

Supporting Information

Construction of Janus particles from single-domain ferroelectric PbTiO₃ nanoplates for synergistic photocatalytic H₂ evolution and value-added organic transformation

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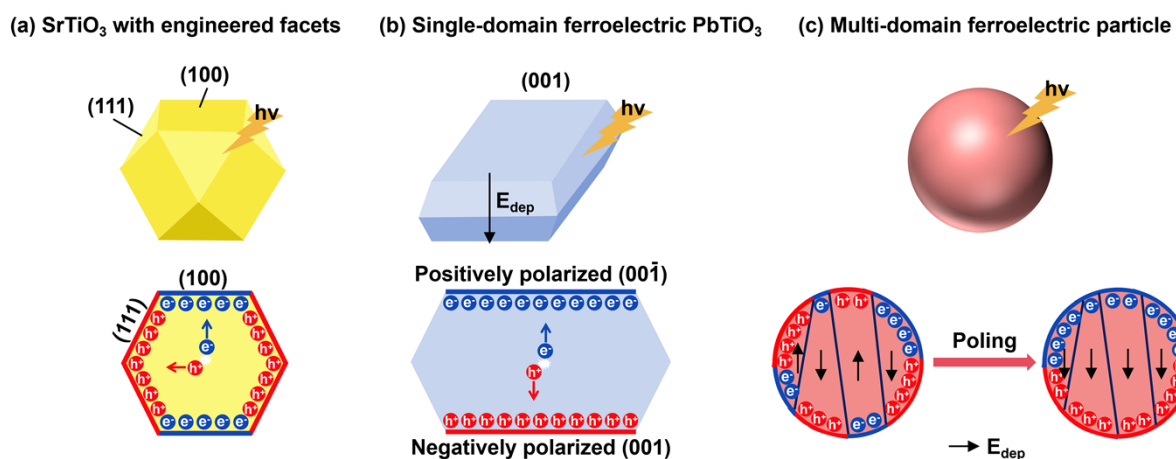


Fig. S1 Schematic illustration of charge separation mechanism within (a) SrTiO₃ with engineered facets, (b) single-domain ferroelectric PbTiO₃ and (c) multi-domain ferroelectric particle.

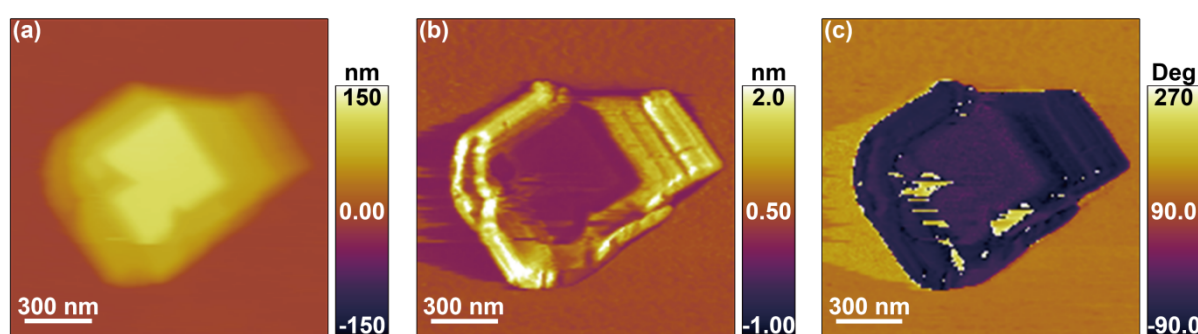


Fig. S2 (a) Topography, (b) amplitude, and (c) phase images of the PbTiO₃ nanoplates.

