

Experiment

1.1 Materials

Melamine, Potassium Bromide, Ammonia, Ethanol. All of these were directly used without any further treatment.

1.2 Characterization

The structures of catalysts were characterized and revealed by X-ray diffraction (XRD, Bruker D8 Advance), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR, Nicolet IS50), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, Thermo Scientific K-Alpha). Ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometry (UV-vis, Lambda 650S) was utilized to reveal the optical property. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM, WU8010 FE-SEM) and Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM, JEOL JEM-F200) were used to analyze the morphology, while the specific surface area was conducted by Nitrogen Adsorption-Desorption BET Surface Area Analyzer (Micromeritics ASAP 2460). Photoluminescence spectroscopy (PL, Edinburgh FLS1000) was employed to investigate the dynamics of charge carriers.

2.1 Catalyst synthesis

2.1.1 Preparation of PCN

5 g melamine were calcined at 550 °C for 240 min with a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

2.1.2 Preparation of NCN

1 g PCN was placed in a tube furnace and heated to 500 °C at a heating rate of 10 °C/min under an ammonia vapor. After kept in this temperature for 1 hour, NCN was obtained after cooled down to the room temperature.

2.1.3 Preparation of KCN

0.4 g NCN and 3 g KBr were mixed and grounded together for 10 minutes. Under a nitrogen atmosphere, the mixture was heated to 500 °C at a heating rate of 10 °C/min and maintained at this temperature for 2 hours. After cooled down to the room temperature, the yellow powders were washed with deionized water. KCN was obtained by drying the wet powders.

2.1.4 Preparation of PCNK

PCNK was directly synthesized by mixing PCN (0.4 g) and KBr (3 g). And then, the

mixtures were heated under 500 °C for 2 h. After cooled down to the room temperature, the powders were washed with deionized water. PCNK was obtained by drying wet powders.

2.2 Photocatalytic H₂O₂ production

20 mg KCN and deionized water (27 mL) and ethanol (3 mL) were added into the independent quartz tubes. The pure O₂ bubbled into the reactor. Then, the reactor was placed in liquid N₂ to coagulate. After multiple rounds of gas replacement, the reactor was full of O₂ to balance. The reaction was conducted at 25 °C under 300 W Xenon lamp ($\lambda \geq 420$ nm) for 1 h. After reaction, the concentration of H₂O₂ was monitored by measuring absorbance of Ti^{IV}- H₂O₂ yellow complex with UV-Vis spectra at 410 nm.

Figure S1. SEM images of PCN (a) and NCN (b).

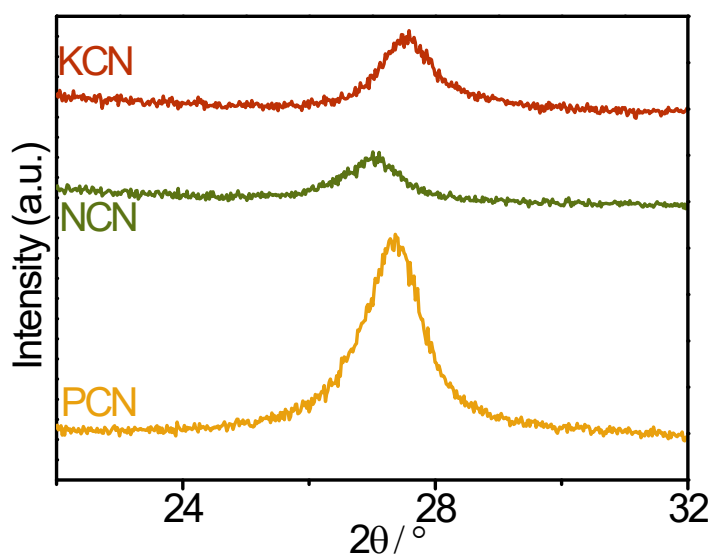


Figure S2. Enlarged XRD patterns.

