

**Efficient Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution of g-C₃N₄/Vs-SnS₂/CdS
through Sulfur Vacancies-rich SnS₂ induced Charge Storage Effect**

*Fangyuan Xing, Junyan Li, Chengzhi Wang, Shaohua Jin, Haibo Jin and Jingbo Li**

F. Xing, J. Li, C. Wang, S.H. Jin, H.B. Jin, J.Bo. Li

Beijing Key Laboratory of Construction Tailorable Advanced Functional Materials
and Green Applications, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Beijing
Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China

E-mail: lijb@bit.edu.cn

Experimental Section

Photoelectrochemical measurements

The photoelectrochemical performance was evaluated in a standard three-electrode configuration using an electrochemical workstation (CHI660D, Chenhua, China). A platinum sheet as the counter electrode, and an Ag/AgCl reference electrode. The working electrodes were prepared by the following steps: 6 mg sample was mixed with 40 μ L nafion and 1mL ethanol by ultrasonic treatment for 10 min to obtain a slurry. Then, the above solution was dropped onto the precleaned 1.5 cm \times 1 cm ITO glass electrode surface, followed by air-drying before measurement. Na₂SO₄ (0.5 M) solution was used as the electrolyte.

Evaluation of photocatalytic activity

The photocatalytic overall water splitting reaction was carried out in a Pyrex top-irradiation reaction vessel connected to a glass closed gas system (Perfect Light). 3 wt% Pt as co-catalysts were loaded on the photocatalysts by in situ photo-deposition method using H₂PtCl₆. And 50 mg photocatalysts were dispersed in 80 ml distilled water and 20ml triethanolamine. The reaction solution was kept at 10 °C by recirculating cooling water system, then it was evacuated several times to remove air completely. And a 300W Xe lamp was used as the light source. The amounts of gases produced were measured by gas chromatography equipped with a thermal conductive detector (TCD) and a 5 Å molecular sieve column, using argon as the carrier gas.

Characterization

The structure and morphology of the prepared samples were characterized by X-ray

diffraction (XRD, Cu-K α , X'pert Pro, PANalytical B. V., Almelo, Netherlands), scanning electron microscopy (SEM, HITACHI S-3500N, Japan) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM, FEI Tecnai G2 F20 S-TWIN). UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra (UV-vis DRS) of the samples were measured by an UV-vis spectrophotometer (HITACHI U-3310, Hitachi Co., JPN) with an integrating sphere assembly, using BaSO₄ as the reflectance sample. BET surface area measurements were recorded by H₂O adsorption using a Micrometrics (ASAP2460) surface area analyzer. The electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) measurement was carried out on a Bruker EMX PLUS spectrometer. The PL was obtained by a FLS1000 system (Edinburgh Instruments, UK). The IR spectra was obtained by the Thermo Scientific Nicolet™ iS™ 50 Spectrometer. The Contact angle test was obtained by JY-82C. The Surface photovoltage (SPV) measurement was carried out on a Surface photovoltage test system (CEL-SPS1000). The transient absorption measurement (TA) was measured by Vitaro-Legend Elite-Helios.

