## Supporting Information

## NiCoP Modified Lead-free Double Perovskite Cs<sub>2</sub>AgBiBr<sub>6</sub> for Efficient Photocatalytic Hydrogen Generation

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## Characterizations

The Zeta potential of the sample was measured using a multi-angle particle size potential analyzer, the instrument model is Nanobrook Omni. X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) measurement was performed by an Ultima IV diffractometer (Japan) equipped with Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.15406$  nm). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) images were taken on JEOL-JEM-2010 with an acceleration voltage of 200 kV. High-angle annular dark-field scanning TEM (HAADF-STEM) and elemental mapping analyses were acquired on a FEI Tecnai G2 F30 S-TWIN microscope equipped with a field-emission gun working at 300 kV. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurement was performed on a Perkin-Elmer PHI 5000C ESCA system with Al Ka radiation operated at 250 W. Optical absorption spectra (UV-vis DRS) of the samples were measured by a Shimadzu UV-2600 spectrometer. Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the samples was measured using a Fluoromax-4 fluorescence spectrometer (Horiba) at room temperature. Time-resolved PL spectrum was also recorded on FLS1000 using a supercontinuum 400 nm blaze as the light source, and the excitation wavelength is 375 nm. The decay curves detected at 650 nm were fitted by a tri-exponential decay function using Fluoracle software. The electrochemical measurements were acquired on a CHI660D electrochemical workstation using a conventional three electrodes cell with a working electrode, a Pt plate and a Ag/AgCl electrode as the counter electrode and reference electrode, respectively. The working electrode was prepared through a clean FTO deposited with a sample film of 0.5\*0.5 cm. CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution containing 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF<sub>6</sub>) was used as the electrolyte.

- Photocurrent measurements were carried out under a 300 W Xenon lamp coupled with a UV cutoff filter (λ > 420 nm). Set the voltage parameter to 1.0 V, and test the light on and off the sample at an interval of 100 s.
- In EIS measurements, set the open circuit voltage, high frequency 10 kHz, low frequency 0.1 Hz.

 In Mott-Schottky plots measurements, set frequency 1000 Hz, amplitude 10 mV. The voltage is set to open circuit voltage ±0.8 V.



**Figure S1.** (a) XRD pattern of NCP, (b) XRD patterns of x% NCP/CABB samples, (c) XRD patterns and (d) magnified peaks at (111) of 12.5% NCP/CABB and CABB.



Figure S2. Zeta potentials of CABB and NCP.



Figure S3. (a & b) TEM images of NCP.



Figure S4. (a) Br 3d spectra of CABB and 12.5% NCP/CABB, (b) Co 2p spectra of NCP.



Figure S5. The Tauc plots of NCP.



Figure S6. Photocatalytic  $H_2$  evolution activities of CABB, 12.5% NCP/CABB and CABB/5% Pt.



Figure S7. Comparison of  $H_2$  evolution activities (a) NCP and (b) without light irradiation and without photocatalyst.



Figure S8. (a & b) SEM images of 12.5% NCP/CABB composites after 16 h of photocatalytic  $H_2$  evolution.



**Figure S9.** Mott-Schottky plots for (a) CABB and (b) NCP photocatalysts in  $CH_2Cl_2$  solution containing 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF<sub>6</sub>).



Figure S10. Schematic diagram of band bending on NCP/CABB.



**Figure S11.** Time-dependent UV–Vis spectra of  $Br_3^-$  for photocatalytic HBr splitting reaction of 12.5% NCP/CABB.

	Reactant	<b>T</b> • 17	H <sub>2</sub> activity	Stability	D C
Materials	solution	Light source	(µmol g <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	(h)	Ref
Pure Cs <sub>2</sub> AgBiBr <sub>6</sub>	HBr/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>2</sub>	300 W Xe lamp	4.02		This
	solution	$(\lambda \ge 420 \text{ nm})$	4.23		work
Cs <sub>2</sub> AgBiBr <sub>6</sub> /5% Pt	HBr/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>2</sub>	300 W Xe lamp	7 70		This
	solution	$(\lambda \ge 420 \text{ nm})$	1.10		work
NiCoP/Cs2AgBiBr6	HBr/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>2</sub> 300 W Xe lamp		282.16	16	This
	solution	$(\lambda \ge 420 \text{ nm})$	575.10	10	work
RGO/Cs2AgBiBr6	HBr/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>2</sub>	300 W Xe lamp	48.0	120	1
	solution	$(\lambda \ge 420 \text{ nm})$	40.9		
N-C/Cs2AgBiBr6	HBr/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>2</sub>	300 W Xe lamp	280	24	2
	Solution	$(\lambda \ge 420 \text{ nm})$	380		
Cs2AgBiBr6/MoS2	HBr/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>2</sub>	300 W Xe lamp	975	500	3
	solution	$(\lambda \ge 420 \text{ nm})$	87.3		
PtI <sub>X</sub> /[(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>3</sub> [BiI <sub>6</sub> ]	HI/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>2</sub>	9 mW LED lamp	47	100	4
	solution	$(\lambda = 465 \text{ nm})$	47		
DMASnBr <sub>3</sub> @g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	10% TEOA,	1500 W Xe lamp,	1720		5
	Pt 3 wt%	(300-800 nm)	1730		C C
PEA <sub>2</sub> SnBr <sub>4</sub> /g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	10% TEOA,	1500 W Xe lamp,	1(12		6
	Pt 3 wt%	(300-800 nm)	1613		0
Cs <sub>3</sub> Bi <sub>2x</sub> Sb <sub>2-2x</sub> I <sub>9</sub> /Pt	HI/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>2</sub>	300 W Xe lamp	02(	50	7
	solution	$(\lambda \ge 420 \text{ nm})$	926	30	
Cs <sub>3</sub> Bi <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>9</sub> /g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	10% TEOA,	1500 W Xe lamp,	1050		8
(3wt% Pt)	Pt 3 wt%	(300-800 nm)	1020		0

**Table S1.** Comparison of  $H_2$  evolution over reported lead-free perovskitephotocatalysis.

Materials	$\tau_{1}\left(ns\right)$	$B_1(\%)$	$\tau_{2}\left(ns\right)$	B <sub>2</sub> (%)	$\tau_3$ (ns)	B <sub>3</sub> (%)	$\tau_{avg}\left(ns\right)$
CABB	1.24	11.12	26.23	22.48	134.94	66.40	126.73
12.5% NCP/CABB	0.58	59.98	3.15	23.16	32.02	16.86	27.08

**Table S2.** PL decay fitting parameters of CABB and 12.5% NCP/CABB usingtriexponential decay kinetics.

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