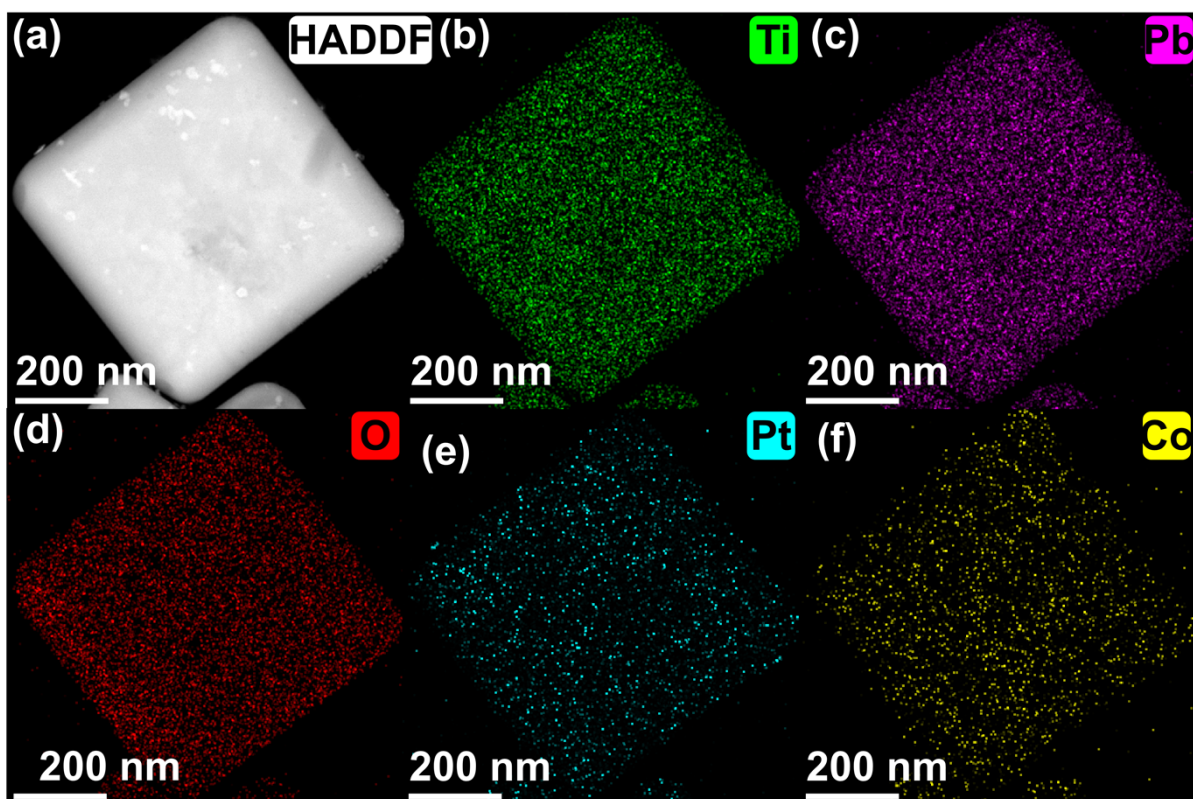


Fig. S3 (a) Top-view HAADF-STEM image and (b-f) corresponding elemental maps of $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$.

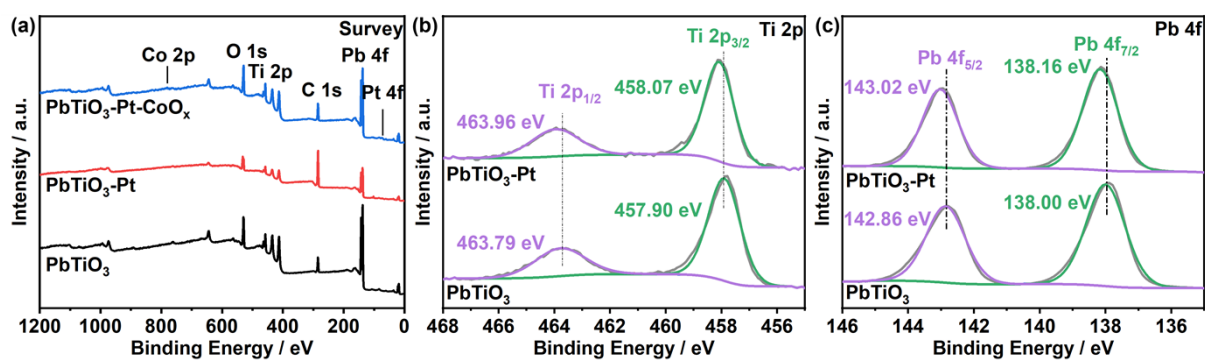


Fig. S4 (a) XPS survey spectra of PbTiO_3 , $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt}$ and $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$. High-resolution XPS spectra of PbTiO_3 , $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$ for (b) Ti 2p and (c) Pb 4f.

