

Supplementary Data

Construction of an S-Type Fe-Doped g-C₃N₄/MoS₂ Heterojunction for Enhanced Charge Separation and Dual Photocatalytic Activities

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Materials

Ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate ($(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$), thiourea ($\text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{S}$), melamine ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{N}_6$), ferric nitrate nonahydrate ($\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$), methanol (CH_3OH), absolute ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$), isopropanol (IPA), benzoquinone (BQ), disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA-2Na), and Nafion perfluorinated resin solution were all purchased from Hangzhou Gaojing Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. Polypropylene (PP) fibers were obtained from Zhejiang Jinda New Material Technology Co., Ltd. All chemicals used in this study were of analytical grade and used without further purification. Deionized water was used as the solvent throughout all experiments.

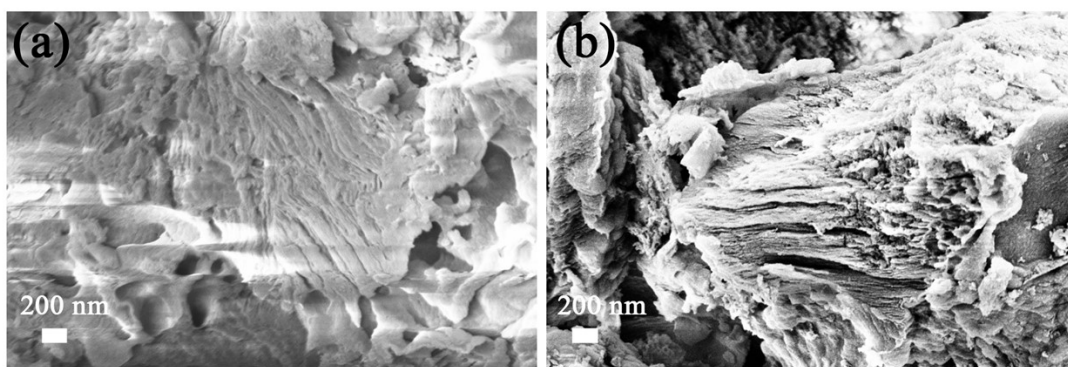


Fig. S1. SEM images of g-C₃N₄

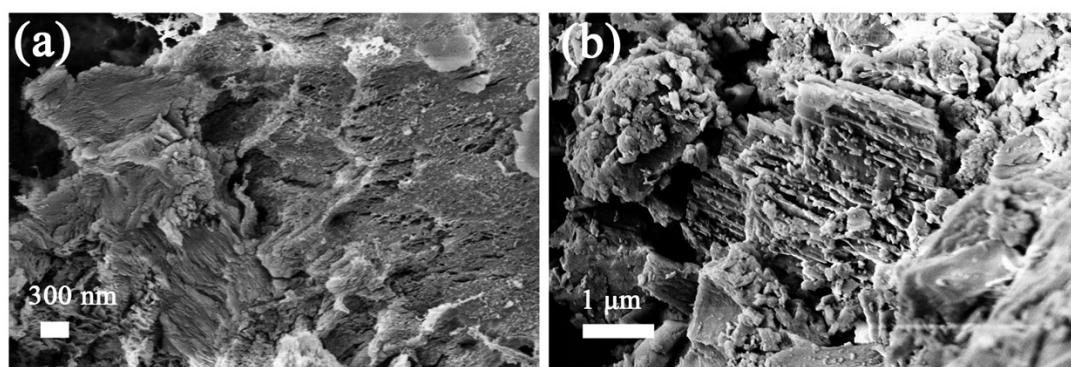


Fig. S2. SEM images of Fe-g-C₃N₄

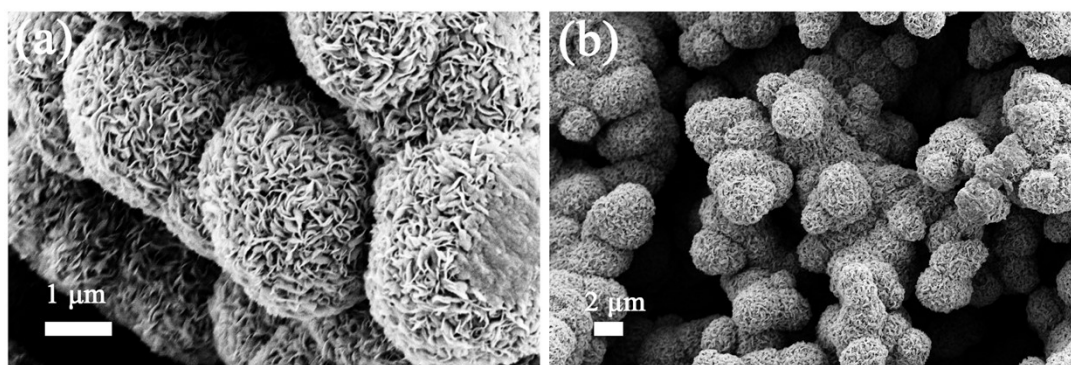


Fig. S3. SEM images of MoS₂

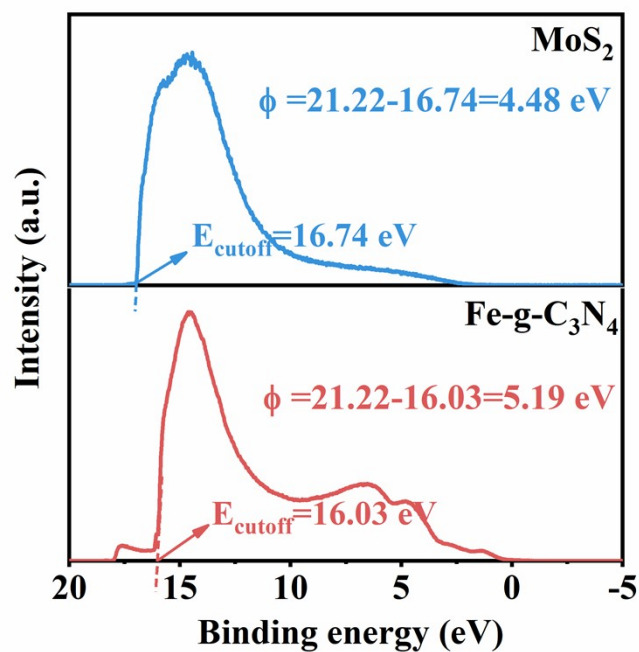


Fig. S4. The UPS of MoS₂ and Fe-g-C₃N₄

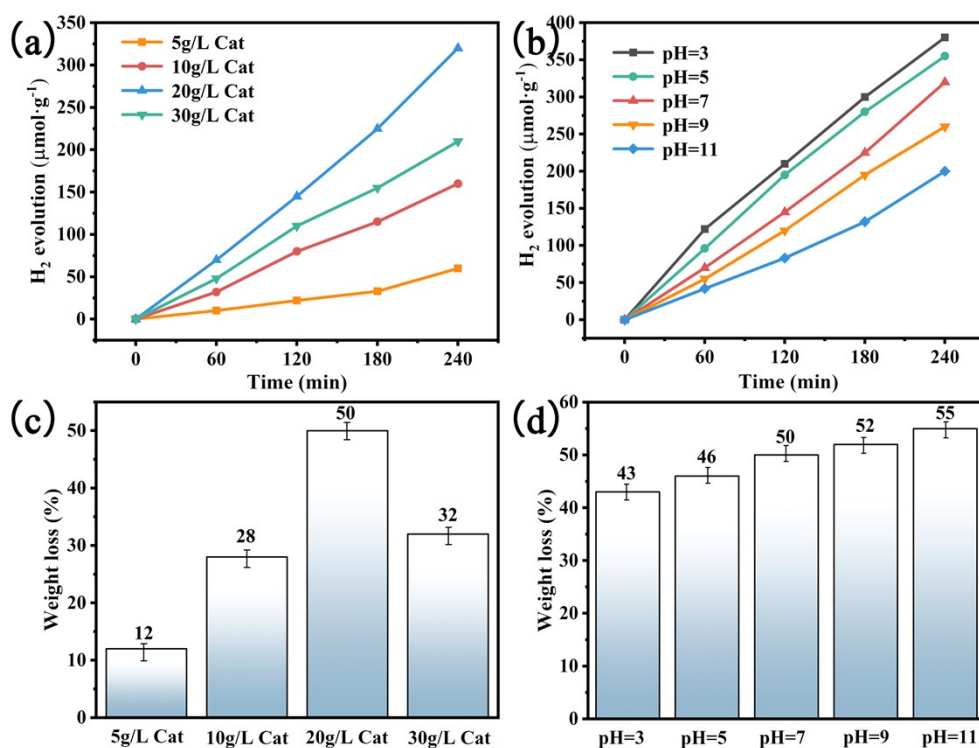


Fig. S5. Effect of catalyst dosage on (a) hydrogen evolution rate and (c) PP degradation rate. The effect of pH on (b) hydrogen evolution rate and (d) PP degradation rate.