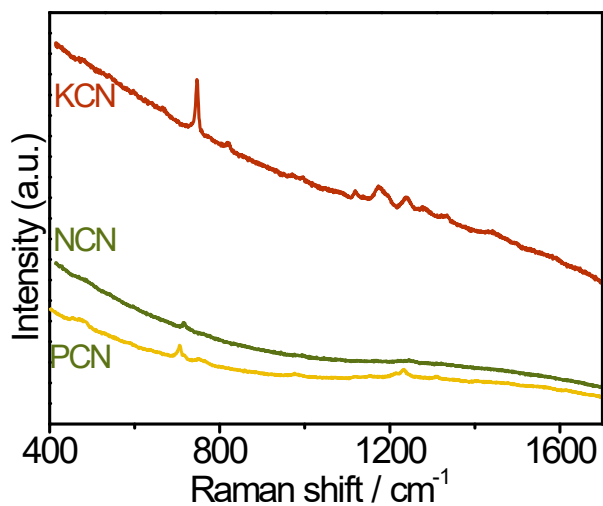


Figure S3. Raman spectra of samples.

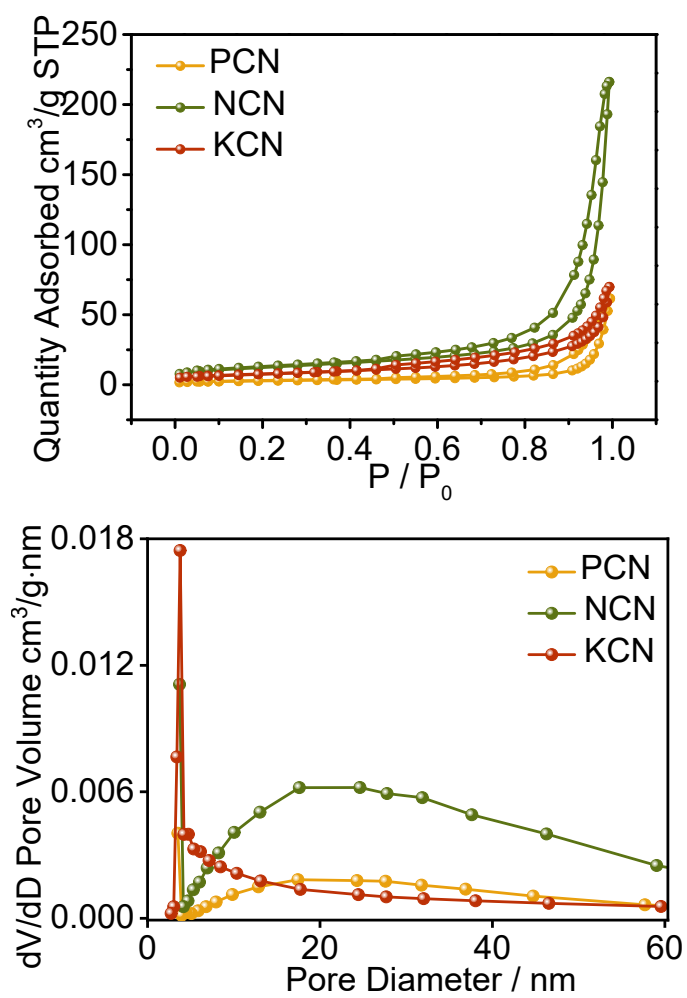


Figure S4. BET surface areas and average pore diameters of samples.

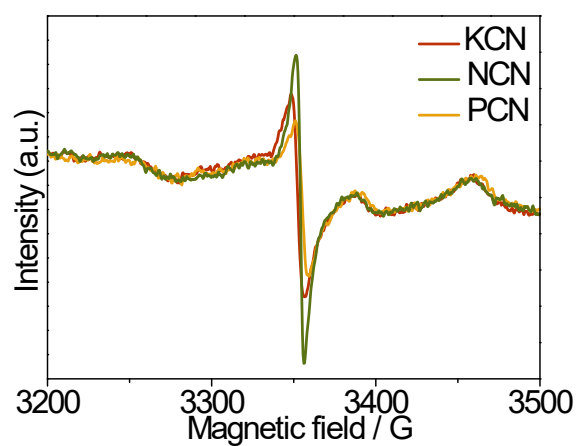


Figure S5. The EPR spectra of samples

Table S1. The carbon and nitrogen contents of PCN, NCN and KCN in XPS and elemental analysis.