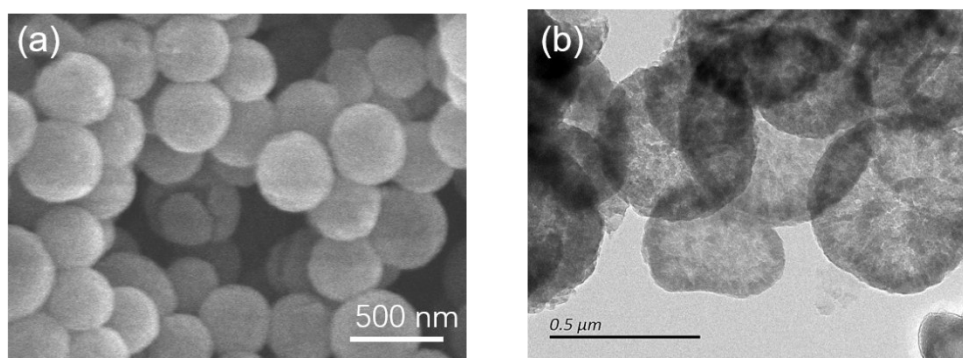


Figure S1 SEM image (a) and TEM image (b) of g-C₃N₄ hollow spheres

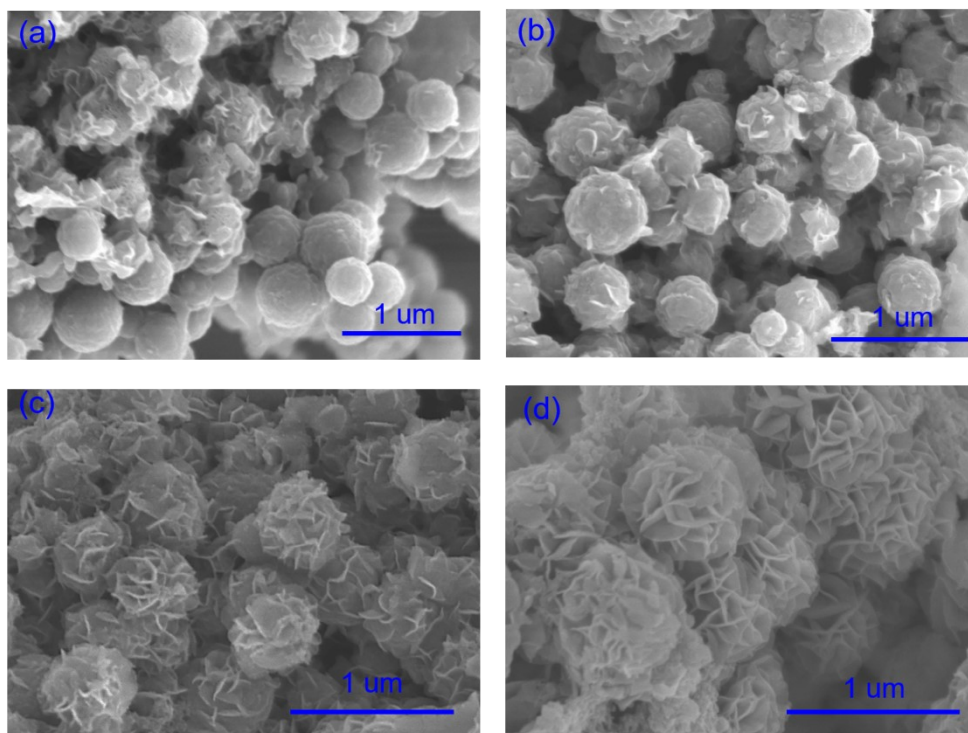


Figure S2 SEM images of g- C₃N₄/SnS₂ loaded with different mass fractions of SnS₂