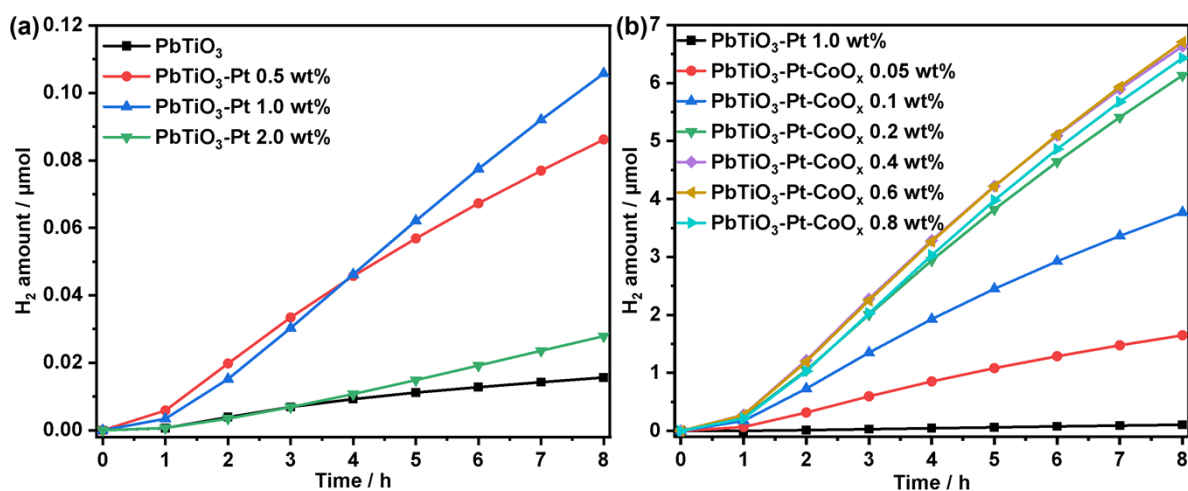


Fig. S5 H₂ generation time profiles of (a) PbTiO₃-Pt with different content of Pt and (b) PbTiO₃-Pt 1.0 wt%-CoO_x with different amount of CoO_x.

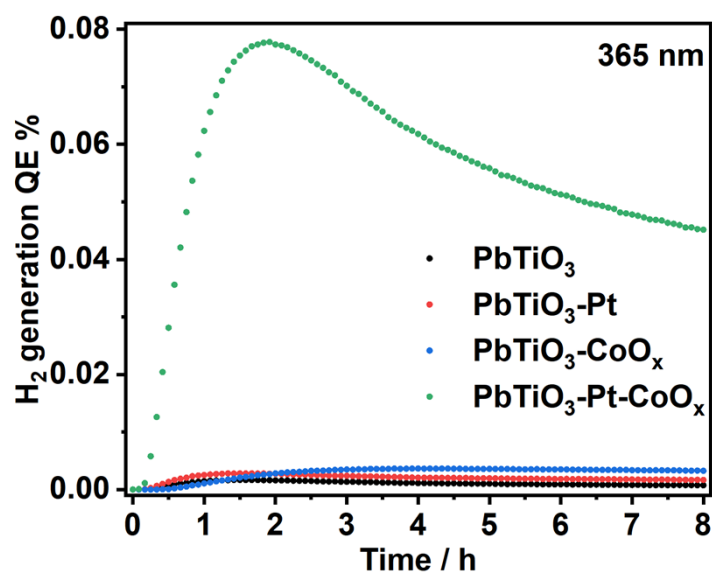


Fig. S6 AQE time profile at 365 nm of PbTiO₃, PbTiO₃-Pt, PbTiO₃-CoO_x and PbTiO₃-Pt-CoO_x.

