

Enhancing charge separation efficiency in photocatalytic hydrogen evolution via synergistic strategy based on point/interface dual defect engineering in Schottky heterojunctions

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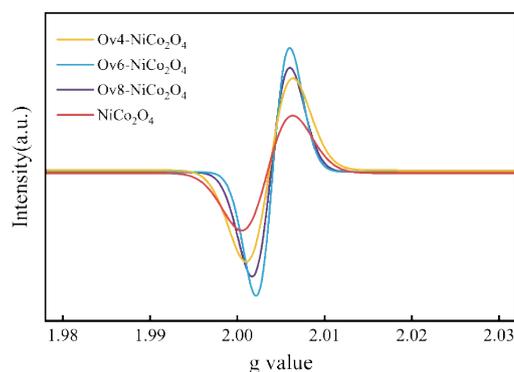


Fig. S1 ESR images with different concentrations of oxygen vacancies

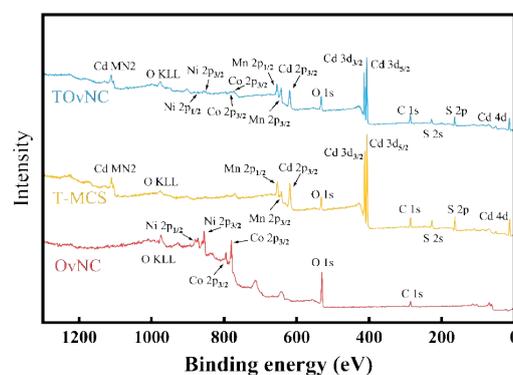


Fig. S2 XPS survey spectra of TOvNC, T-MCS and OvNC.

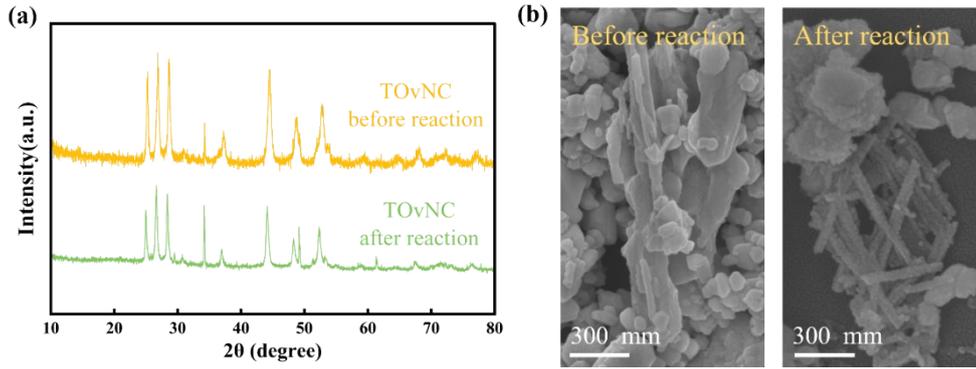


Fig. S3 (a) XRD patterns of TOvNC before and after reaction, (b) SEM images of TOvNC before and after reaction

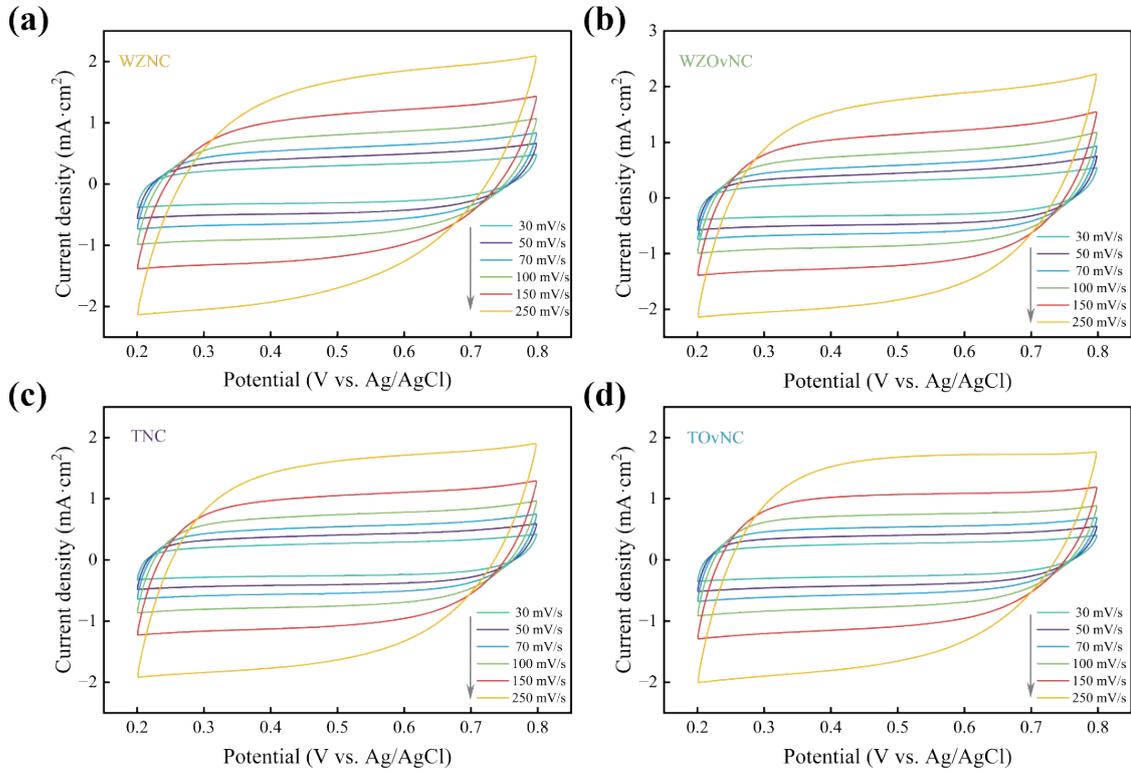


Fig S4. CV plots of (a) WZNC, (b) WZOvNC, (c) TNC, and (d) TOvNC at different scanning speeds

Calculation of charge separation efficiency:

$$\xi Na_2SO_4 = \zeta_{max} \eta_{abs} \eta_{sep} \eta_{trans} \quad S-1$$

ξNa_2SO_4 — The photocurrent density in Na_2SO_4 , ζ_{max} — The theoretical maximum photocurrent density, η_{abs} — Light absorption efficiency, η_{sep} — Surface charge separation efficiency, η_{trans} — Surface charge transfer efficiency.

$$\xi Na_2SO_3 = \zeta_{max} \eta_{abs} \eta_{sep} \quad S-2$$

ξNa_2SO_3 — The photocurrent density in Na_2SO_3 , ζ_{max} — The theoretical maximum photocurrent density, η_{abs} — Light absorption efficiency, η_{sep} — Surface charge separation efficiency.

Therefore, the surface charge transfer efficiency of the catalyst can be expressed by the S-3 formula:

$$\eta_{trans} = \xi Na_2SO_4 / \xi Na_2SO_3 \quad S-3$$

Calculation of carrier concentration:

$$N_d = \left(\frac{2}{e \times \epsilon_r \times \epsilon_0} \right) \left[\frac{d(1/c^2)}{dV} \right]^{-1} \quad S-4$$

e — The electric charge; ϵ_r — The dielectric constant of the material; ϵ_0 — Vacuum

dielectric constant; $\frac{d(1/c^2)}{dV}$ — The slope of the straight line in the Mott-Schottky curve.