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Constructing Co-S Interface Chemical bonds over Co@NC/ZnIn $_2$ S $_4$ for efficient solar-driven photocatalytic H $_2$ evolution

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Table S1 The light intensity of the Xenon lamp at different wavelengths.

Wavelength(nm)	420	450	500	550	600
Light intensity(mW·cm ⁻²)	12.3804	12.0411	20.0861	23.6001	21.6074

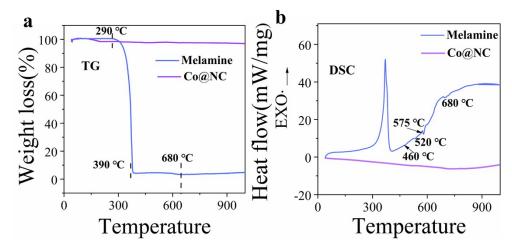


Fig. S1 TG-DSC thermograms of the melamine (a) and the Co@NC (b).

The DSC and TG thermograms show thermal stability and phase transformations of the melamine and the Co@NC in the Ar atmosphere. As shown in Fig. S1a, the strongest endothermal peak appears in the temperature range 290-390 °C, which indicated that the melamine occurred sublimation and thermal condensation at 290-390 °C and led to the weight of the melamine decreased rapidly. The thermal stability of the Co@NC was detected in the same system as melamine, the results show that the Co@NC was stable at 1000 °C. Figure. S1b shows that two weak endothermal peaks at 460 and 520 °C was corresponded to the further deamination process and decomposition of material, respectively. Two exothermic reaction peaks at 575 and 680 °C are attributed to the disappearance of this material via the generation of nitrogen and cyanogen fragments, respectively. The DSC thermograms indicated that the Co@NC is no phase transition. The above results show that melamine can be completely decomposed at 700 °C, there is no residue of melamine in the Co@NC

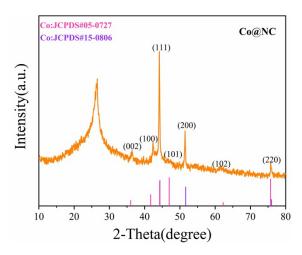


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of the Co@NC.

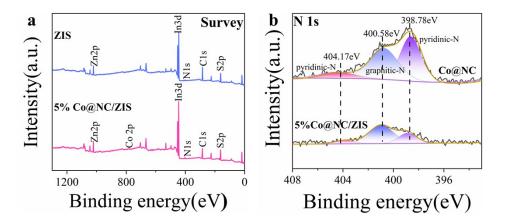


Fig. S3 (a) XPS survey spectra of the ZIS and 5 wt% Co@NC/ZIS; (b) XPS N 1s spectra of Co@NC and 5 wt% Co@NC/ZIS

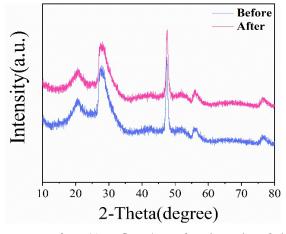


Fig. S4 XRD patterns of 5 wt% Co@NC/ZIS after six cycles of photocatalysis.

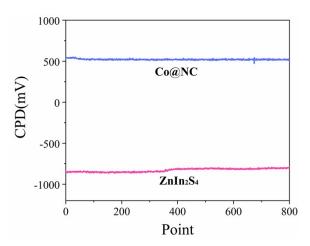


Fig. S5 CPDs of ZIS and Co@NC surface related to Au reference at single-point measurement over 800 points.