Sample	PCN	NCN	KCN
Carbon (wt.%)	46.25	45.07	43.96
Nitrogen (wt.%)	50.03	51.83	44.47
Carbon (%) (EA)	34.9	34.5	27.0
Nitrogen (%) (EA)	63.3	63.6	50.1

Table S2. The binding energy and areas of XPS C 1s in PCN, NCN and KCN.

Sample	C-C/C-H			C≡N			N-C=N		
	Binding Energy	Area	%	Binding Energy	Area	%	Binding Energy	Area	%
PCN	284.9	22327	29.4	-	-	-	288.4	53561	70.6
NCN	284.7	20539	25.5	-	-	-	288.1	60001	74.5
KCN	284.7	24336	30.1	286.9	10932	13.5	288.1	45607	56.4

Table S3. The binding energy and areas of XPS N 1s in PCN, NCN and KCN.

Sample	C-N=C			(C) ₃ -N			C-NH _x		
	Binding Energy	Area	%	Binding Energy	Area	%	Binding Energy	Area	%
PCN	398.6	61192	50.7	399.3	49351	40.9	401.0	10115	8.4
NCN	398.6	86350	64.4	399.5	38808	29.0	401.0	8859	6.6
KCN	398.5	71291	62.8	399.1	29970	26.4	400.9	12219	10.8

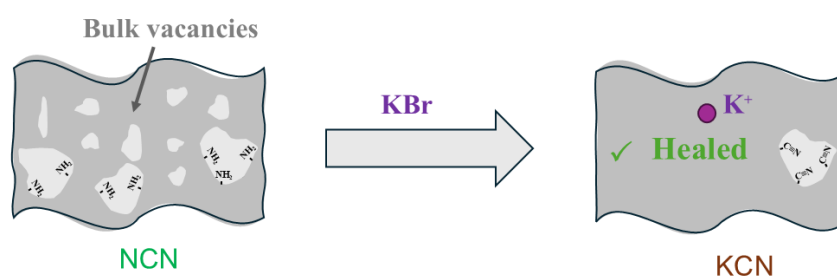


Figure S6. The schematic diagram of KCN formation.

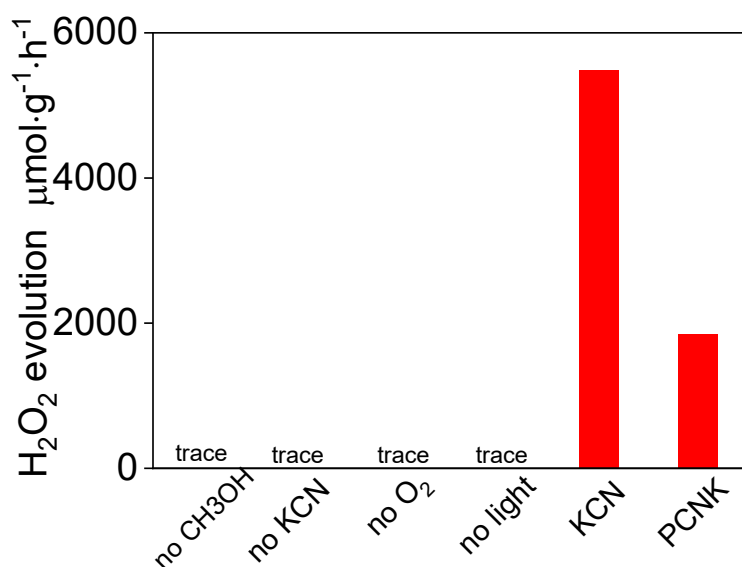


Figure S7. Bulk experiments of photocatalytic H₂O₂ evolution.

Table S4. Compared photocatalytic H₂O₂ production performances with different carbon nitride catalysts.

Catalyst	H ₂ O ₂ evolution		Sacrificial agent	Ref.
	rate / μmol·g ⁻¹ ·h ⁻¹	AQY / %		
10% ZnO/g-C ₃ N ₄	1112.43	-	Ethanol	27
Au/g-C ₃ N ₄	1052	-	IPA	28
Cu-NG/CN	2856	-	Ethanol	29
R ₃₇₀ -CN	170	~4.3	-	30
SeCN	903.01	-	IPA	31
MCN	1147.03	-	IPA	32
TCN-520	93.89	-	Ethanol	33

KCN	5488	7.4	Ethanol	This
				work



Figure S8. The pH value of solvent before and after H₂O₂ photosynthesis.

