

Heteroatom-induced domain electrostatic potential difference in ZnIn₂S₄ nanosheets for efficient charge separation and boosted photocatalytic overall water splitting

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Characterization

X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were performed by using the Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer by using Cu K α radiation ($\lambda=1.5406 \text{ \AA}$). The transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was obtained on a JEOL-2100 electron microscope (JEOL, Japan) with an acceleration voltage of 200 kV. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms at 77 K were collected on an AUTOSORB-1 (Quantachrome Instruments) nitrogen adsorption apparatus. All samples were degassed under vacuum at 150 °C for at least 5 h before measurement. UV/vis adsorption spectra were conducted on a UV/vis spectrophotometer (Lambda 950 (PerkinElmer, USA)) in the range of 200-800 nm. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) (thermofisher escalab 250xi) was recorded to study the surface states. The luminescence lifetimes were detected with an Edinburgh FL-FS 920 fluorescence spectrophotometer with an excitation wavelength at 350 nm. The amount of Al doping was measured by Inductively Coupled Plasma (Optima 8300 (PerkinElmer, USA) ICP-OES). The photoluminescence (PL) spectra were measured by a PELS 55 spectrofluorophotometer with the excitation wavelength of 330 nm.

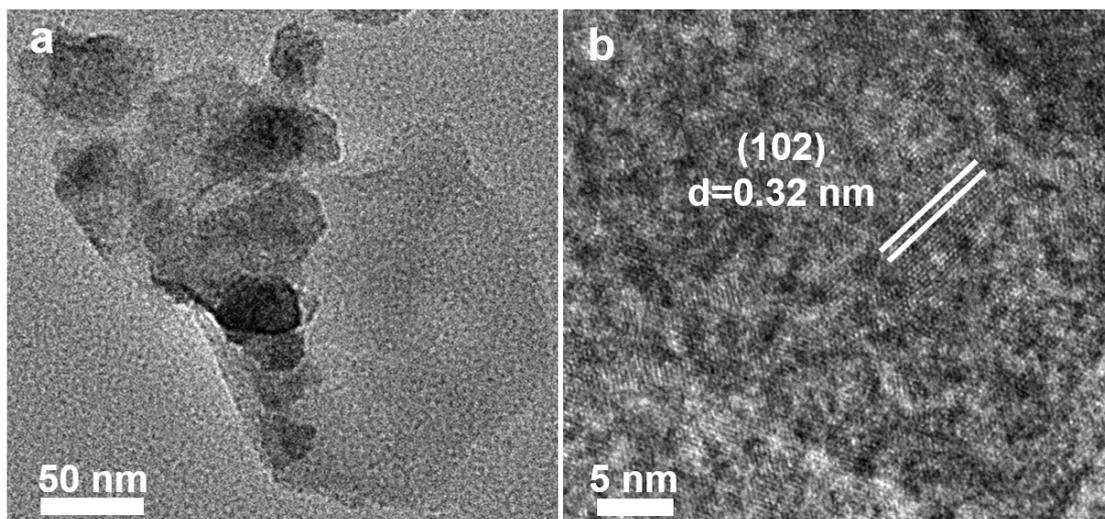


Fig. S1. (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of ZIS nanosheets.

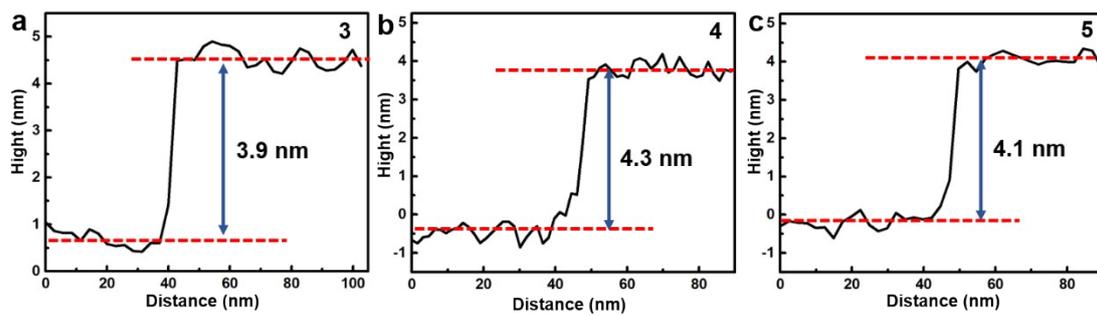


Fig. S2. The corresponding height profiles of Al-ZIS nanosheets.