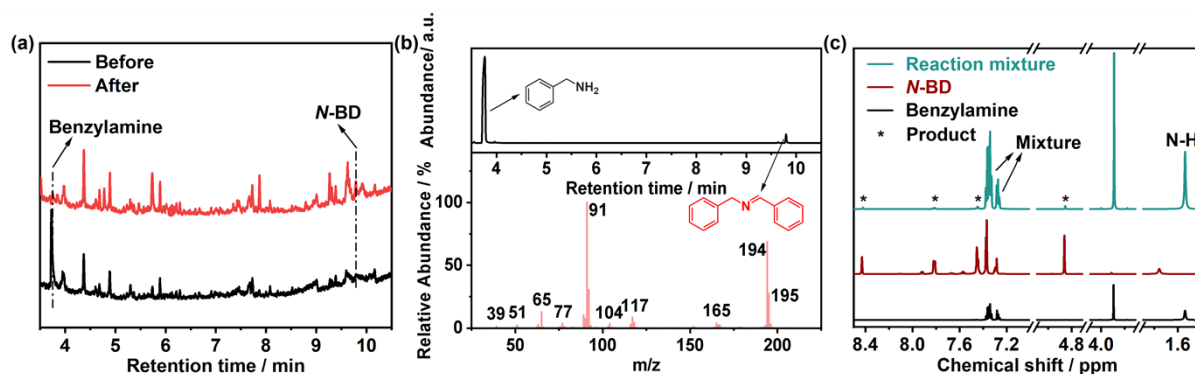


Fig. S7 The main product of BOR was confirmed by gas chromatogram-mass spectrogram (GC-MS) and ^1H NMR. (a) The GC traces of reaction mixture before and after photocatalytic reaction at a very low benzylamine concentration ($100\ \mu\text{M}$) with 365 nm LED as the light source. (b) The GC trace (upper) and the corresponding MS spectrum (lower) at the retention time of 9.796 min for the liquid products. The m/z of 195 is in agreement with the theoretical m/z value for N-BD. (c) ^1H NMR spectrum of the standard N-BD and benzylamine and the reaction solution after photocatalytic BOR coupled with HER.

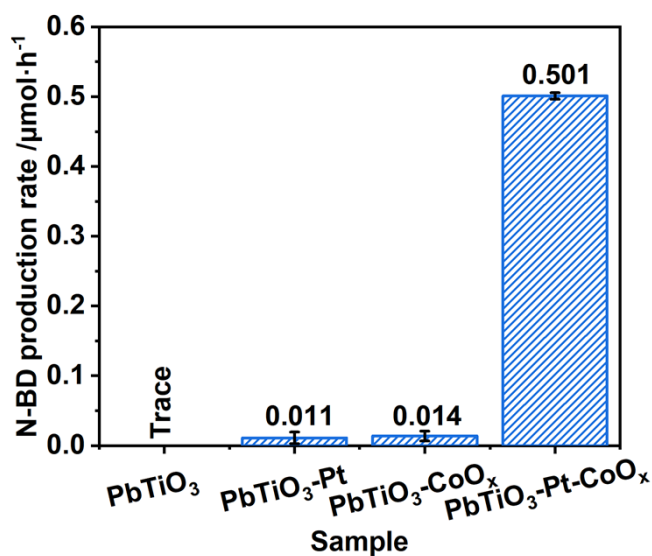


Fig. S8 Average photocatalytic production rates of N-BD using PbTiO_3 , $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt}$, $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-CoO}_x$, and $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$ as the catalysts with $200\ \mu\text{L}$ benzylamine.

