

Supporting information

Room-temperature synthesis of nanoporous 1D microrods of graphitic carbon nitride (g-C₃N₄) with highly enhanced photocatalytic activity and stability

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Supporting Figure captions

Figure S1. Blocked nanopores of the SCN sample before sintering in air.

Figure S2 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of (A) BCN, (B) HCN, (C) NCN and (D) SCN.

Figure S3 (A) Survey XPS spectra of BCN, HCN, NCN, and SCN. (B) High-resolution spectra of the C 1s regions of BCN, HCN, NCN, and SCN. (C) High-resolution spectra of the N 1s regions of BCN, HCN, NCN, and SCN.

Figure S4 (A) Comparison of photocatalytic degradation of bulk and sintered g-C₃N₄ samples and (B) Photocatalytic H₂ evolution of bulk and sintered g-C₃N₄ samples.

Table TS1. Summary of the total carbon and nitrogen atomic weight percentages in the BCN, HCN, NCN, and SCN samples.

Table TS2. Comparison of H₂ evolution reported in the literature and present work for pristine g-C₃N₄ structures.

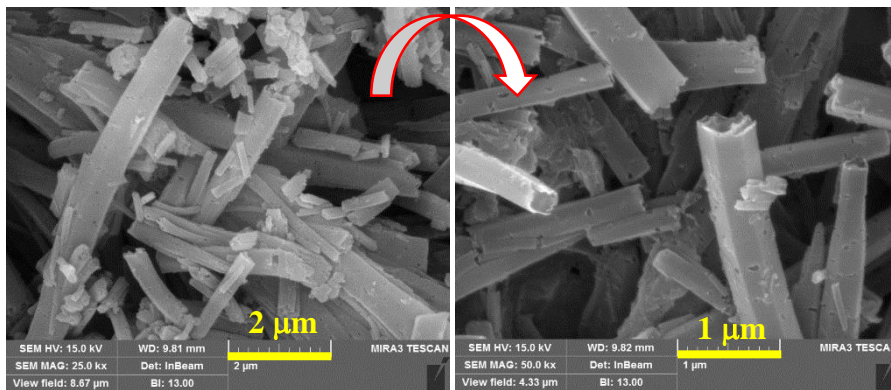


Figure S1

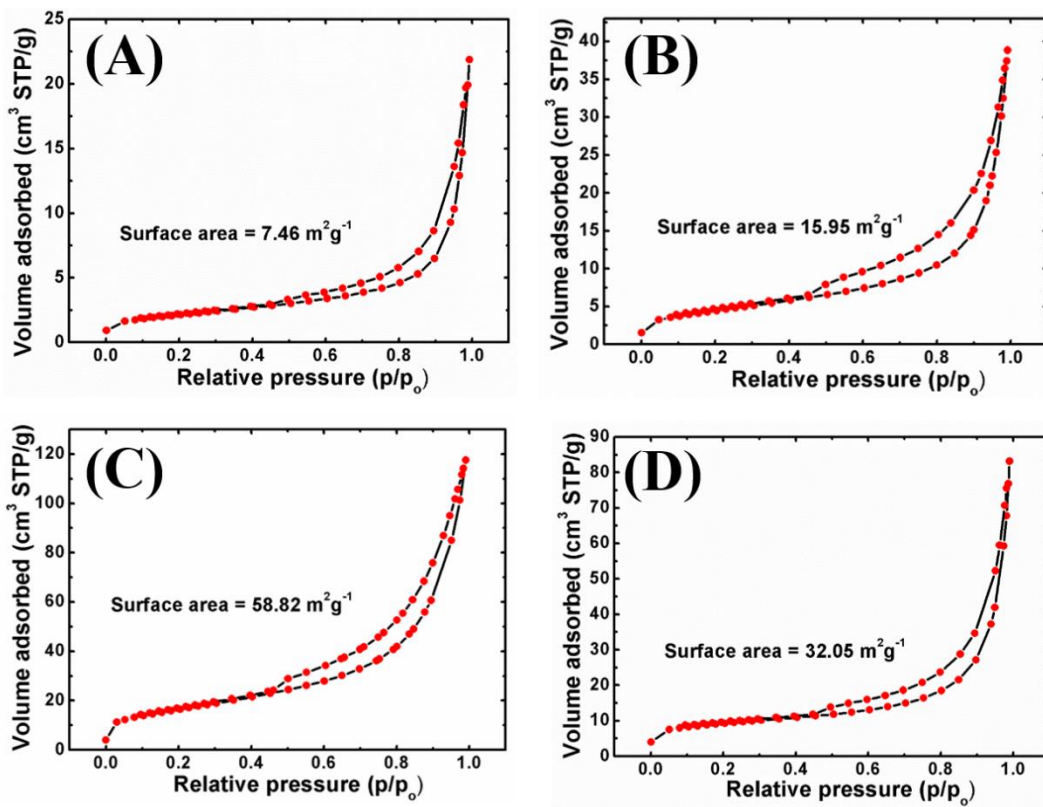


Figure S2 (A to D)