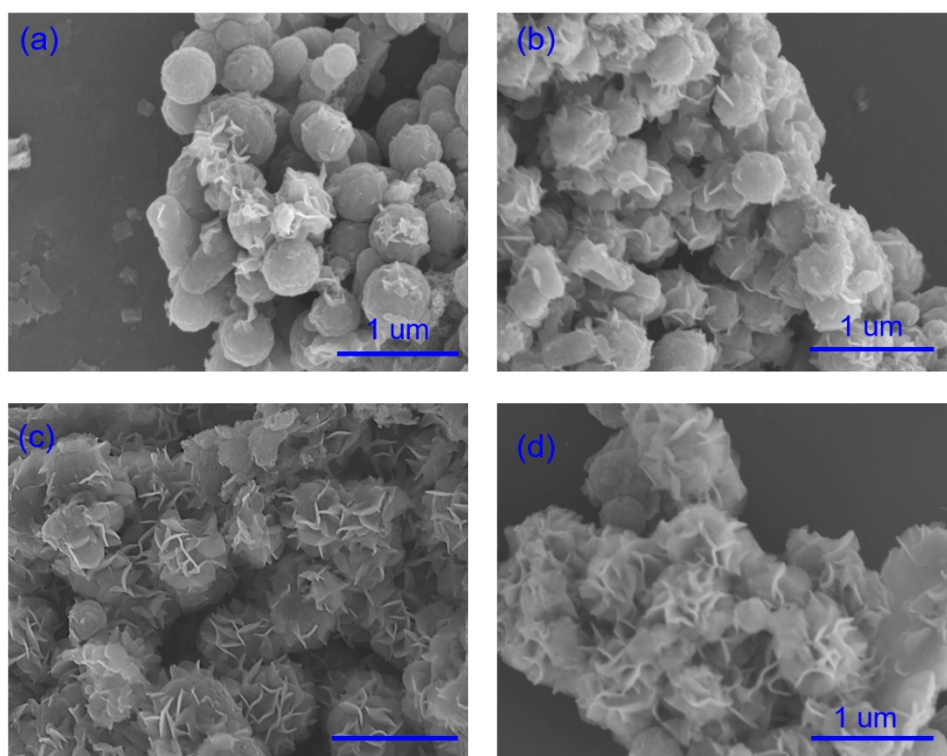


Figure S3 SEM images of g-C₃N₄/Vs-SnS₂ loaded with different mass fractions of SnS₂ (a) 20.3, (b) 25.7, (c) 29.8, and (d) 35.1wt.%

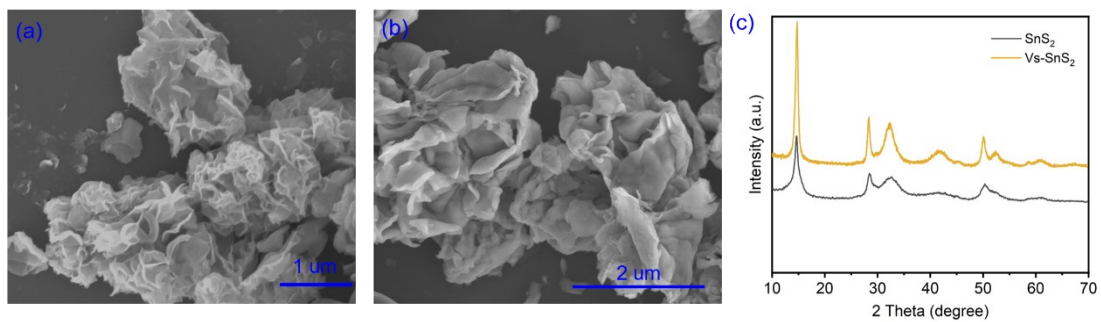


Figure S4 SEM image of SnS₂ (a) and Vs-SnS₂ (b); XRD pattern of SnS₂ and Vs-SnS₂ (c)

