

Supplementary Data

Efficient and Recyclable Ni₂P-Co₂P/ZrO₂/C Nanofiber Photocatalyst for Conversion of Plastic Waste into H₂ and Valuable Chemicals

Wenbin Qu^a, Xueyang Qi^a, Guixiang Peng^a, Minchao Wang^b, Lixin Song^{a,*}, Pingfan Du^a, Jie Xiong^{a,c*}

^a College of Textile Science and Engineering, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University,
Hangzhou 310018, China

^b Hangzhou Institute of Test and Calibration for Quality and Technology Supervision,
Hangzhou 310000, China

^c School of Fashion Design & Engineering, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou
311199, Zhejiang, China

Corresponding Authors: lxsong12@zstu.edu.cn (LX Song) and jxiong@zstu.edu.cn (J
Xiong)

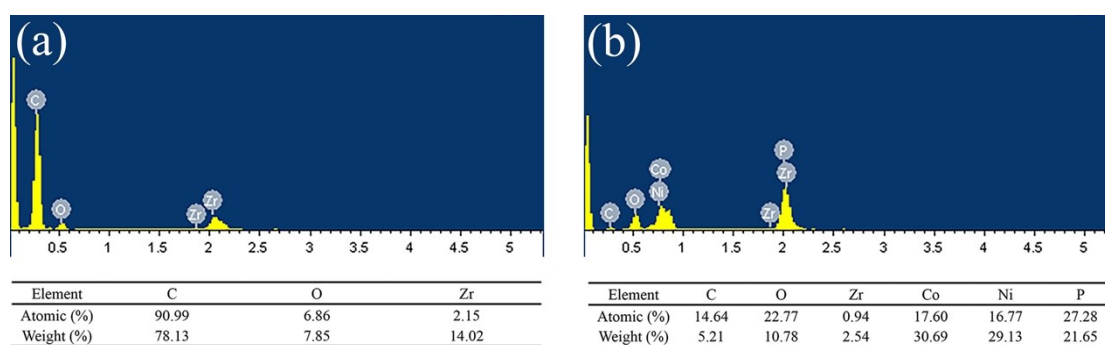


Fig. S1. The SEM mode energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectrum : (a) ZrO₂/C NFs and (b) Ni₂P-Co₂P/ZrO₂/C NFs.

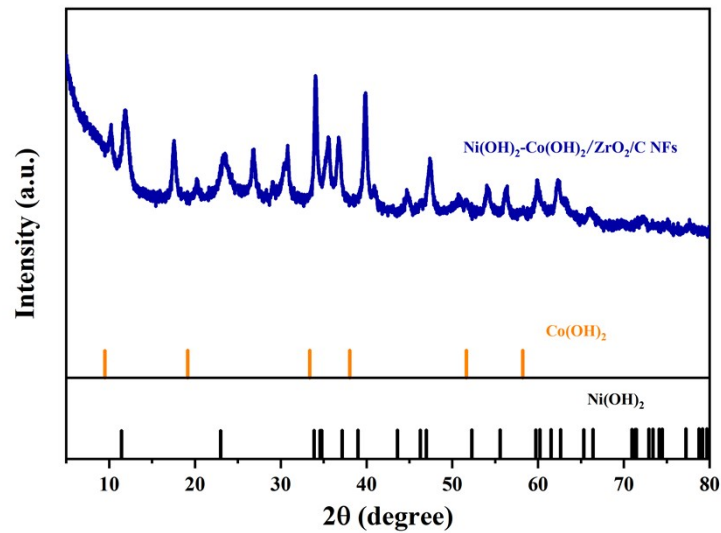


Fig. S2. XRD patterns of $\text{Ni(OH)}_2\text{-Co(OH)}_2/\text{ZrO}_2/\text{C}$ NFs.

