

New Fe-Doped Two-dimensional BiVO₄ Nanosheets for Direct Methane Conversion to Methyl Oxygenates

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Preparation of BiVO₄ microcrystals

The BiVO₄ microcrystals was prepared by dissolving 3.0 mmol Bi(NO₃)₃·5H₂O in a 20 mL aqueous solution of 2 M HNO₃ and the resultant solution was denoted as A. 3.0 mmol NH₄VO₃ in a 20 mL aqueous solution of 2 M HNO₃ the resultant yellow solution was denoted as solution B. 3 mmol C₁₈H₂₉NaO₃S (SDBS) in a 20 mL aqueous solution of 2 M HNO₃ and the resultant solution was denoted as solution C. Then, solutions A, B and C were mixed together to form a translucent, yellow solution under vigorous stirring. The pH of the combined solution was adjusted to an acid concentration of 1 M by adding deionized water to prevent the salts from precipitating, and stirred continuously for 2 h. The translucent solution was poured into three different 50 mL Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclaves until 80% of the volume of each autoclave was occupied. The Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclaves were sealed and heated in an oven at 150 °C for 5 h. After the hydrothermal treatment, the autoclaves were cooled naturally to room temperature. After cooling, each sample was transferred to a centrifuge tube, centrifuged at 10000 rpm for 5 min during each centrifuging cycle by washing with deionized water for three times and once with absolute ethanol. The vivid yellow precipitate obtained was dried in vacuum at 40 °C overnight and calcined at 250 °C for 2 h before collecting the yellow powder for activity test.



Fig. S1. Batch-type photoreactor experimental set-up

Crystalline structure of BiVO₄ microcrystals

Fig. S2 presents the typical XRD pattern of the BiVO₄ microcrystals, which can be indexed well with the pure phase of monoclinic scheelite BiVO₄ (JCPDC card No. 14-0688). Also, the peak splitting around 19° and 35° of the 2θ angles, magnified in the insets gives clear evidence to differentiate the monoclinic phase of the synthesized product from the tetragonal structure (JCPDS No. 14-0133).