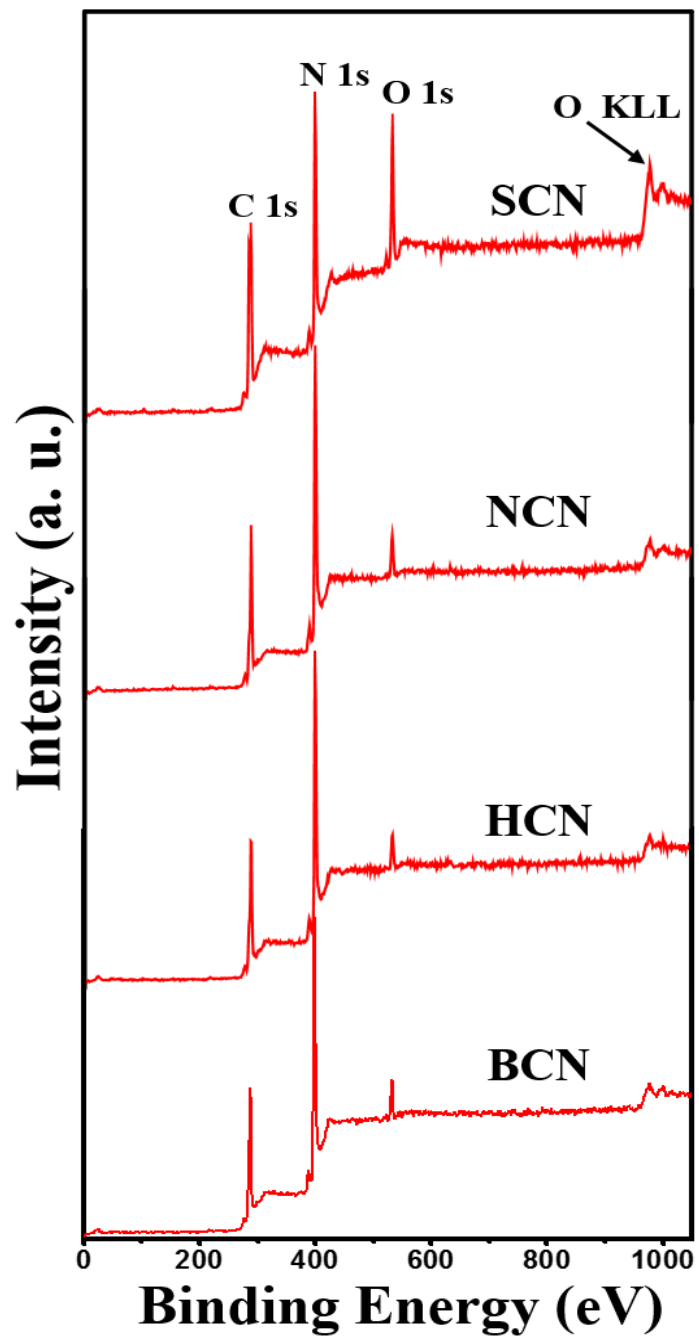


Figure S3A

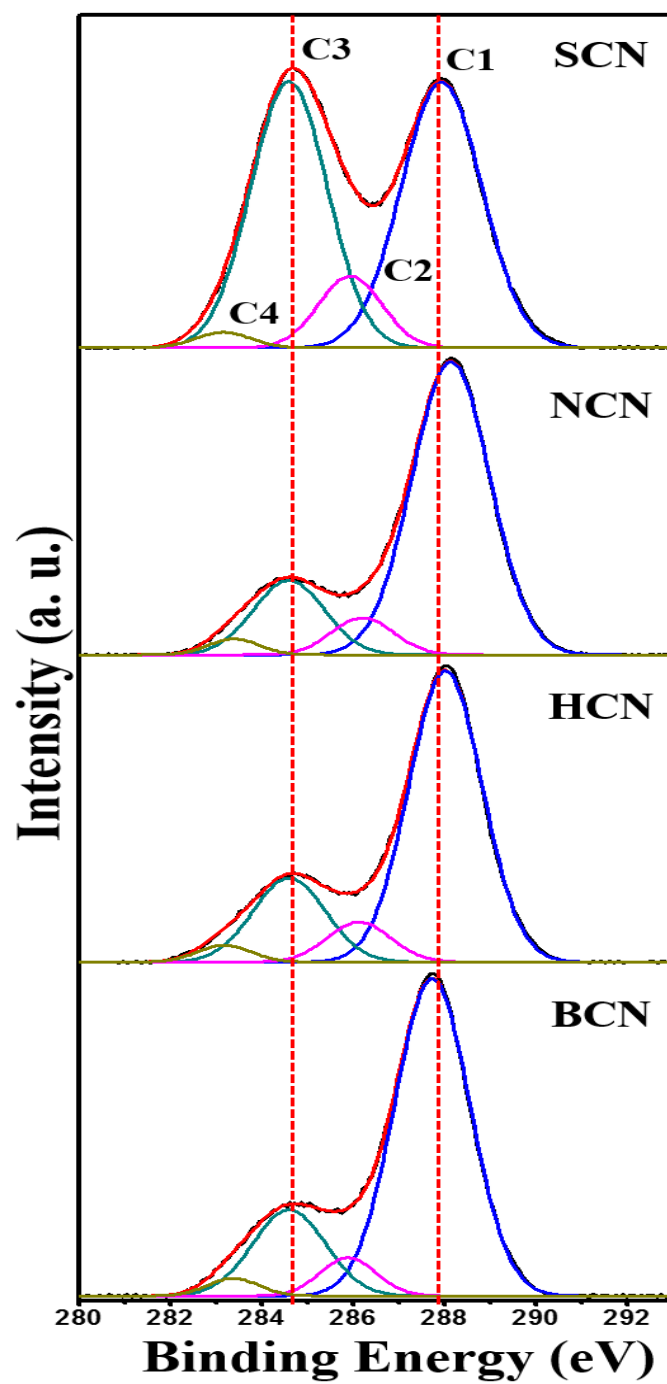