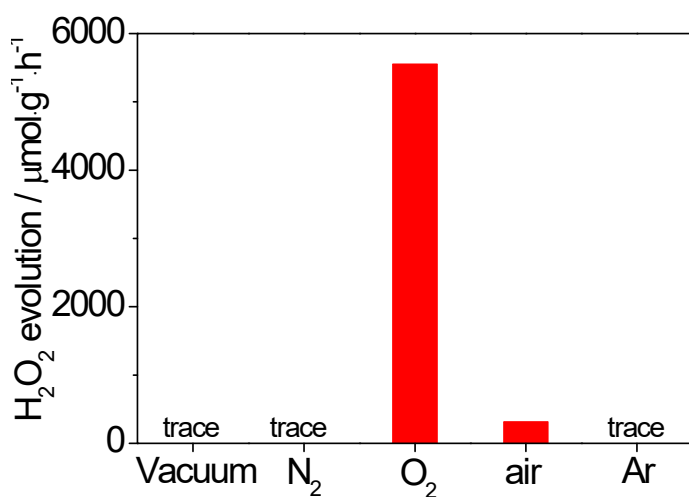


Figure. S9. H₂O₂ photosynthesis performance of KCN under different gas atmosphere.

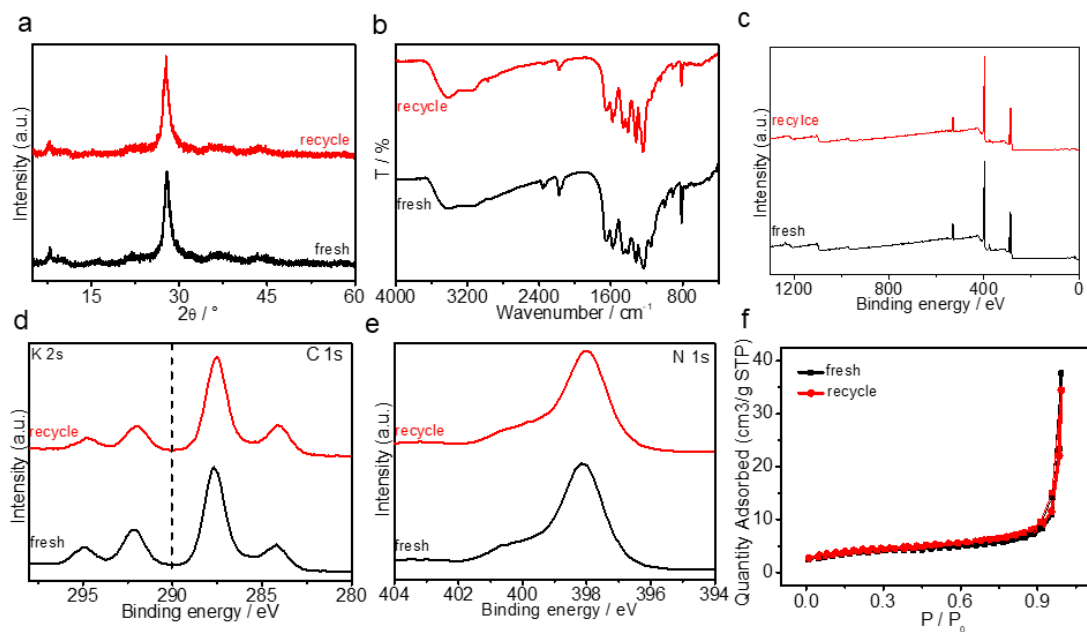


Figure S10. (a) The XRD pattern, (b) FT-IR spectra, (c) XPS survey spectra, (d) high resolution XPS C 1s and K 2s spectra, (e) high resolution XPS N1 spectra, (f) BET spectra

