SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

IMMOBILIZATION OF EXFOLIATED g-C_3N_4 FOR PHOTOCATALYTICAL REMOVAL OF ORGANIC POLLUTANTS FROM WATER

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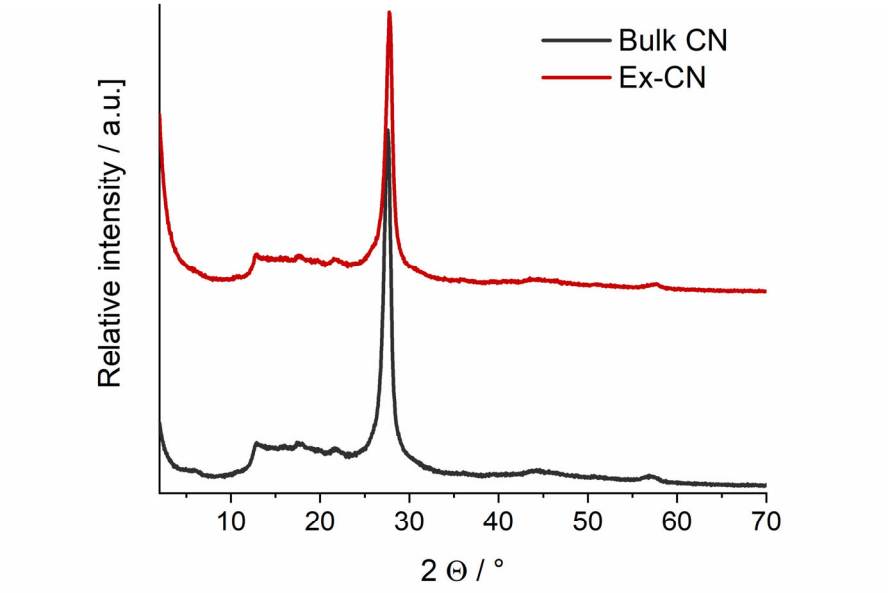

Figure S1: XRD patterns of bulk and exfoliated g-C_3N_4.Two lines are visible, namely (002) (27 °) and (100) (13 °).

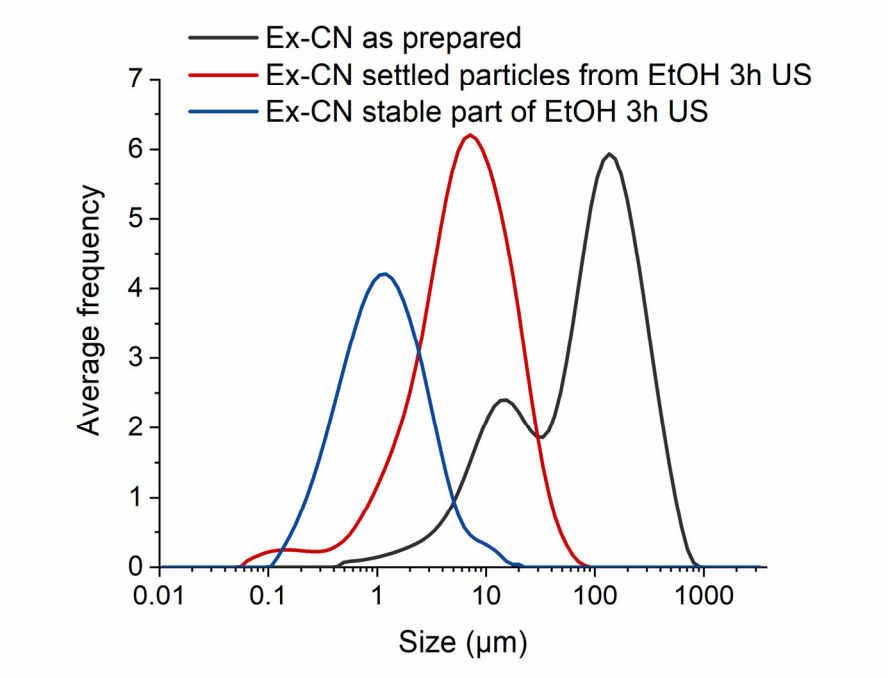

Figure S2: Particle size distribution of as prepared exfoliated g-C_3N_4 and exfoliated g-C_3N_4 treated in EtOH in ultrasonic bath for 3 hours.