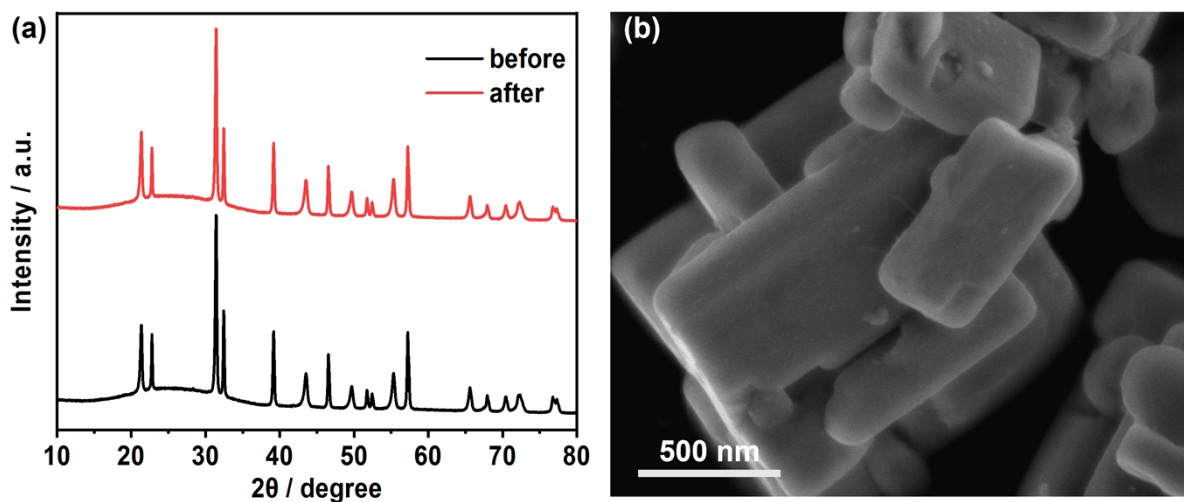


Fig. S9 (a) XRD patterns of $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$ before and after the reusability test. (b) The SEM image of $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$ after the reaction.

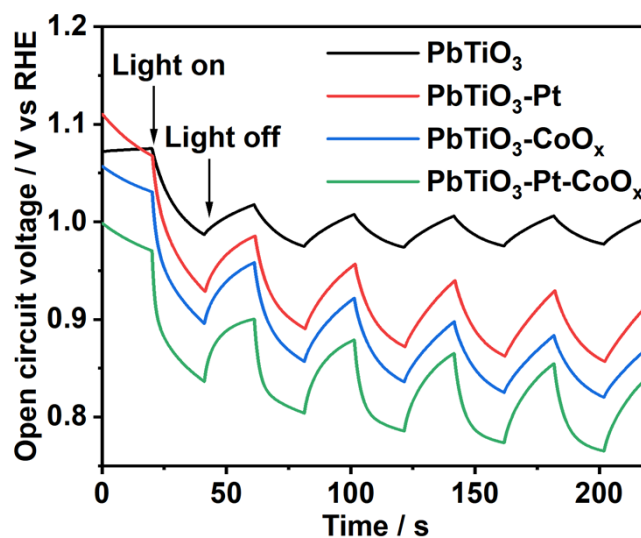


Fig. S10 OCV response to light on/off of PbTiO_3 , $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt}$, $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-CoO}_x$ and $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$ measured in the 0.5 M Na_2SO_4 and 0.1 M benzylamine mixed aqueous solution.

