Support information

Facile Synthesis of Few-layer-thick Carbon Nitrides Nanosheets by Liquid Ammonia-Assisted Lithiation Method and their Photocatalytic Redox Properties

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Figure S1(a) Photograph of the equipment and silica tube containing MoS_2 micropowder before reaction. (b) Photograph of silica tube containing MoS_2 micropowder during the reaction. (c) Photograph of silica tube containing MoS_2 micropowder after the reaction. (d) Photograph of a large silica tube containing MoS_2 micropowder during the reaction.



Figure S2 Photograph of dispersion of $g-C_3N_4$ NSs after being stored for one month under ambient conditions. There is no precipitation and $g-C_3N_4$ NSs show a good dispersion in DI water, suggesting a well stability of NSs as photocatalyst.



Figure S3 (a) TEM images and (b) the energy-dispersive spectroscope (EDS) spectrum of the as-exfoliated $g-C_3N_4$ NSs deposited on the Cu foil.

The TEM images shows the ultrathin feature of $g-C_3N_4$ NSs, and the EDS spectrum demonstrates that $g-C_3N_4$ NSs are mainly composed of C and N elements with no residual Li elements was detected. The O element originates from O_2 absorbance on the surface of the as-prepared $g-C_3N_4$ NSs.



Figure S4 SEM images of (a) bulk $g-C_3N_4$ and (b) $g-C_3N_4$ NSs.



Figure S5 C1s (a) N1s (b) and O1s (c) XPS spectra of bulk $g\text{-}C_3N_4$, and $g\text{-}C_3N_4\,\text{NSs}.$

The peak of C 1s at 283.5 eV arises from the adventitious carbon in the samples.



Figure S6 Raman spectra of the bulk g- C_3N_4 C_3N_4 and C_3N_4 NSs.



Figure S7 AFM measurement of (a) typical $MoS_2 NSs$ and (b) $WS_2 NSs$ deposited on

Si substrates.



Figure S8 PL spectra of ultrathin $g-C_3N_4$ NSs aqueous solution excited at a range of wavelength. It can be seen that the PL spectra show negligible red shift with the increase of excited wavelength all located at blue light region.



Figure S9 PL spectra of ultrathin g-C₃N₄ NSs aqueous solution excited at 340 nm with different excitation intensity through tuning the slide width of fluorescence spectrometer from 1.0 nm to 3.5 nm. It is demonstrated that the peaks of PL spectra remain at \sim 431 nm, but the intensity of PL peak increases with the increasing excitation intensity.



Figure S10 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm of (a) $g-C_3N_4$ NSs and (b) bulk $g-C_3N_4$. The specific surface area of NS was 22.5 m²/g, whereas the bulk materials has a surface area of only 7.72 m²/g.



Figure S11 XRD patterns of bulk $g-C_3N_4$ before and after soaked in liquid ammonia.

Table S1Element composition before and after the liquid ammonia-
assisted lithium intercalation.

	N(%)	C(%)	H(%)
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	62.47	35.36	1.638
g-C ₃ N ₄ NS	60.90	34.48	1.657

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