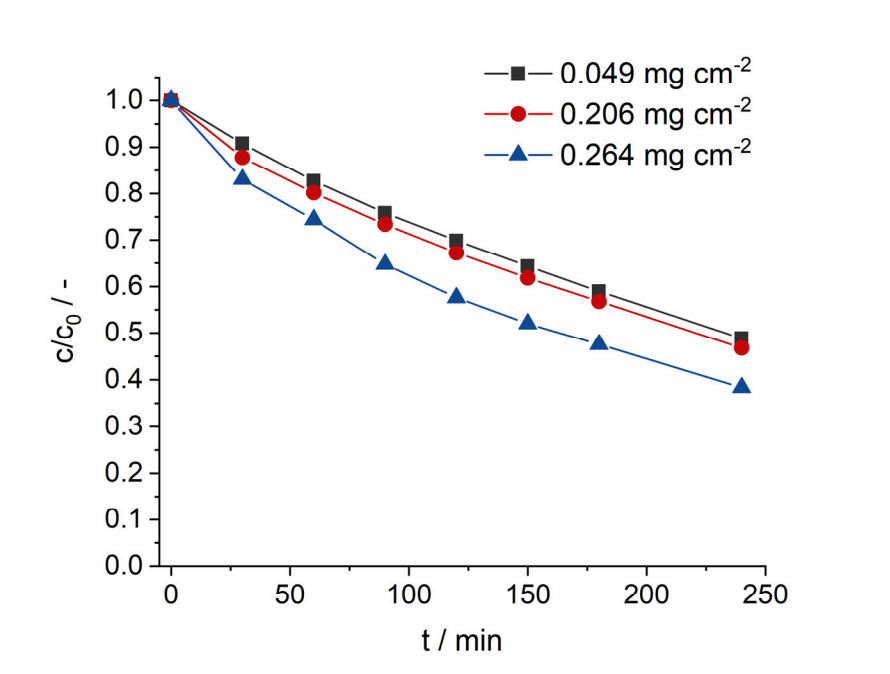

Figure S3: AO7 concentration (measured by UV-vis spectroscopy) decrease under light (for 3 contents of g- C_3N_4). A three months aged suspension was used for layer deposition, the light source was UV Sylvania Lynx-S BLB, with a broad maximum at 365 nm. The initial concentration of AO7 is 10^{-4} mol dm^{-3}.