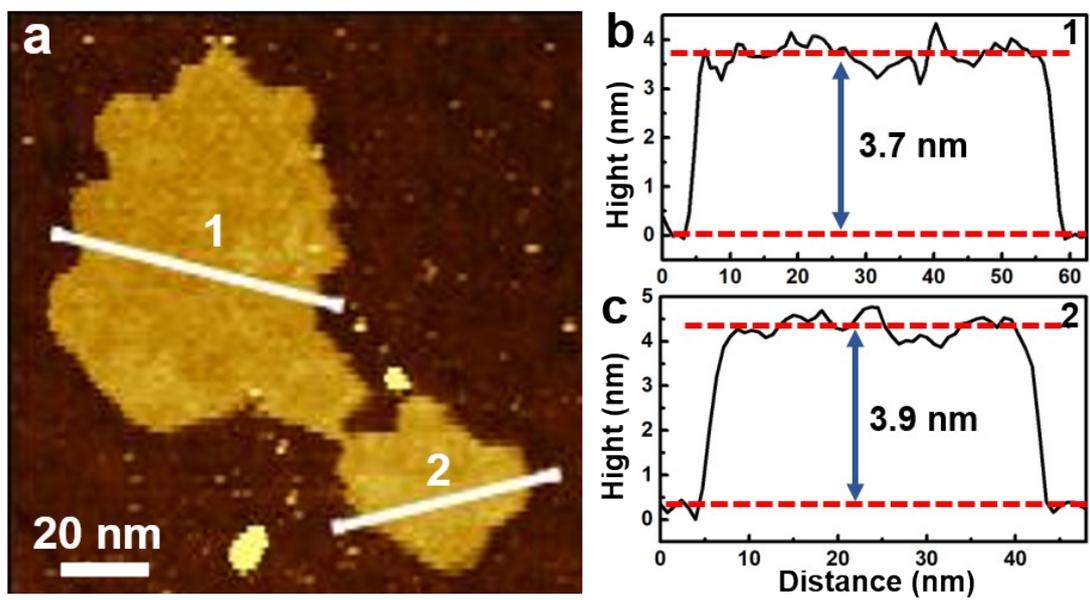


Fig. S3. (a) AFM image and (b) the corresponding height profiles of pure ZIS nanosheets.

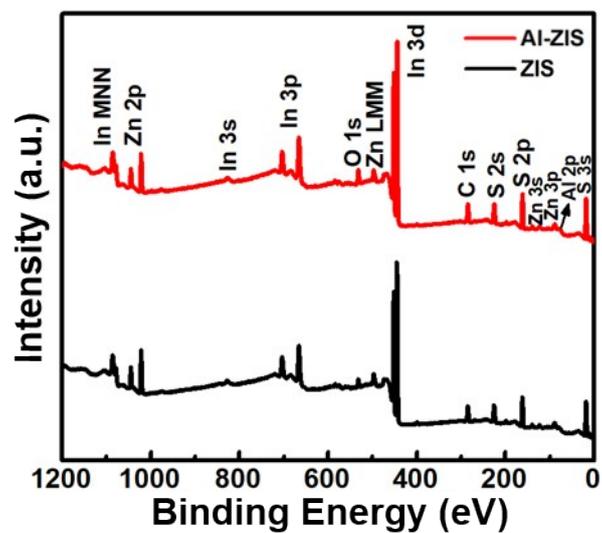


Fig. S4. XPS spectra of full survey for ZIS and Al-ZIS nanosheets, respectively.