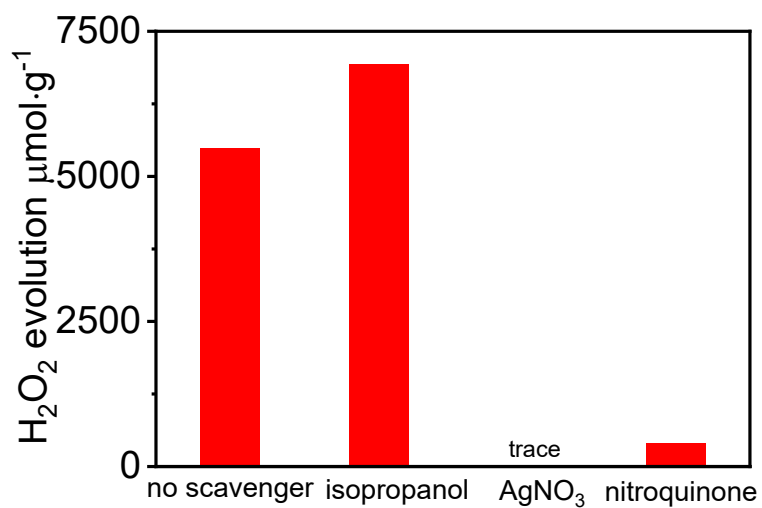


Figure S11. H_2O_2 photosynthesis performances under various scavengers.

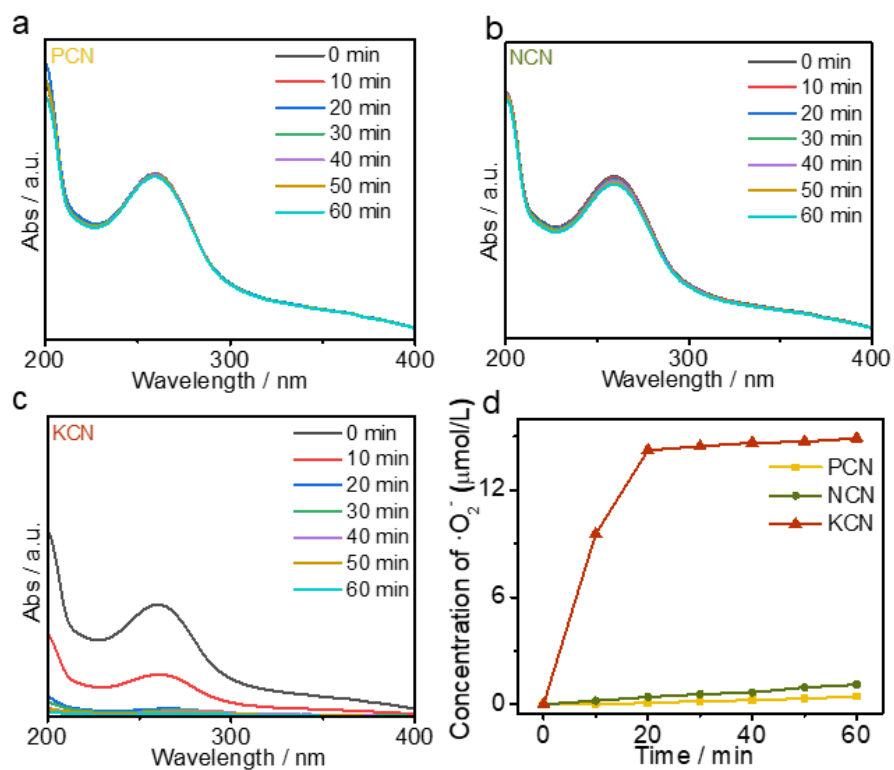
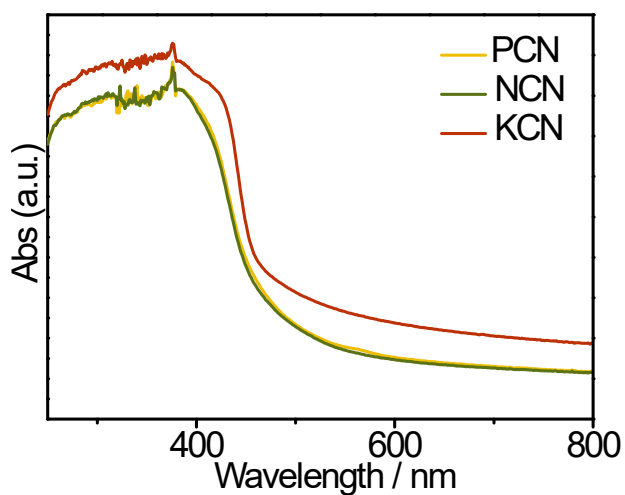


Figure S12 (a-c) UV-Vis spectra of NBT degradation over PCN, NCN and KCN, (d) Time dependent degradation of NBT to detect $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$.