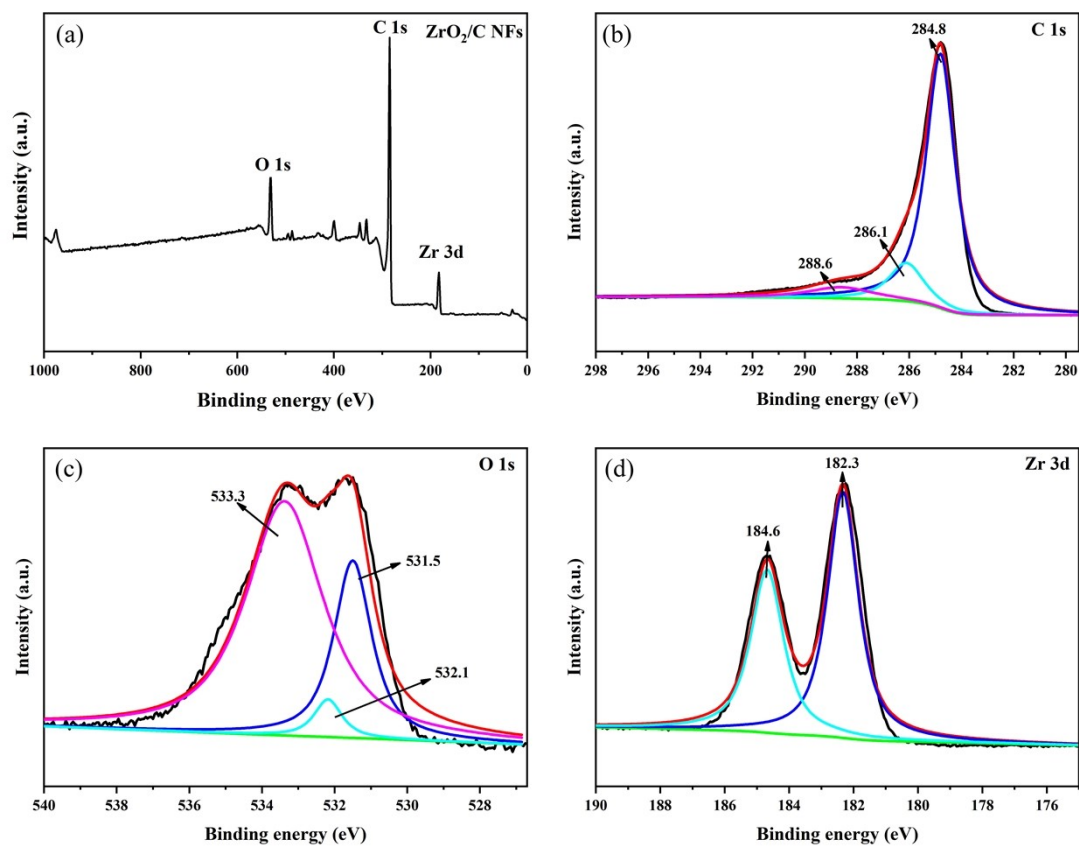


Fig. S3. XPS characterization of ZrO_2/C NFs: (a) survey spectrum, (b) C 1s region, (c) O 1s region, and (d) Zr 3d region.

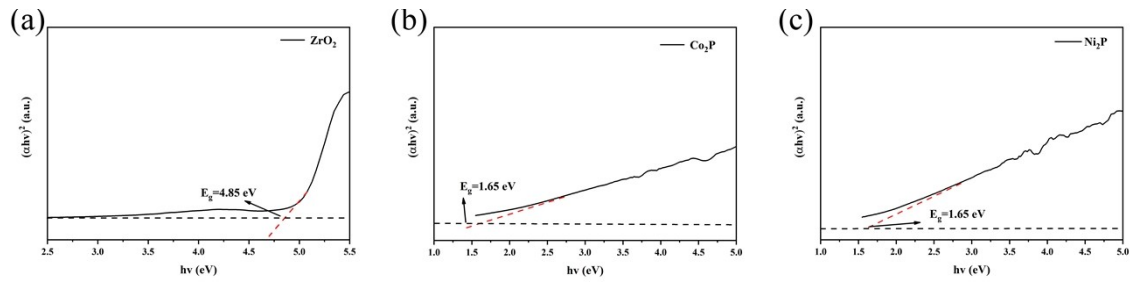


Fig. S4. Tauc plots of (a) ZrO₂, (b) Co₂P and (c) Ni₂P.