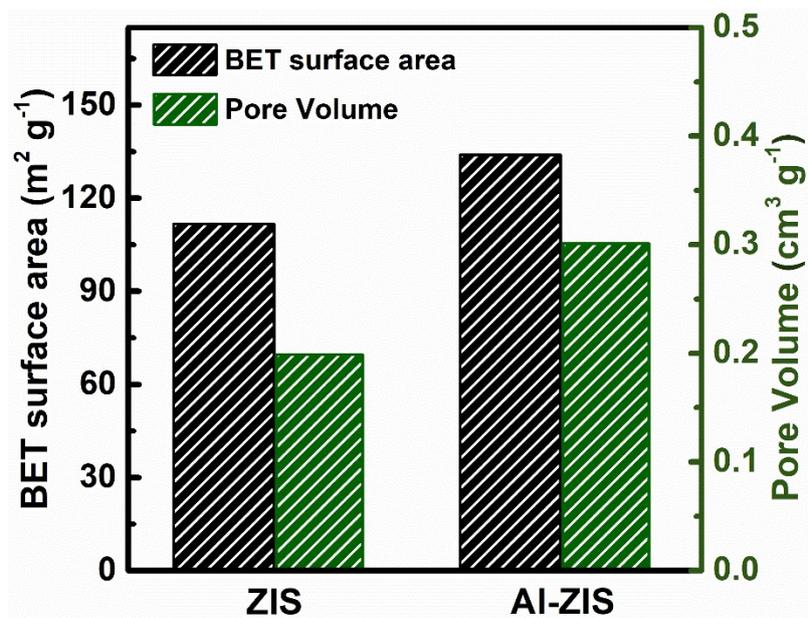


Fig. S5. The BET surface areas and pore volumes of ZIS and Al-ZIS nanosheets.

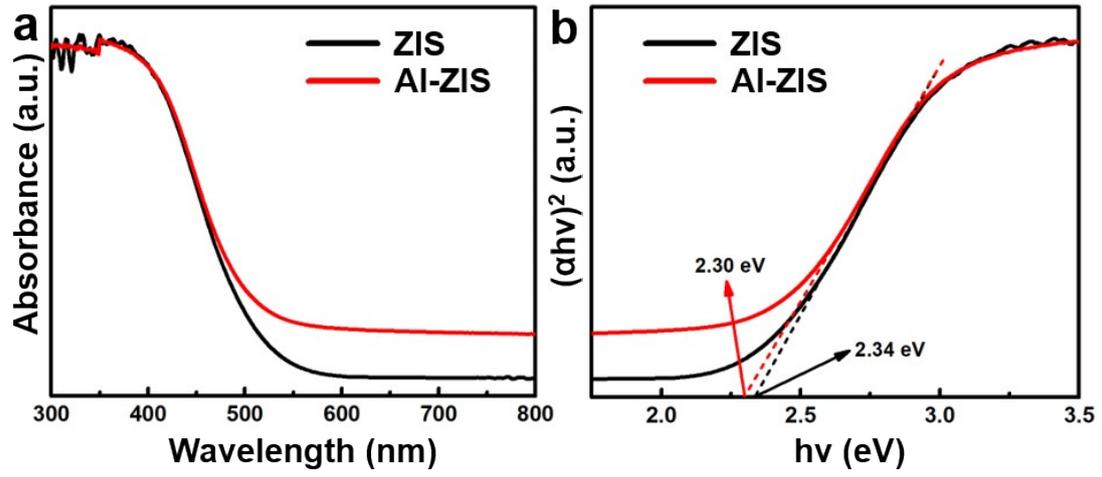


Fig. S6. UV-vis absorption spectra and corresponding bandgaps of ZIS and Al-ZIS nanosheets.