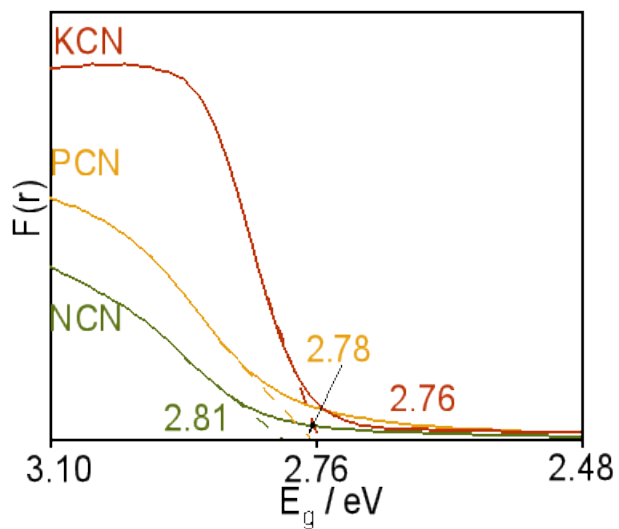


Figure S13. The UV-Vis spectra and Band gaps of samples

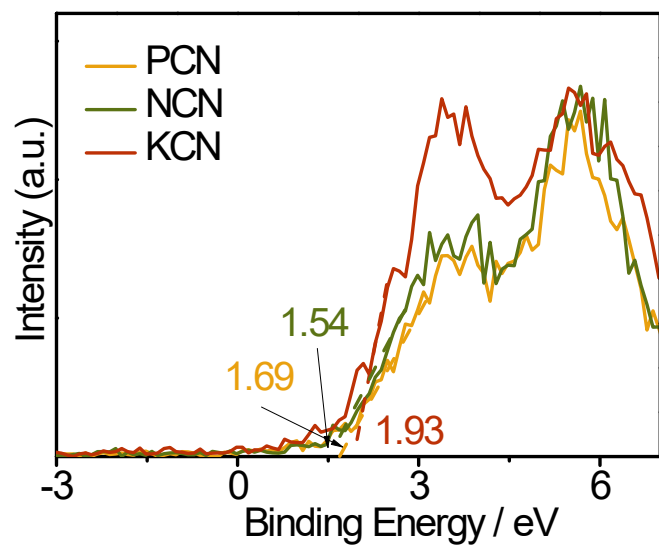


Figure S14. XPS valence band spectra.