Figure S3B

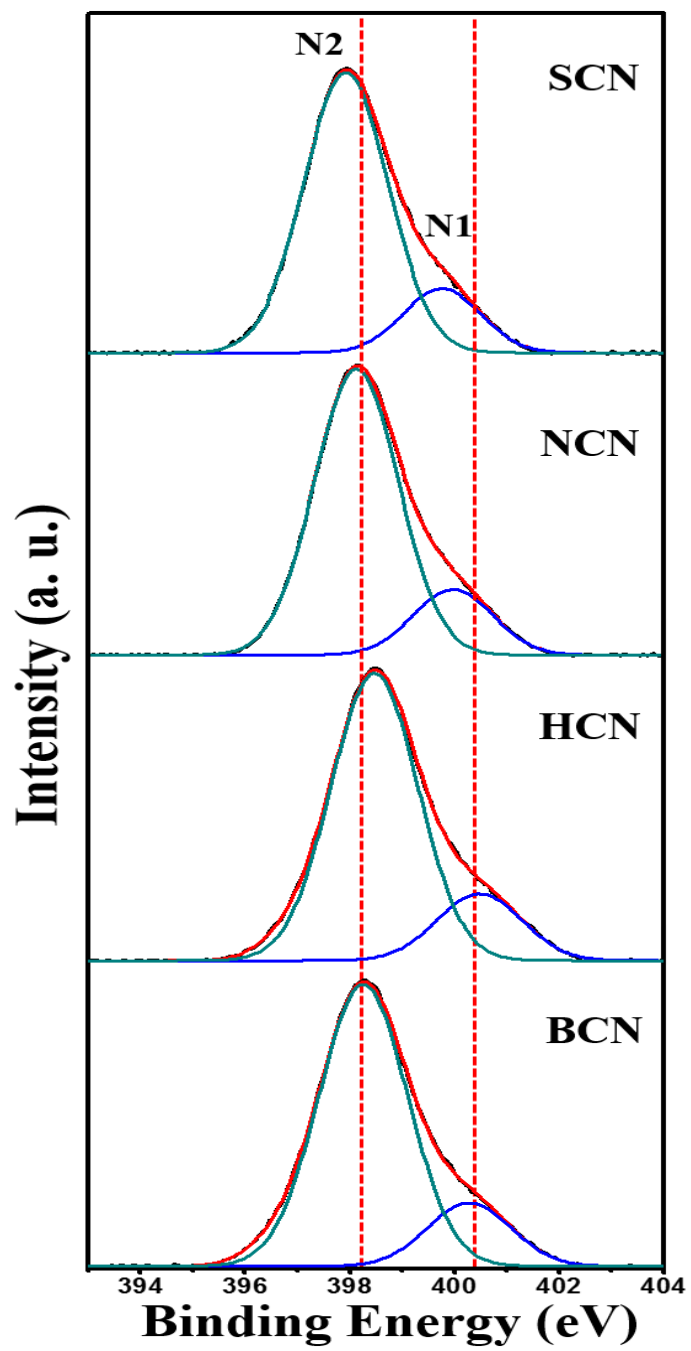