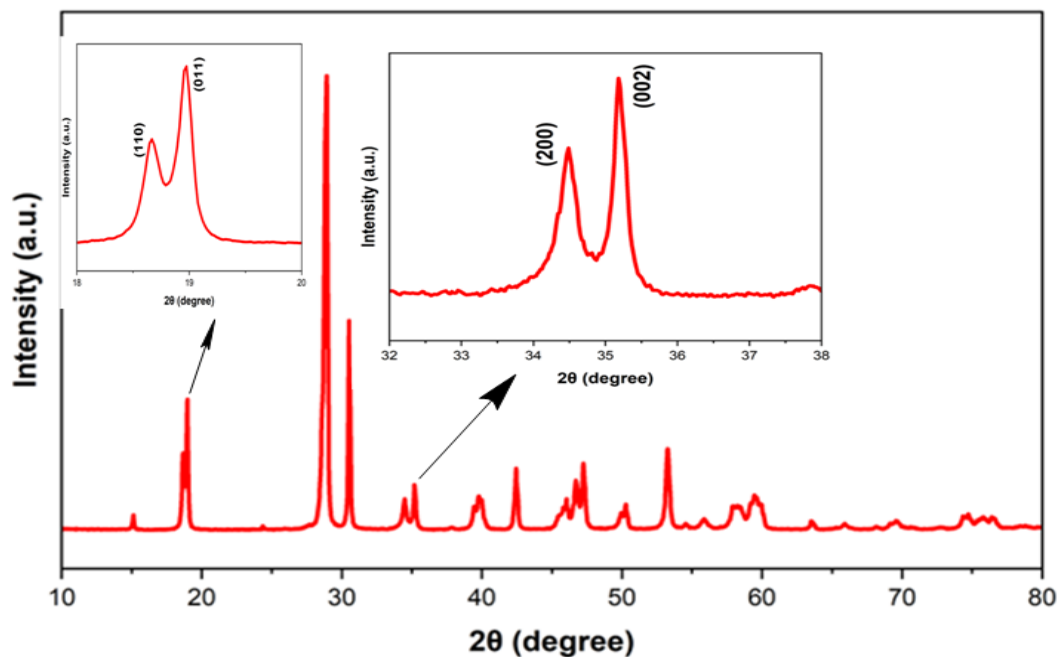


Fig. S2. XRD patterns of BiVO₄ microcrystal. Insets are the enlarged views of peaks around $2\theta = 19^\circ$ and 35° .

Photocatalytic performance evaluation

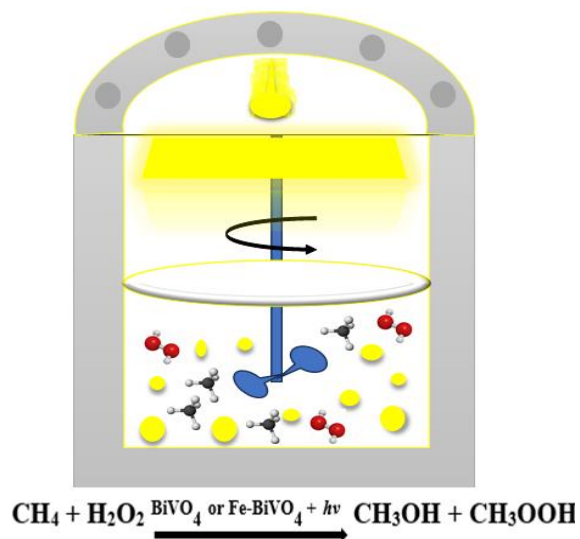


Fig. S3. Schematic illustration of the reaction inside the batch-type reactor vessel.

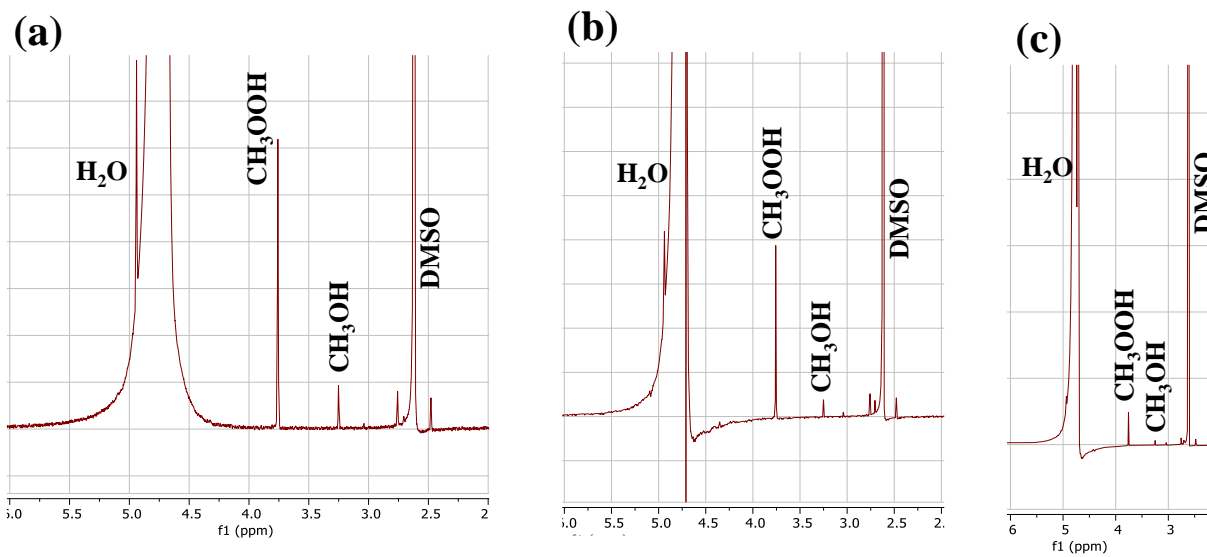


Fig. S4. Representative ^1H -NMR spectra collected for the methane oxidation products using 100 μL H_2O_2 as the oxidant under 2 h of light irradiation at 40 $^\circ\text{C}$ for (a) 1.0-Fe- BiVO_4 and (b) undoped BiVO_4 ; (c) control experiment without light irradiation.