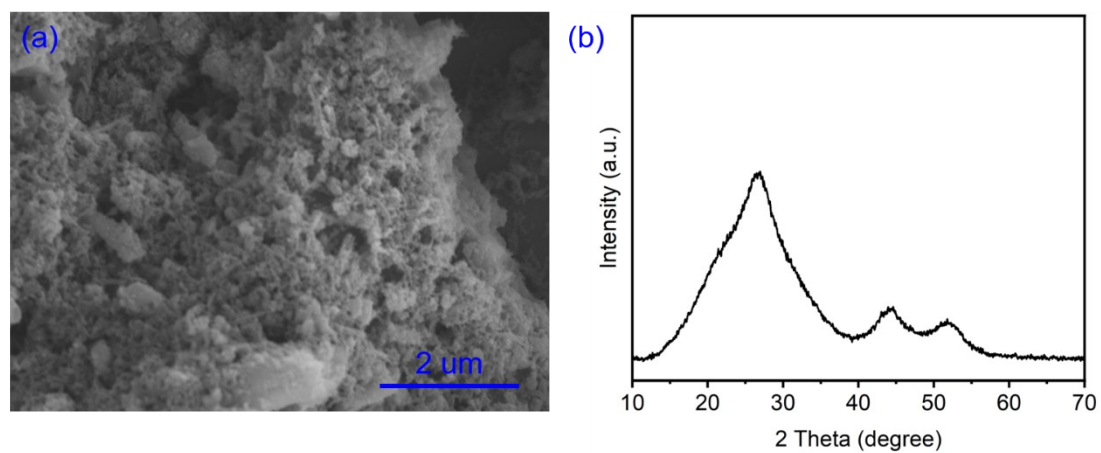


Figure S5 SEM image (a) and XRD patterns (b) of CdS

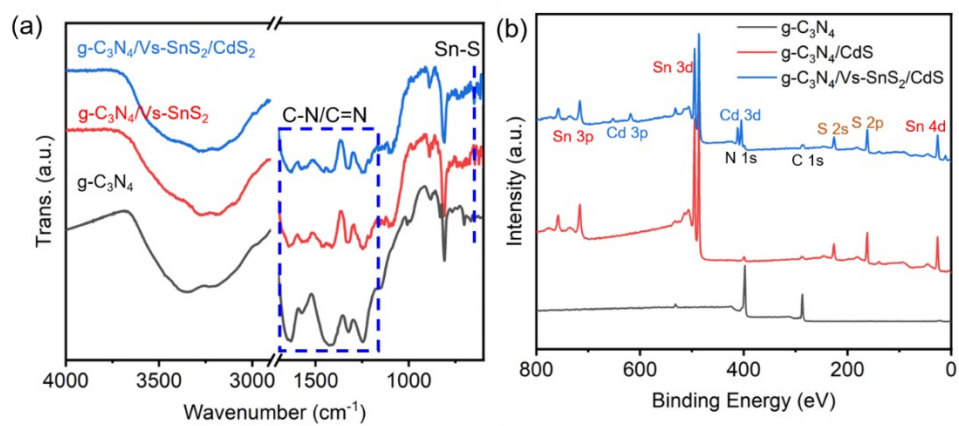


Figure S6 IR spectra (a) and XPS spectra of samples

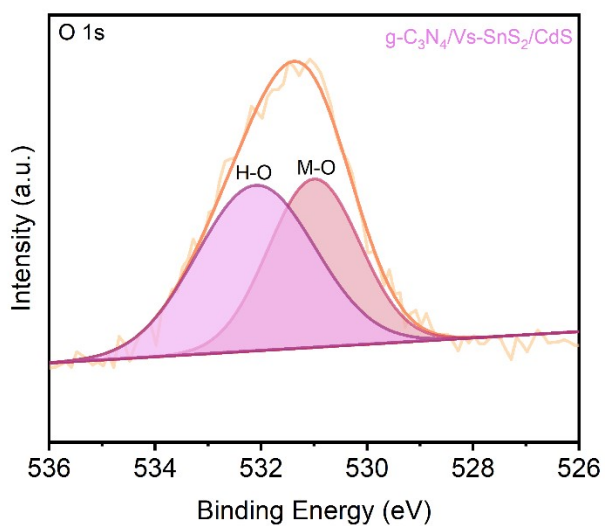


Figure S7 O 1s core-level XPS spectra of g-C₃N₄/Vs-SnS₂/CdS

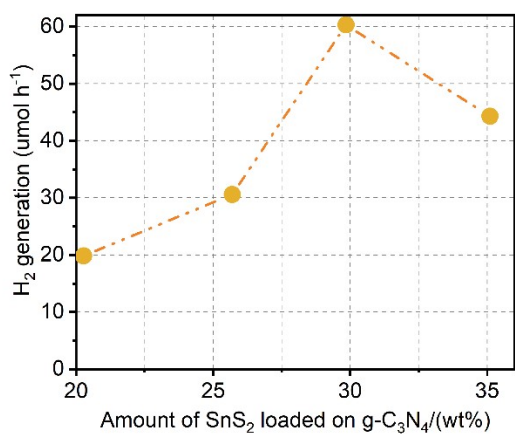


Figure S8 Photocatalytic H₂ evolution rate under visible light irradiation of g-C₃N₄/Vs-SnS₂ photocatalysts with different amount of Vs-SnS₂.