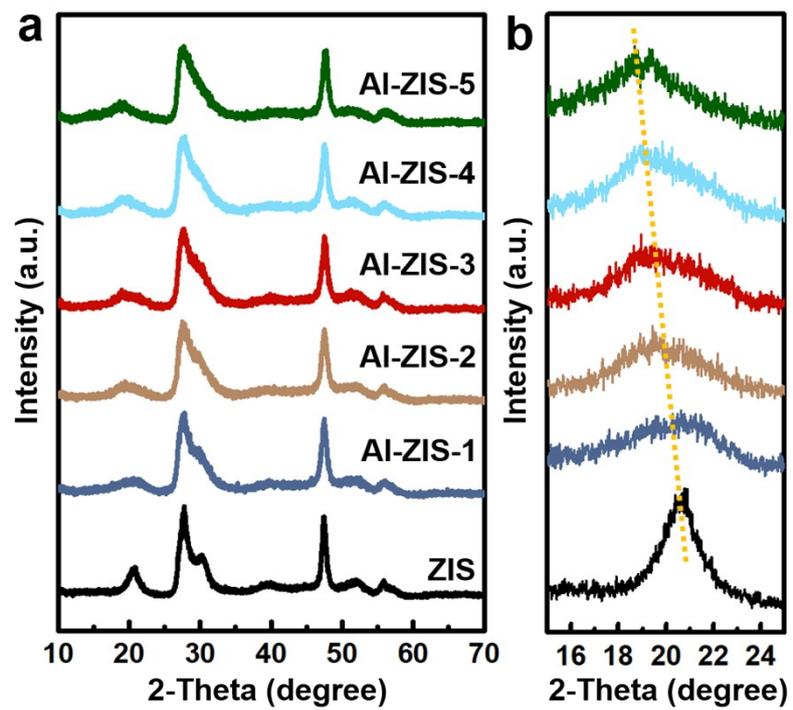


Fig. S7. XRD patterns of Al-ZIS nanosheets with different Al doping amounts.

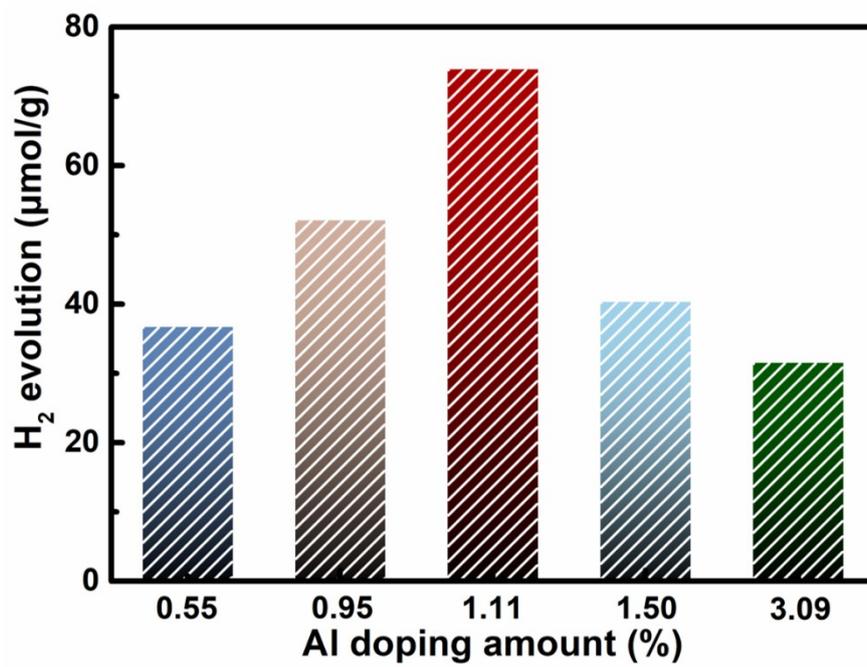


Fig. S8. H₂ evolution rates of Al-ZIS nanosheets with different Al doping amounts.

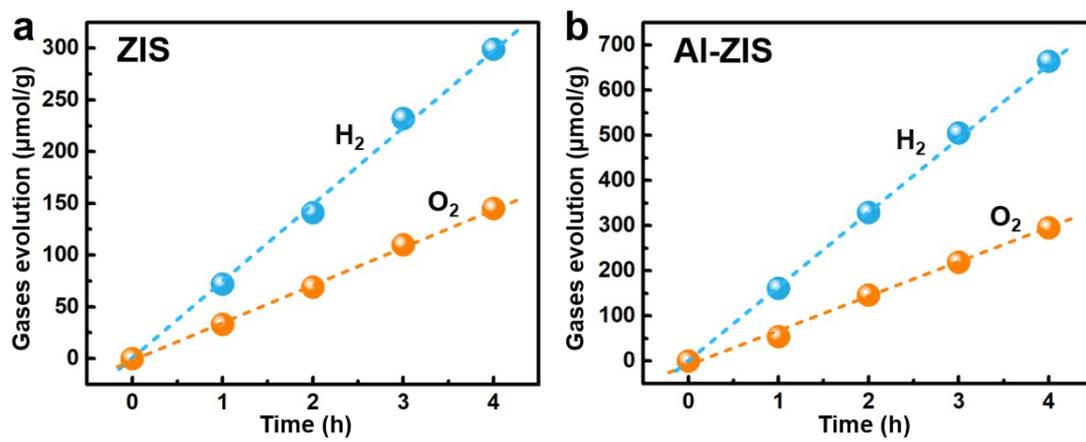


Fig. S9. Photocatalytic H₂ and O₂ evolution of ZIS and Al-ZIS nanosheets under AM1.5G.