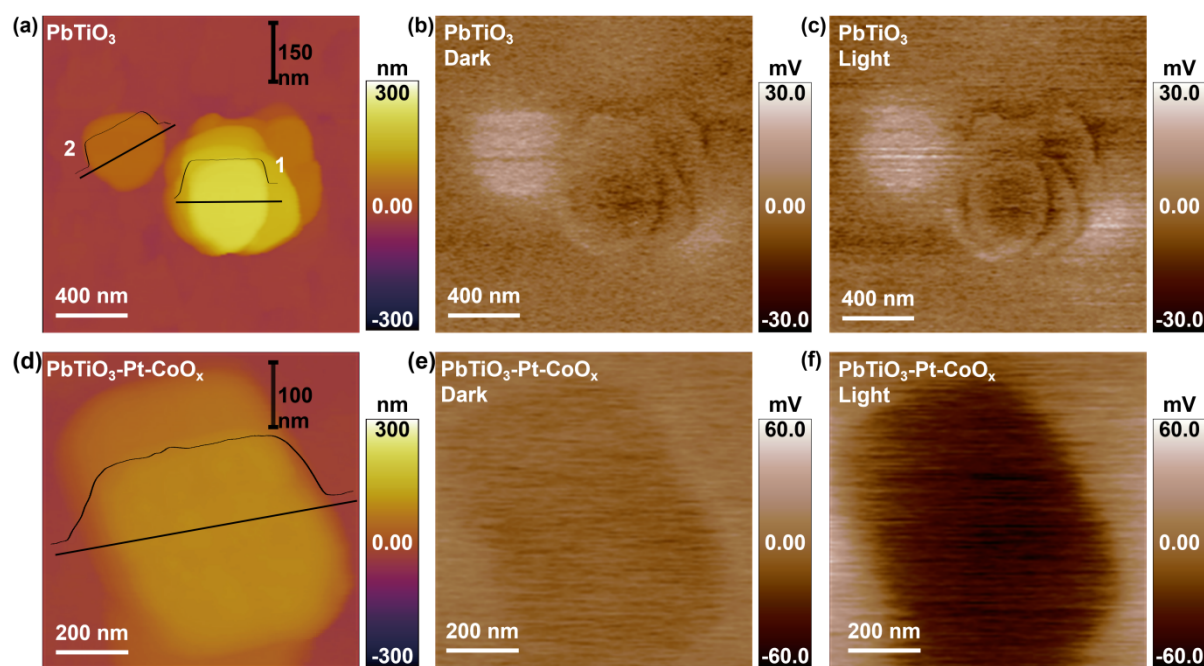


Fig. S11 AFM and spatially distribution of CPD signals in the dark and under illumination of (a-c) PbTiO_3 and (d-e) $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$.

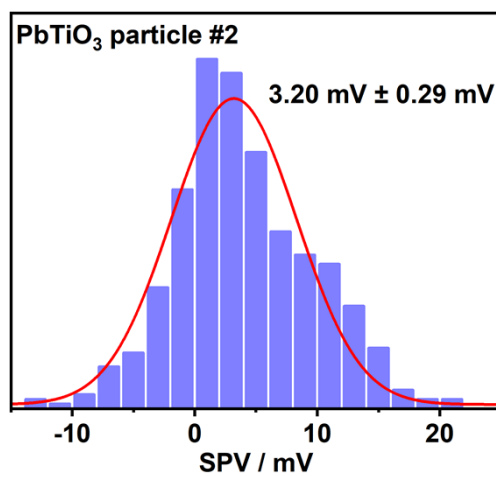


Fig. S12 SPV distribution of PbTiO_3 particle #2 obtained from the sample areas of the SPV image of PbTiO_3 .