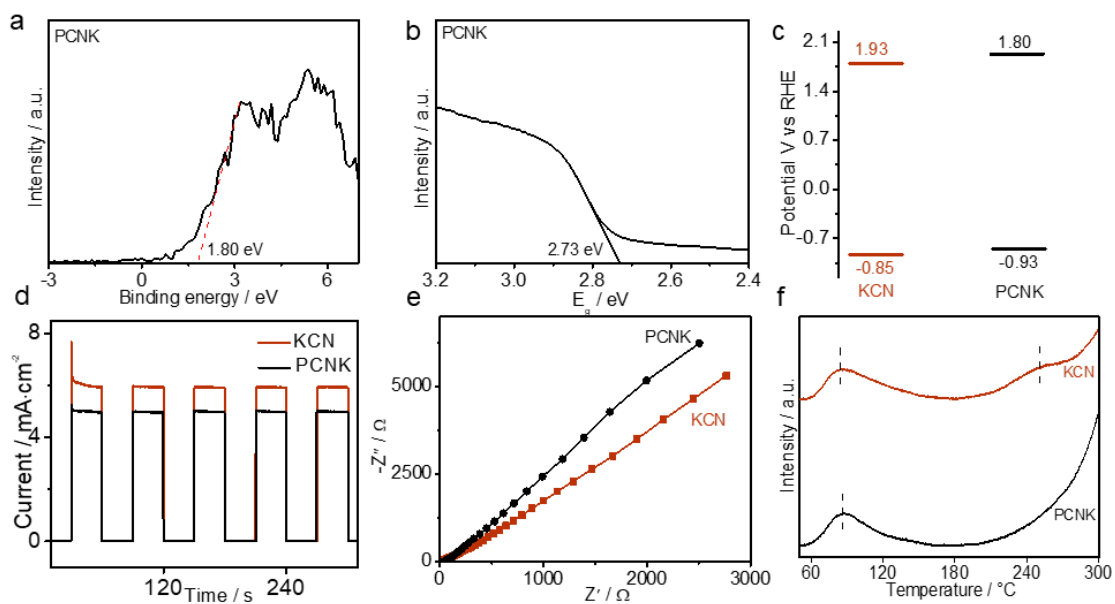


Figure S15. (a) XPS valance spectra and (b) DRS spectra of PCNK, (c) band structure and PCNK and KCN, (d) transient photocurrent spectra, (e) EIS spectra and (f) O₂-TPD spectra of PCNK and KCN.

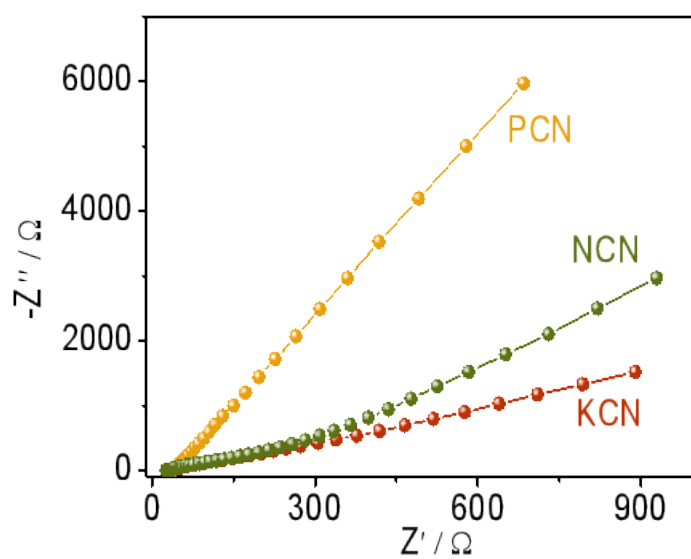


Figure S16. EIS spectra

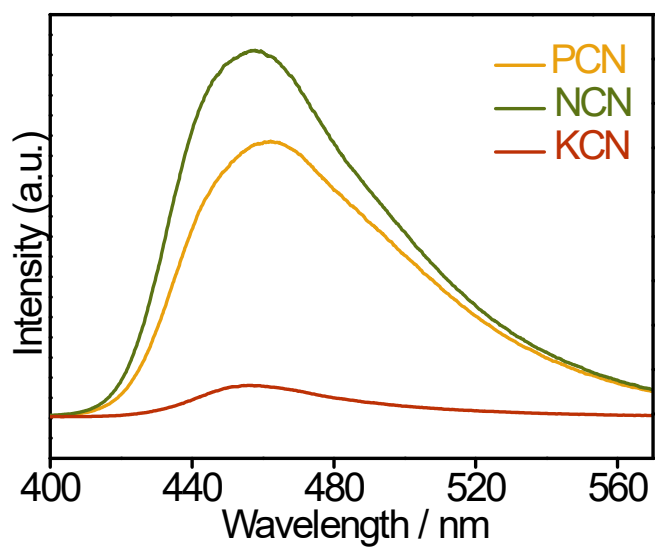


Figure S17. Steady PL spectra.

Table S5. The decay components of the PL lifetimes of different samples.

Sample	τ_1 / ns	%	τ_2 / ns	%	τ_3 / ns	%
PCN	1.51	35.88	5.91	48.87	31.39	15.25
NCN	1.50	28.81	5.67	52.87	28.61	18.32
KCN	0.31	59.93	2.59	40.07	-	-