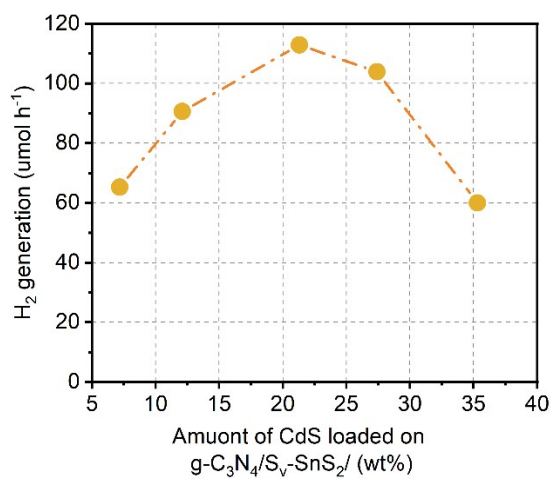


Figure S9 Photocatalytic H₂ evolution rate under visible light irradiation of g-C₃N₄/Vs-SnS₂/CdS photocatalysts with different amount of CdS.

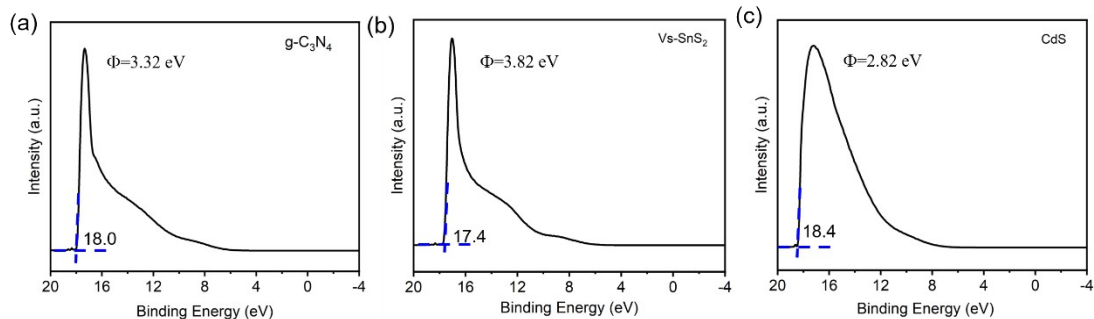


Figure S10 UPS spectra of g-C₃N₄ (a), Vs-SnS₂ (b) and CdS (c)

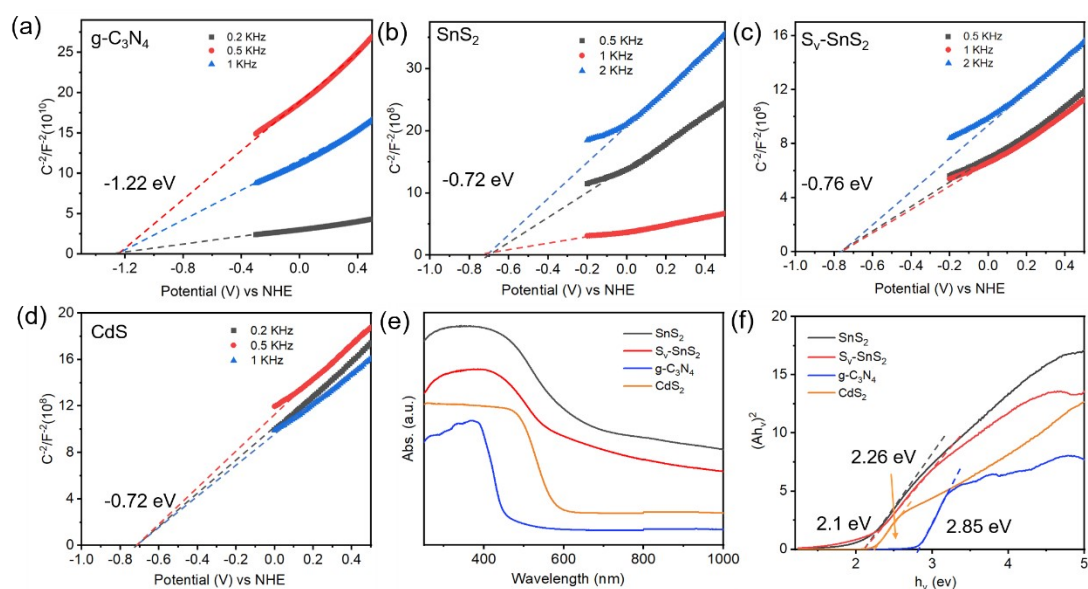


Figure S11 Band structure. Mott-Schottky (M-S) plot of (a) g-C₃N₄, (b) SnS₂, (c) Sv-SnS₂, (d) CdS; UV-vis DRS (e) and Kubelka-Munk function vs. the energy of incident light plots (f) of the samples