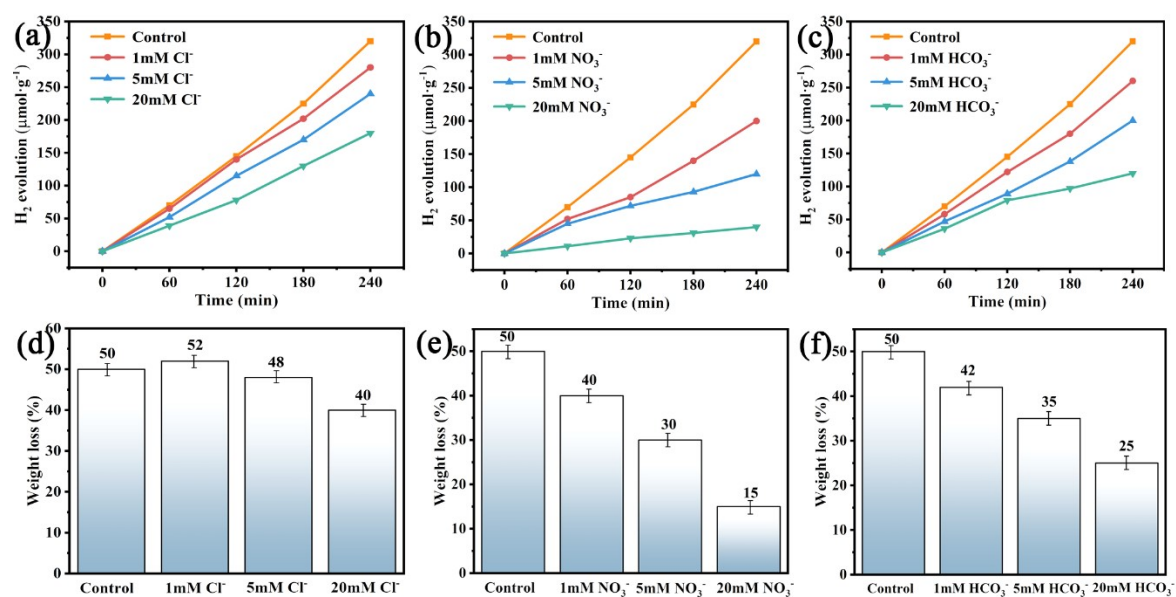


Fig. S6. Effect of Cl⁻ on (a) hydrogen evolution rate and (d) PP degradation rate. The effect of NO₃⁻ on (b) hydrogen evolution rate and (d) PP degradation rate. The effect of HCO₃⁻ on (b) hydrogen evolution rate and (d) PP degradation rate.

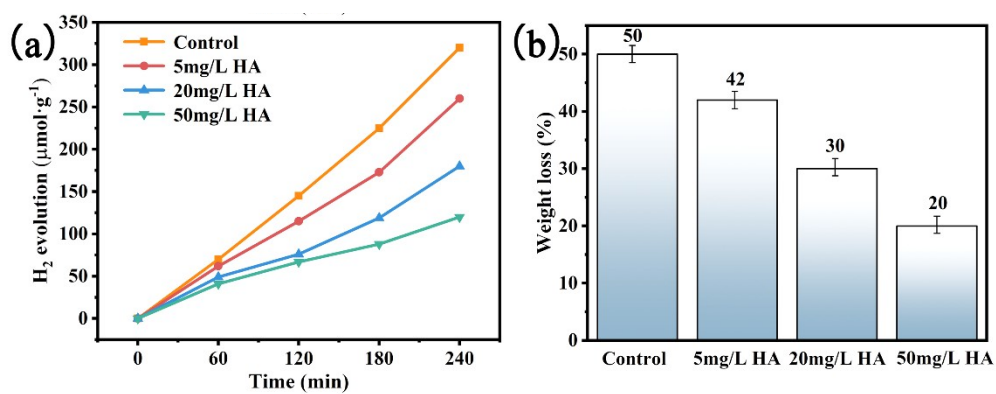


Fig. S7. Effect of HA on (a) hydrogen evolution rate and (d) PP degradation rate.

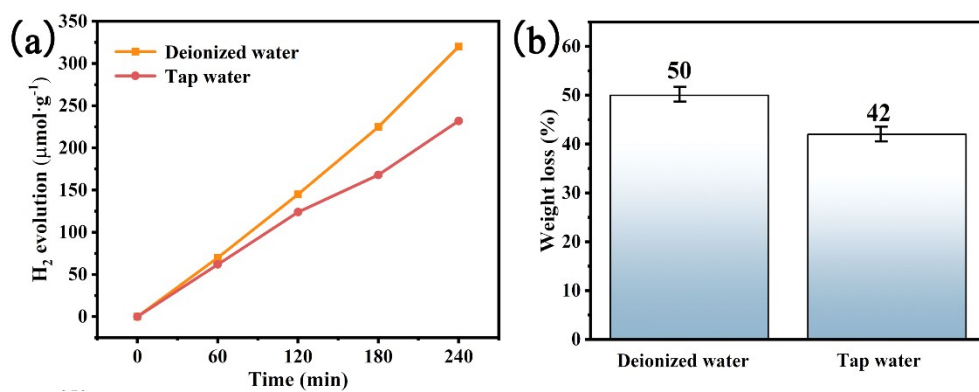


Fig. S8. The hydrogen production (a) and pp degradation amounts (b) in deionized water and tap water.