pu, A. Liu, C. Chen, W. Zou, Y. Zheng, J. Huang, Y. Zhang, Y. Yang, M. Naushad, B. Gao, L. Dong, Facile ball-milling synthesis of CeO<sub>2</sub>/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Z-scheme heterojunction for synergistic adsorption and photodegradation of methylene blue: Characteristics, kinetics, models, and mechanisms, Chem. Eng. J., 420 (2021) 127719.