The bandgap energy of the synthesized catalyst is obtained using the Tauc (Eq. (1)) ¹:

$$\alpha hv = A(hv - E_g)^{n/2} \quad (1)$$

wherein “ α ” signifies the absorption coefficient, “ hv ” denotes photon energy, and

“ n ” is dependent on the transition type of catalyst. Extrapolate the linear portions obtained from the graphs to the horizontal axis, and the intersection points represent the values of the bandgap width.

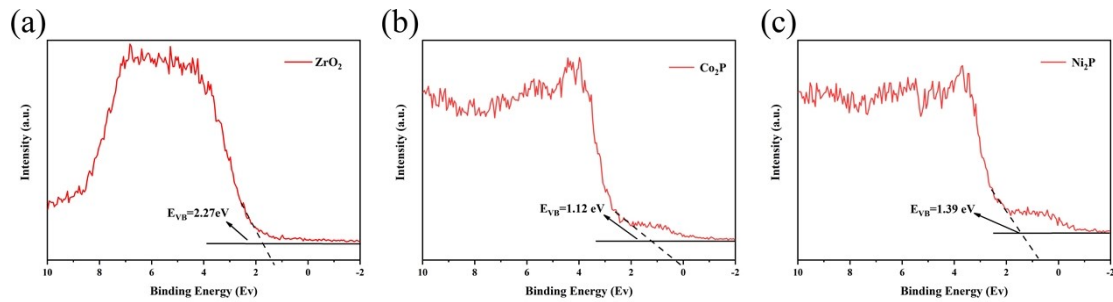


Fig. S5. XPS valence-band spectra of (a) ZrO₂, (b) Co₂P and (c) Ni₂P.

In Fig. S5, based on the VB XPS spectra of ZrO₂, Co₂P and Ni₂P, linear extensions were observed near 2 eV and 3 eV, and the intersections obtained by extending the horizontal portions below 0 eV correspond to the energy positions of the valence bands of ZrO₂, Co₂P and Ni₂P, respectively.

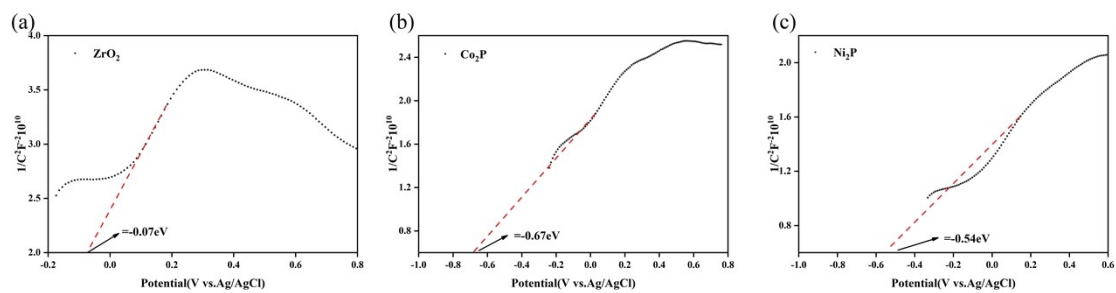


Fig. S6. Mott-Schottky plots of (a) ZrO_2 , (b) Co_2P , (c) Ni_2P .