Figure S3C

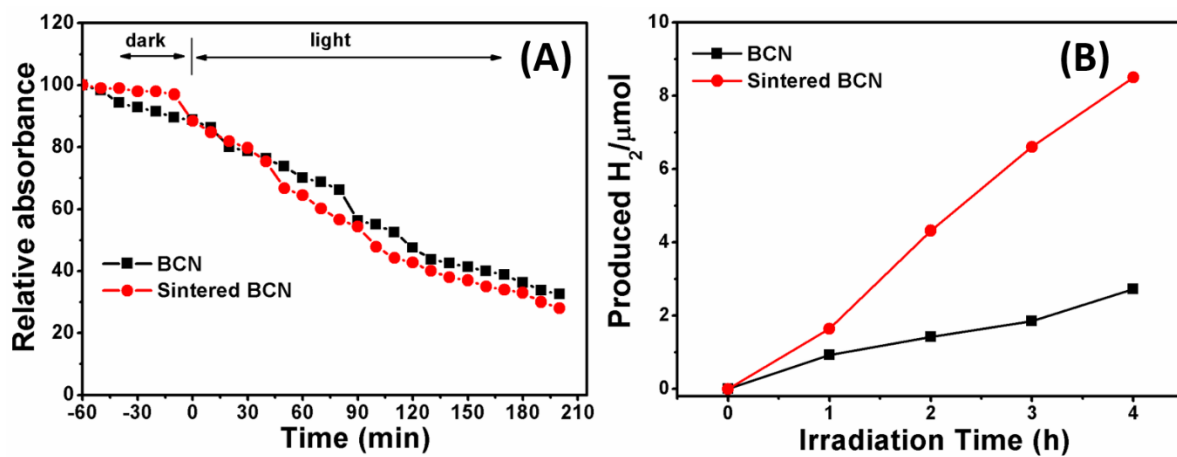


Figure S4 (A and B)