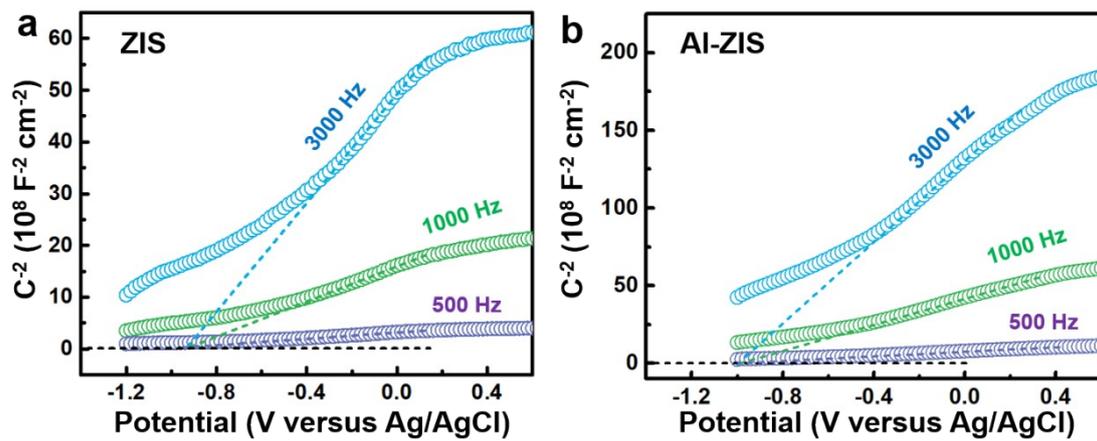


Fig. S10. Mott-Schottky plots of ZIS and Al-ZIS with different frequencies.

Table S1. The lattice constants of ZIS and Al-ZIS nanosheets.

Samples	Cell parameters (Å)			V (Å ³)	Rp (%)
	a	b	c		
ZIS	3.7245533	3.7245533	26.2388867	315.22773	7.06
Al-ZIS	3.7816752	3.7816752	30.6091280	379.09674	7.51

Table S2. Solar-driven overall water splitting performance of various photocatalysts in reported references.

Photocatalysts	Activity measurement			Ref.
	H ₂ ($\mu\text{mol/g/h}$)	O ₂ ($\mu\text{mol/g/h}$)	Illumination	
L-NiCo double hydroxide	34.0	16.8	300 W Xe lamp (AM1.5)	1
Ag- ZnIn ₂ S ₄	56.6	29.1	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	2
TiO ₂ -ZnIn ₂ S ₄	214.9	81.7	300 W Xe lamp (full spectrum)	3
Pt-ZnIn ₂ S ₄ /rGO/Co ₃ O ₄ - BiVO ₄	24.5	11.9	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	4
ZIS-WO/C-wood	169.2	82.5	300 W Xe lamp (AM 1.5G)	5
MoS ₂ -CdS/WO ₃ -MnO ₂	0.5	0.26	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	6
PtS-ZnIn ₂ S ₄ /WO ₃ -MnO ₂	38.8	15.7	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	7
Single atom Ni/ Polymeric carbon nitride	26.7	24.0 (H ₂ O ₂)	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	8
CoO atomic layers	4.4	2.6	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	9
PtO _x /WN	0.9	0.48	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	10
Cu ₂ O	4.0	2.0	300 W Xe lamp (>460 nm)	11
Al-ZIS	77.2	35.3	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	This work

Table S3. ICP-OES data for Al-ZIS with different amount of Al doping.

Samples	Atomic concentration (ppm)		
	Zn	In	Al
ZIS	8.21	42.38	0
Al-ZIS-1	7.46	41.03	0.27
Al-ZIS-2	8.13	42.29	0.48
Al-ZIS-3	8.60	43.53	0.59
Al-ZIS-4	8.27	42.51	0.77
Al-ZIS-5	8.16	41.38	1.58

Table S4. Parameters obtained from time-resolved PL decay curves according to a double-exponential decay.

Samples	τ_1 (ns)	τ_2 (ns)	A_1 (ns)	A_2 (ns)	τ_{av} (ns)
ZIS	0.89	6.11	54.62	45.38	5.33
Al-ZIS	0.72	7.58	41.22	58.78	7.15

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