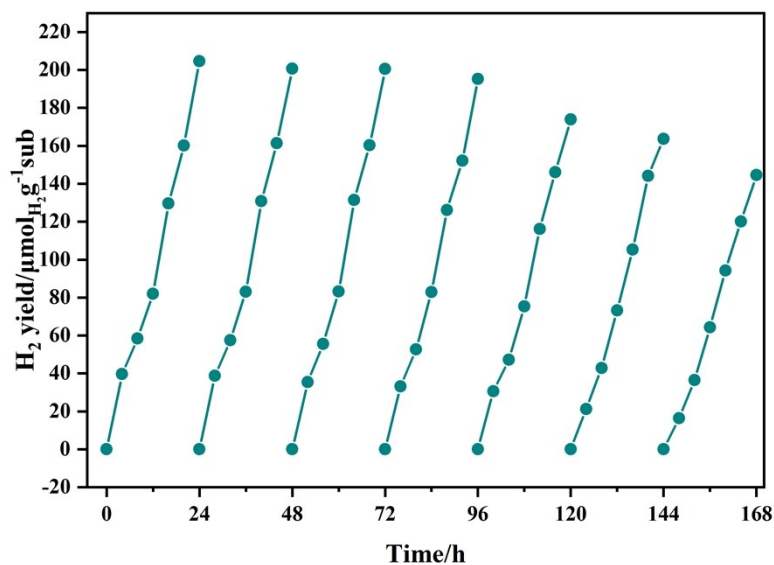


Fig. S7. Cyclic catalysis experiments.

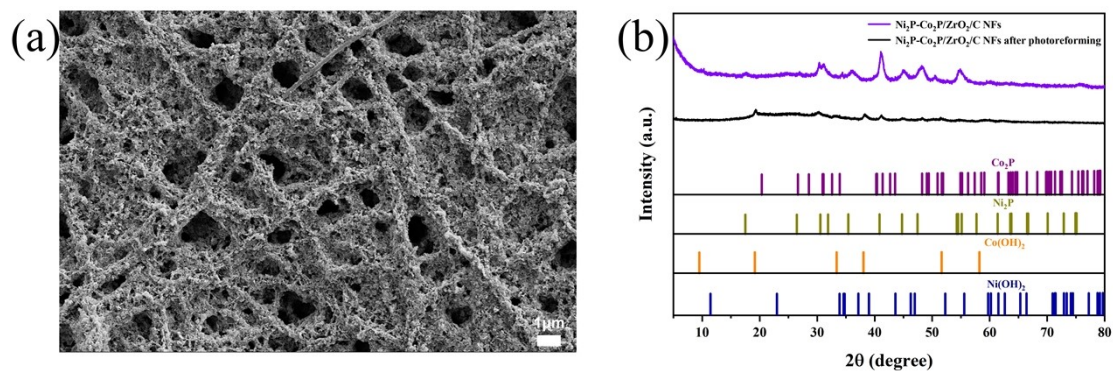


Fig. S8. (a) SEM images and (b) XRD patterns of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P-Co}_2\text{P/ZrO}_2/\text{C}$ NFs after photoreforming.

Table S1. Control experiments for photoreforming of polymers over Ni₂P-Co₂P/ZrO₂/C NFs

Conditions (unless stated otherwise below): pre-treated polymer (50 mg), aqueous KOH (10 M, 10 mL), sealed photoreactor, 500 W mercury lamp. Yields are cumulative values. σ is the standard deviation calculated from 4 samples.

Experiment Details	Time (h)	Yield $\pm \sigma$ ($\mu\text{mol}_{\text{H}_2}\text{g}_{\text{sub}}^{-1}$)
No Ni ₂ P-Co ₂ P	0	0 $\pm$ 0
	12	13.67 $\pm$ 1.36
	24	34.47 $\pm$ 2.04
No Ni ₂ P	0	0 $\pm$ 0
	12	42.04 $\pm$ 7.34
	24	134.38 $\pm$ 11.56
No Co ₂ P	0	0 $\pm$ 0
	12	58.24 $\pm$ 8.01
	24	144.55 $\pm$ 5.79
No substrate	0	0 $\pm$ 0
	12	0 $\pm$ 0
	24	0 $\pm$ 0
No light	0	0 $\pm$ 0
	12	0 $\pm$ 0
	24	0 $\pm$ 0

