Supplementary

Construction of BPQDs/Ti₃C₂@TiO₂ Composites with Favorable Charge Transfer Channels for Enhanced Photocatalytic Activity under Visible Light Irradiation

Ziyu Yao 1,2,3, Huajun Sun 1,2,3, Huiting Sui 1,2,3 and Xiaofang Liu 4,*

- ¹ State Key Laboratory of Silicate Materials for Architectures, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, China; silicate@whut.edu.cn (Z.Y.); webmaster@whut.edu.cn (Huiting Sui); hsxy@whut.edu.cn (Huajun Sun)
- ² School of Materials Science and Engineering, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, China
- ³ Advanced Ceramics Institute of Zibo New & High-Tech Industrial Development Zone, Zibo 255000, China
- ⁴ School of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Life Sciences, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, China
- * Correspondence: hsxy@whut.edu.cn

Received: 10 January 2020; Accepted: 27 February 2020; Published: date

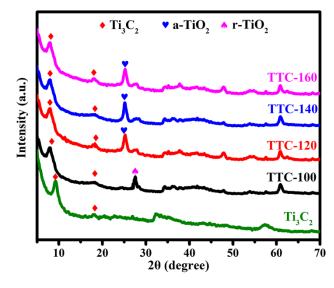


Figure S1: XRD patterns of Ti₃C₂ and TTC-x. (x=100, 120, 140 and 160 °C, respectively).

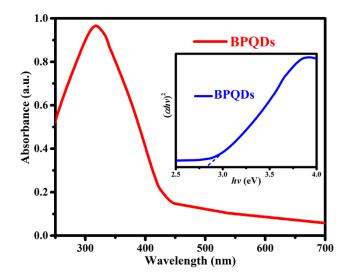


Figure S2: UV-vis DRS and plots of $(\alpha hv)^2$ vs *hv* curves of BPQDs.

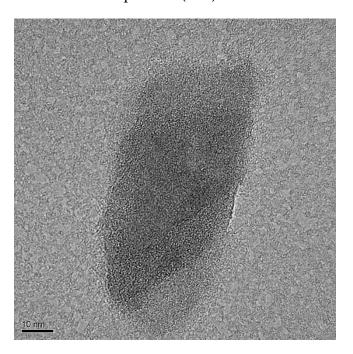


Figure S3: HRTEM image of black phosphorus nanosheets.

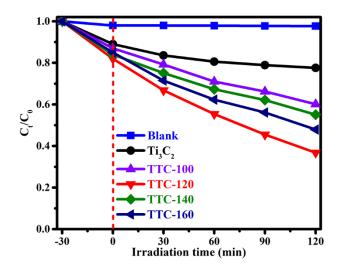


Figure S4: Comparison on the photocatalytic efficiency of pristine Ti₃C₂ and TTC-x composites (10 mg/L MO solution).

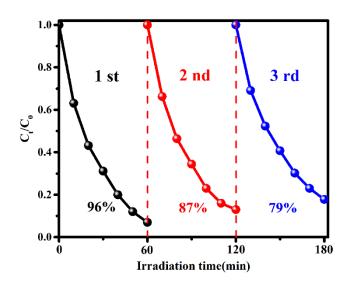
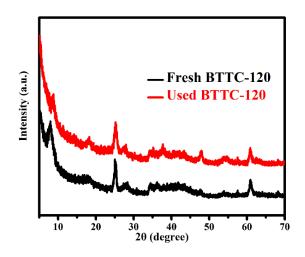


Figure S5: Cycling degradation curves of MO solution in the presence of BTTC-120 composite.



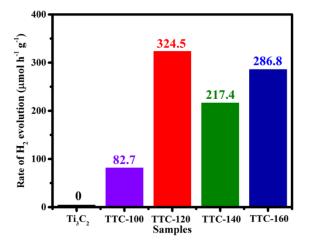


Figure S6: The XRD patterns of used and fresh BTTC-120 sample.

Figure S7: The photocatalytic hydrogen evolution rate of Ti_3C_2 and TTC-x (x=100, 120, 140 and 160 °C, respectively).