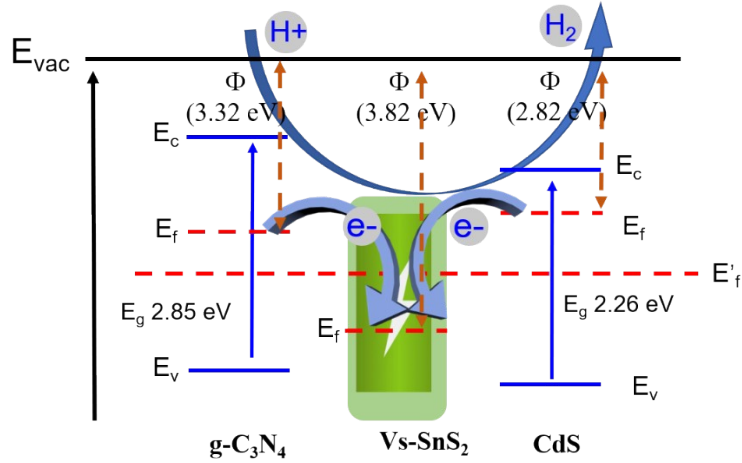


Figure S12 the energy band structure of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Vs-SnS}_2/\text{CdS}$

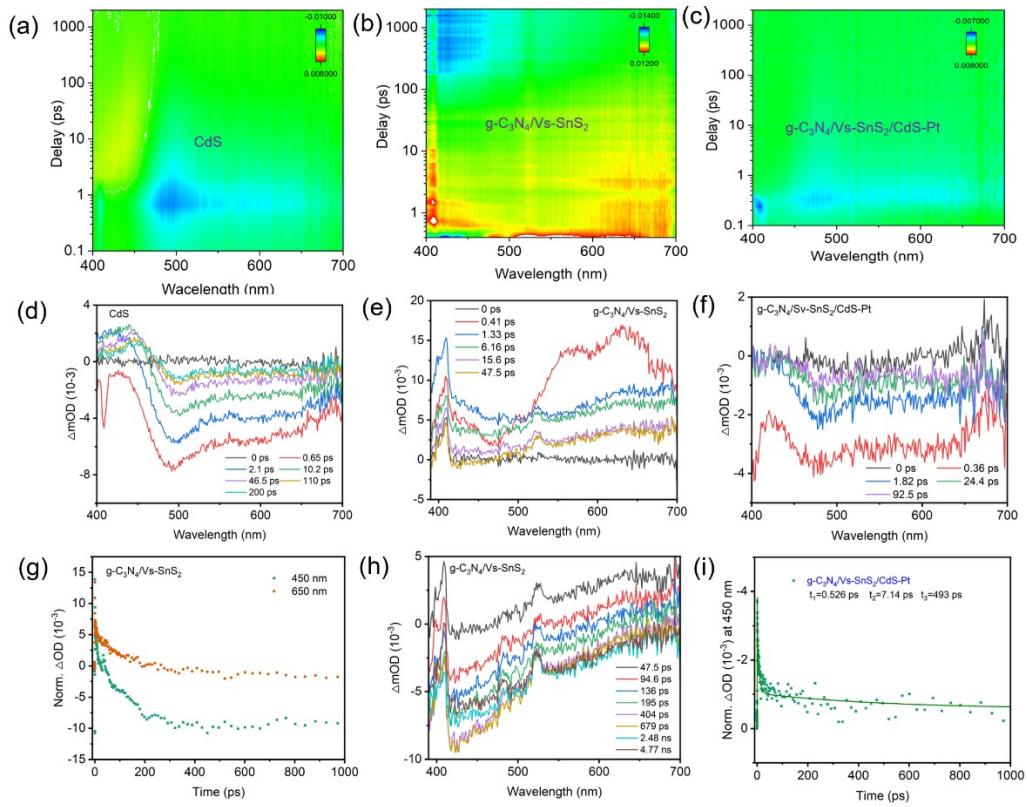


Figure S13 2D mapping TA spectra of (a) CdS, (b) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Vs-SnS}_2$, (c) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Vs-SnS}_2/\text{CdS-Pt}$; TA spectra signals of (d) CdS, (e, h) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Vs-SnS}_2$, (f) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Vs-SnS}_2/\text{CdS-Pt}$ under 360 nm pump; time profiles of normalized TAS for (g) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Vs-SnS}_2$, (i) $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Vs-SnS}_2/\text{CdS-Pt}$

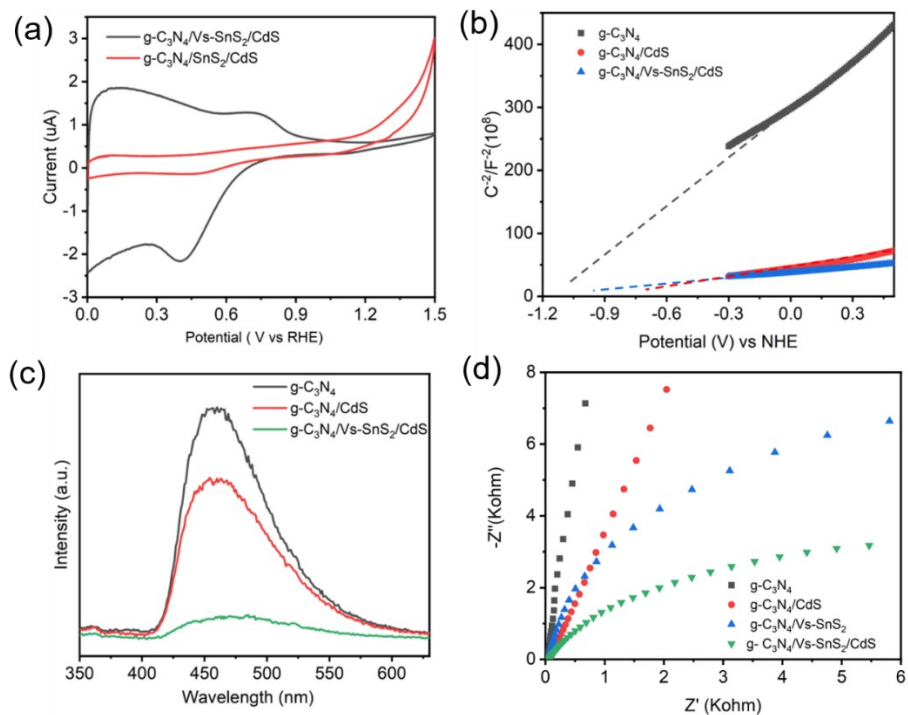


Figure S14 (a) Cyclic voltammetry (CV) curve; (b) Mott–Schottky plots; (c) Photoluminescence spectrum (PL) spectra of the samples; (d) Electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) of the samples

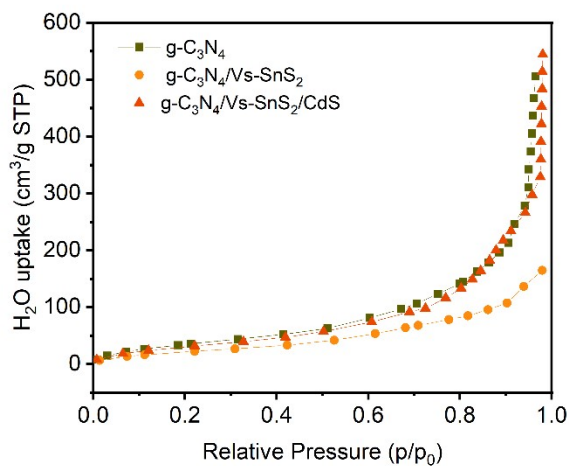


Figure S15 H₂O adsorption isotherm