	0	0 ± 0
No catalyst	12	0 ± 0
	24	0 ± 0
	0	0 ± 0
No KOH	12	0 ± 0
	24	0 ± 0

Table S2. Hydrogen production rates under different alkali concentrations. Conditions (unless stated otherwise below): pre-treated polymer (50 mg), aqueous KOH (2M, 5M, 10 M, 10 mL), sealed photoreactor, 500 W mercury lamp. Yields are cumulative values. σ is the standard deviation calculated from 4 samples.

Experiment Details	Time (h)	Yield $\pm \sigma$ ($\mu\text{mol}_{\text{H}_2} \text{g}_{\text{sub}}^{-1}$)
	0	0 ± 0
	4	0 ± 0
	8	6.58 ± 0.52
	12	11.13 ± 0.78
H ₂ yield in 2 M KOH	16	15.67 ± 1.24
	20	26.19 ± 2.03
	24	35.27 ± 3.93

H ₂ yield in 5 M KOH	0	0 ± 0
	4	8.74 ± 0.54
	8	17.52 ± 2.83
	12	38.09 ± 2.96
	16	61.99 ± 2.88
	20	75.60 ± 9.30
	24	98.04 ± 5.52
H ₂ yield in 10 M KOH	0	0 ± 0
	4	44.78 ± 2.18
	8	64.58 ± 3.02
	12	95.83 ± 3.14
	16	125.14 ± 3.22
	20	159.98 ± 5.92
	24	207.56 ± 5.92

Table S3. Photocatalytic PET hydrolysis products. Conditions (unless stated otherwise below) : pre-treated substrate (50 mg), aqueous KOH (10 M, 10 mL), sealed photoreactor, 500 W mercury lamp. Yields are cumulative values. σ is the standard deviation calculated from 4 samples.

Substrate	Time (h)	Yield ± σ ($\mu\text{mol}_{\text{H}_2}\text{g}_{\text{sub}}^{-1}$)
Ethylene glycol	0	0 ± 0

Terephthalate	12	47.28 ± 6.72
	24	69.32 ± 4.57
	0	0 ± 0
	12	0 ± 0
	24	0 ± 0

Table S4. Long-term photoreforming of real-world waste. Conditions (unless stated otherwise below) : pre-treated polymer (50 mg), aqueous KOH (10 M, 10 mL), sealed photoreactor, 500 W mercury lamp. Yields are cumulative values. σ is the standard deviation calculated from 4 samples.

Experiment Details	Time	Yield $\pm \sigma$
	(h)	($\mu\text{mol}_{\text{H}_2} \text{g}_{\text{sub}}^{-1}$)
photoreforming of pretreated PET fibers	0	0 ± 0
	12	84.61 ± 9.21
	24	148.82 ± 6.96
	36	230.17 ± 7.32
	48	324.18 ± 5.21
	60	458.21 ± 3.33
	72	577.86 ± 8.09
	84	660.12 ± 2.68
	96	708.06 ± 8.65

	0	0 ± 0
	12	120.33 ± 6.11
	24	195.63 ± 12.58
	36	298.31 ± 8.41
photoreforming of pretreated	48	396.09 ± 10.73
PET particles	60	499.66 ± 10.18
	72	623.49 ± 7.11
	84	670.67 ± 7.85
	96	719.45 ± 9.68
	0	0 ± 0
	12	161.24 ± 7.93
	24	266.05 ± 10.78
	36	378.27 ± 7.86
photoreforming of pretreated	48	504.49 ± 13.16
PET cups	60	606.71 ± 12.44
	72	689.99 ± 14.06
	84	768.93 ± 3.35
	96	822.13 ± 6.88

1. F. Di Quarto, C. Sunseri, S. Piazza and M. Romano, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 1997, **101**, 333-340.