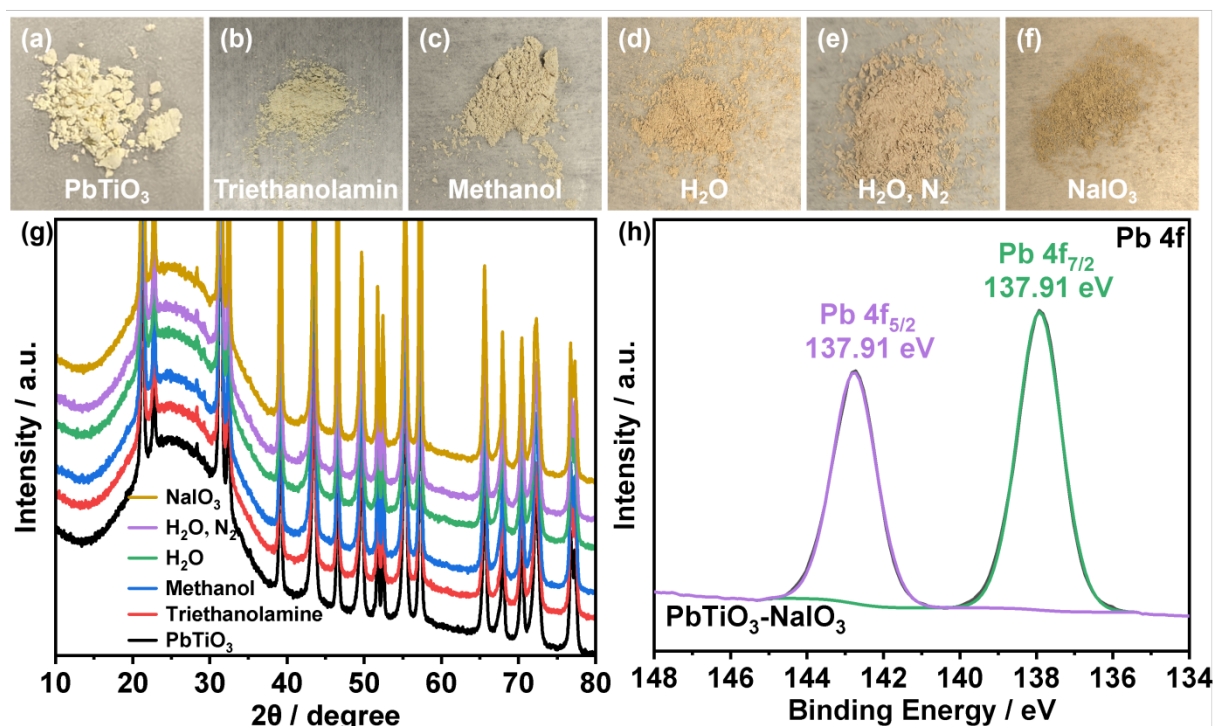


Fig. S13 PbTiO₃ was illuminated under various conditions with a 300 W Xe lamp. The photographs of (a) pristine PbTiO₃, (b) triethanolamine, (c) methanol, (d) H₂O, (e) H₂O and N₂, and (f) NaIO₃. (g) XRD patterns of colored PbTiO₃. (h) High-resolution XPS spectrum of PbTiO₃-NaIO₃ for Pb 4f.

Notably, the color of PbTiO₃ exhibited negligible variation in the presence of hole scavengers (triethanolamine and methanol), but turned to reddish in their absence. The XRD patterns of colored PbTiO₃ samples showed no obvious change, indicating that no major catalyst degradation occurred. Furthermore, in the high-resolution spectrum of Pb 4f of PbTiO₃-NaIO₃, the most strongly colored sample, two separate peaks at 142.76 and 137.91 eV were indexed to Pb 4f_{5/2} and Pb 4f_{7/2} of Pb²⁺, respectively, conforming that Pb remained in its original state. It was speculated that the accumulated photogenerated holes induced the partial lattice distortion in PbTiO₃ (undetectable by XRD), thereby resulting in the color changes and the appearance of new peaks in the high-resolution in-situ XPS spectra of Pb 4f.

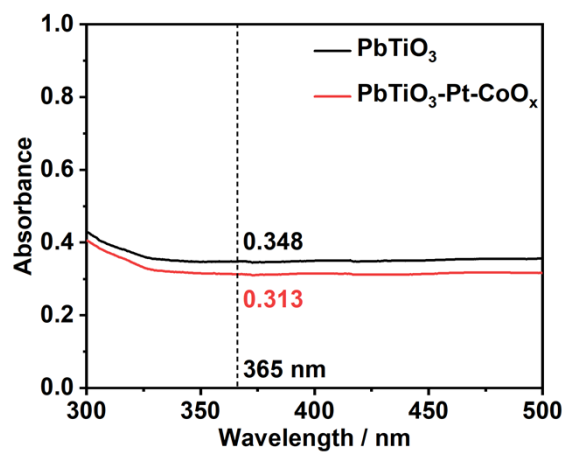


Fig. S14 The UV-Visible absorption spectra of PbTiO_3 and $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$ photoanodes.