Table S.1 Summary from literature of the photocatalytic conversion of CH₄ to primary oxygenated products in BiVO₄ and other photocatalyst systems in comparison to this work.

| Ref. # | Catalyst | Oxidant | Gas | Reaction temperature (°C) | Reaction time (min) | Light source | Primary oxygenated products selectivity/% | Primary oxygenated products productivity/ $\mu\text{molg}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$ |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| This work | Fe-BiVO₄ nanosheets | 100 μL H ₂ O ₂ | CH ₄ | 40 | 120 | Visible light (\geq 420 nm) | 100 | 217.6 |
| | BiVO₄ nanosheets | 100 μL H ₂ O ₂ | CH ₄ | 40 | 120 | Visible light (\geq 420 nm) | 100 | 149.6 |
| [1] | WO₃ flowers | 2 mM H ₂ O ₂ | 20% CH ₄ in N ₂ | 50 | 120 | UV-light | - | 38.17 \pm 3.24 |
| [2] | q-BiVO₄ nanoparticles | O ₂ | CH ₄ | 25 | 180 | Visible light (400–780 nm) | 96.6 | 366.67 |
| [3] | FeOOH/m-WO₃ | 1.5 mM H ₂ O ₂ | 10% CH ₄ in N ₂ | 25 \pm 1 | 240 | visible-light (420–780 nm) | 91.0 | 211.2 |
| [4] | Bipyramid BiVO₄ microcrystals | H ₂ O | 10% CH ₄ in Ar | 65 | 60 | Visible light (350–800 nm) | 85.0 | 111.9 |
| | Thick platelet BiVO₄ microcrystals | H ₂ O | 10% CH ₄ in Ar | 65 | 60 | Visible light (350–800 nm) | 85.7 | 79.2 |

Electronic Supplementary Information

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|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| | Thin platelet BiVO₄ microcrystals | H ₂ O | 10% CH ₄ in Ar | 65 | 60 | Visible light (350– 800 nm) | 58.2 | 65.7 |
| [5] | FeOx/TiO₂ | 2 mM H ₂ O ₂ | 20% CH ₄ in Ar | 25 | 180 | (≤710 nm) | ≥90 | 352 |
| [6] | BiVO₄ + V₂O₅ on beta zeolite | H ₂ O | 20% CH ₄ in He | 70 | 120 | 450 W Hg lamp | 6.4 | 10.7 |
| | BiVO₄ + V₂O₅ on beta zeolite | H ₂ O | 20% CH ₄ in He | 70 | 120 | 450 W Hg lamp + Pyrex filter | 100 | 3.3 |
| [7] | BiVO₄ thick platelets | H ₂ O + NaNO ₂ | 20% CH ₄ in He | 55 | 90 | 450 W Hg-lamp | ≥90 | 11 |
| | BiVO₄ thick platelets | H ₂ O | 20% CH ₄ in He | 55 | 90 | 450 W Hg-lamp | 42.0 | 19.9 |
| [8] | Bi₂WO₆ flowers | H ₂ O | 20% CH ₄ in He | 55 | 120 | 450 W Hg-lamp | 29.3 | 15.6 |
| | Bi₂WO₆/TiO₂ composite | O ₂ | 20% CH ₄ in He | 55 | 120 | 450 W Hg-lamp | 7.9 | 10.8 |
| | BiVO₄ thick platelets | H ₂ O | 20% CH ₄ in He | 55 | 120 | 450 W Hg-lamp | 51.0 | 20.8 |

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