	BCN	HCN	NCN	SCN
C conc. %	46.05	49.85	50.08	66.35
N conc. %	49.53	50.14	49.90	33.64
C/N ratio	0.93	0.99	1.01	1.97

Table TS1

g-C₃N₄ Morphology	Sacrificial agent	Wavelength (nm)	Lamp power (W)	Hydrogen evolution	Refere nce
Lamellar structure	TEOA	> 420 nm	300	16.4 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	S1
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Methanol	> 395 nm	300	23 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$	S2
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	Not provided	300	14 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	S3
graphite-like g- C ₃ N ₄	Methanol	> 240 nm	Not provided	9.43 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	S4
Bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	Methanol	> 400 nm	300	0.146 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	S5
g-C ₃ N ₄ sheets	Methanol	~ 420 nm	3/80 (UV LEDs)	< 5 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$	S6
g-C ₃ N ₄ sheets	Methanol	> 400 nm	300	1.89 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	S7
Alkalinized g- C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	> 400 nm	300	151 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	S8
Mesoporous g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	> 400 nm	300	107 $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$	S9
BCN	TEOA	> 400 nm	300	1.26 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$	Present work
HCN				5.54 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$	
NCN				6.80 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$	
SCN				34.00 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$	

Table TS2

Supporting references:

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- S2. Suryawanshi, A. et al. Doubling of photocatalytic H₂ evolution from g-C₃N₄ via its nanocomposite formation with multiwall carbon nanotubes: Electronic and morphological effects. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* **37**, 9584-9589, doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhydene.2012.03.123 (2012).
- S3. Zhang, G. et al. Iodine modified carbon nitride semiconductors as visible light photocatalysts for hydrogen evolution. *Advanced Materials* **26**, 805-809, doi:10.1002/adma.201303611 (2014).
- S4. Wang, J., Huang, J., Xie, H. & Qu, A. Synthesis of g-C₃N₄/TiO₂ with enhanced photocatalytic activity for H₂ evolution by a simple method. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* **39**, 6354-6363, doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhydene.2014.02.020 (2014).
- S5. Ge, L. & Han, C. Synthesis of MWNTs/g-C₃N₄ composite photocatalysts with efficient visible light photocatalytic hydrogen evolution activity. *Applied Catalysis B: Environmental* **117-118**, 268-274, doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apcatb.2012.01.021 (2012).
- S6. Shi, F. et al. ZnS microsphere/g-C₃N₄ nanocomposite photo-catalyst with greatly enhanced visible light performance for hydrogen evolution: synthesis and synergistic mechanism study. *RSC Advances* **4**, 62223-62229, doi:10.1039/C4RA11740A (2014).
- S7. Ge, L. et al. Synthesis and efficient visible light photocatalytic hydrogen evolution of polymeric g-C₃N₄ Coupled with CdS quantum dots. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C* **116**, 13708-13714, doi:10.1021/jp3041692 (2012).
- S8. He, F. et al. The facile synthesis of mesoporous g-C₃N₄ with highly enhanced photocatalytic H₂ evolution performance. *Chemical Communications* **51**, 16244-16246, doi:10.1039/C5CC06713H (2015).

S9. Li, Y. et al. In situ surface alkalized g-C₃N₄ toward enhancement of photocatalytic H₂ evolution under visible-light irradiation. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A* **4**, 2943-2950, doi:10.1039/C5TA05128B (2016).