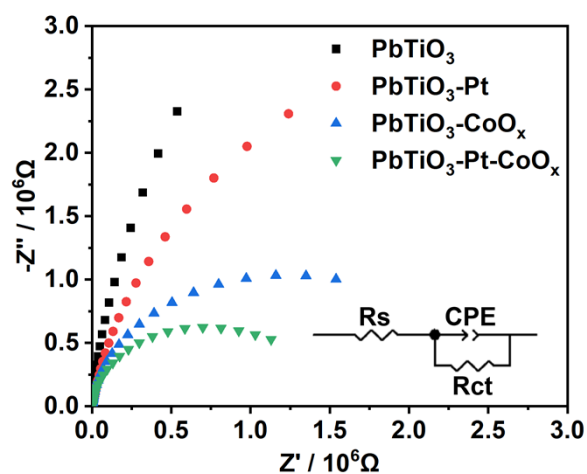


Fig. S15 EIS Nyquist plots and the corresponding equivalent circuit of PbTiO_3 , $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt}$, $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-CoO}_x$ and $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$ measured in 0.5 M Na_2SO_4 and 0.1 M benzylamine mixed aqueous solution.

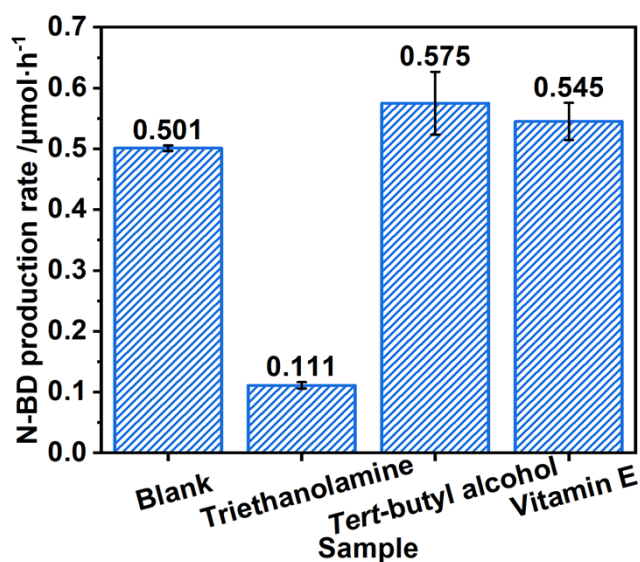


Fig. S16 Average photocatalytic BOR rates of $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$ with different scavengers.

Table S1 Comparison of photocatalysts for synergistic HER-BOR dual-functional reaction.

Photocatalysts ^[Ref.]	Light source	Reaction solution	Catalyst amount (mg)	H ₂ evolution rate ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$)	N-BD production rate ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$)
$\text{In}_{4/3}\text{P}_2\text{Se}_6$ ^[1]	300 W Xe lamp, $\lambda > 300$ nm	20 mL acetonitrile 100 μL H ₂ O 0.2 mmol benzylamine	20	55.94	42.56
$\text{Pt@UiO-66-NH}_2\text{@ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4$ ^[2]	300 W Xe lamp, $\lambda > 420$ nm	20 mL acetonitrile 500 μL H ₂ O 100 μL benzylamine	20	850	yield 78%
CuS/TiO_2 ^[3]	300 W Xe lamp	40 mL DMF 500 μL H ₂ O 400 μL benzylamine	20	705.8	881.3
$\text{Pd}_{\text{SA+C}}/\text{TiO}_2\text{-V}_\text{O}$ ^[4]	300 W Xe lamp	50 mL DMF 500 μL H ₂ O 500 μL benzylamine	10	585.4	257.3
Pt/PCN-777 ^[5]	300 W Xe lamp	5 mL DMF 50 μL H ₂ O 50 μL benzylamine	10	332	486
This work $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-Pt-CoO}_x$	300 W Xe lamp, AM 1.5G filter	20 mL of water-acetonitrile (60/40) mixtures 500 μL of benzylamine	10	82.97	50.10

Table S2 Fitted EIS data.

Sample	Rs (Ω)	Rct (Ω)
PbTiO ₃	1762	2.94×10 ¹²
PbTiO ₃ -Pt	28.13	1.81×10 ⁷
PbTiO ₃ -CoO _x	27.01	2.23×10 ⁶
PbTiO ₃ -Pt-CoO _x	27.28	1.41×10 ⁶

Reference

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