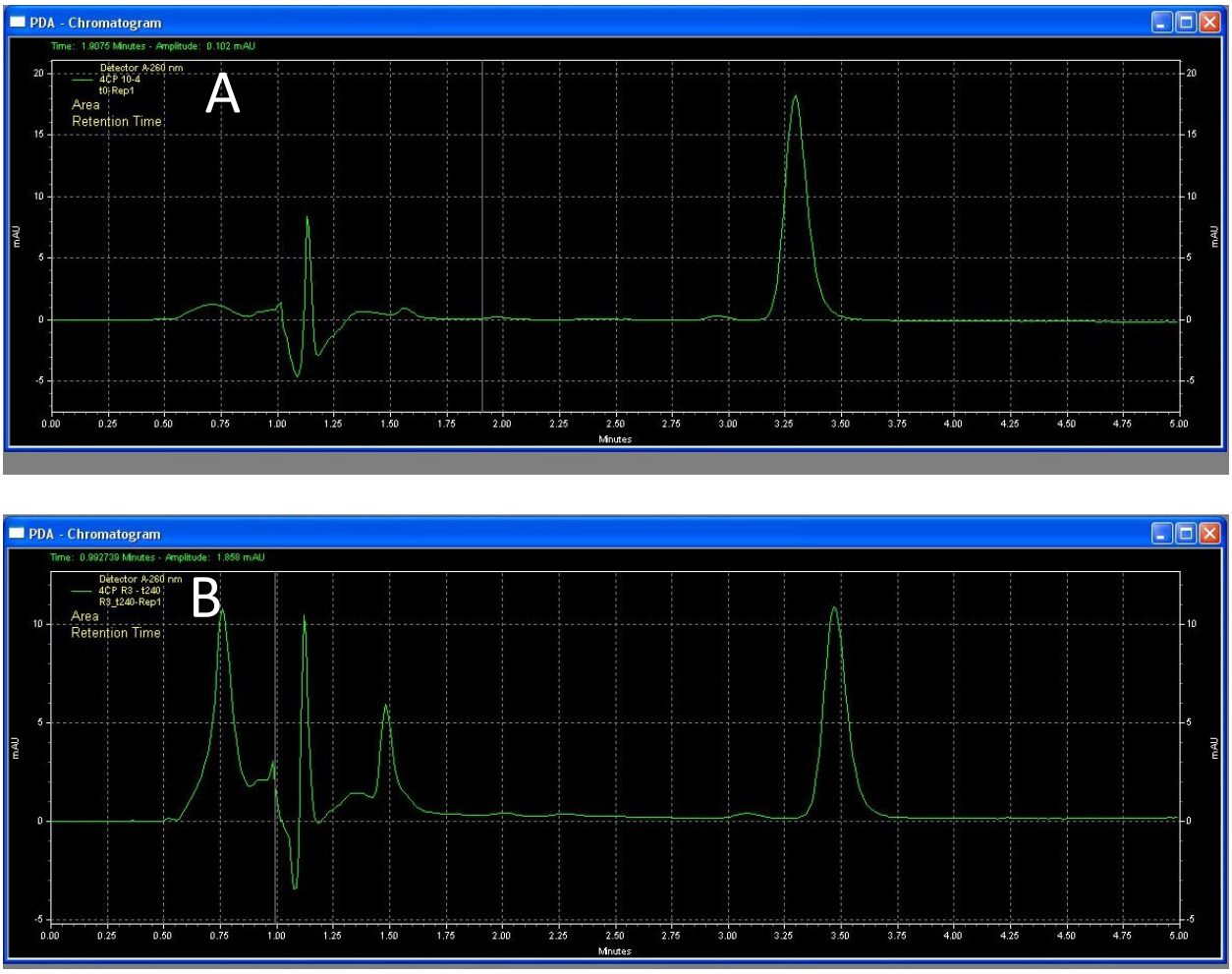

Figure S4: HPLC analysis of the initial solution of 4-CP (A) and the reaction mixture after 4 h irradiation in the presence of immobilized exfoliated g-C_3N_4 photocatalyst (0.206 mg cm^{-2}) (B).

The retention time of 4-CP is about 3.3 min. Peaks around one minute are influenced by injection of sample and were not analysed.

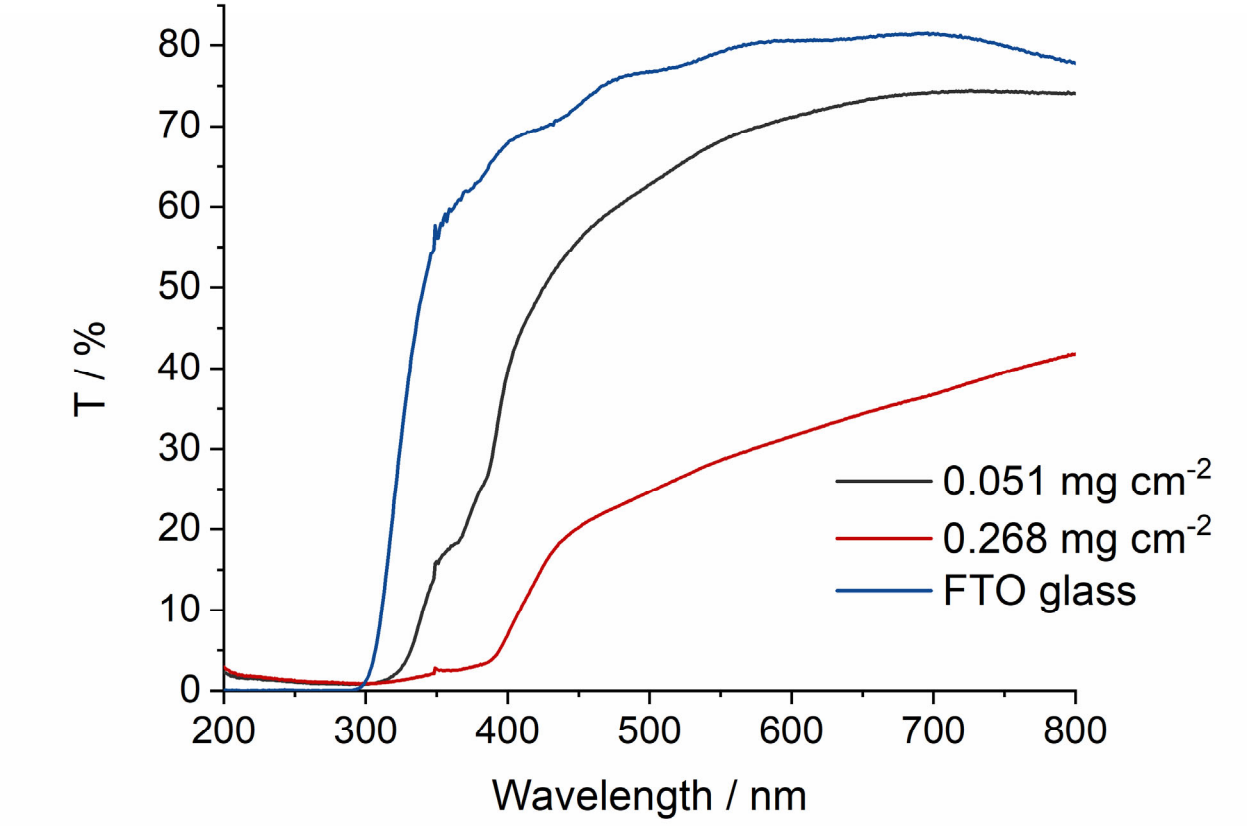

Figure S5: UV-vis spectra (transmittance) of FTO glass and layers of exfoliated g-C_3N_4 (of different content) on FTO glass.

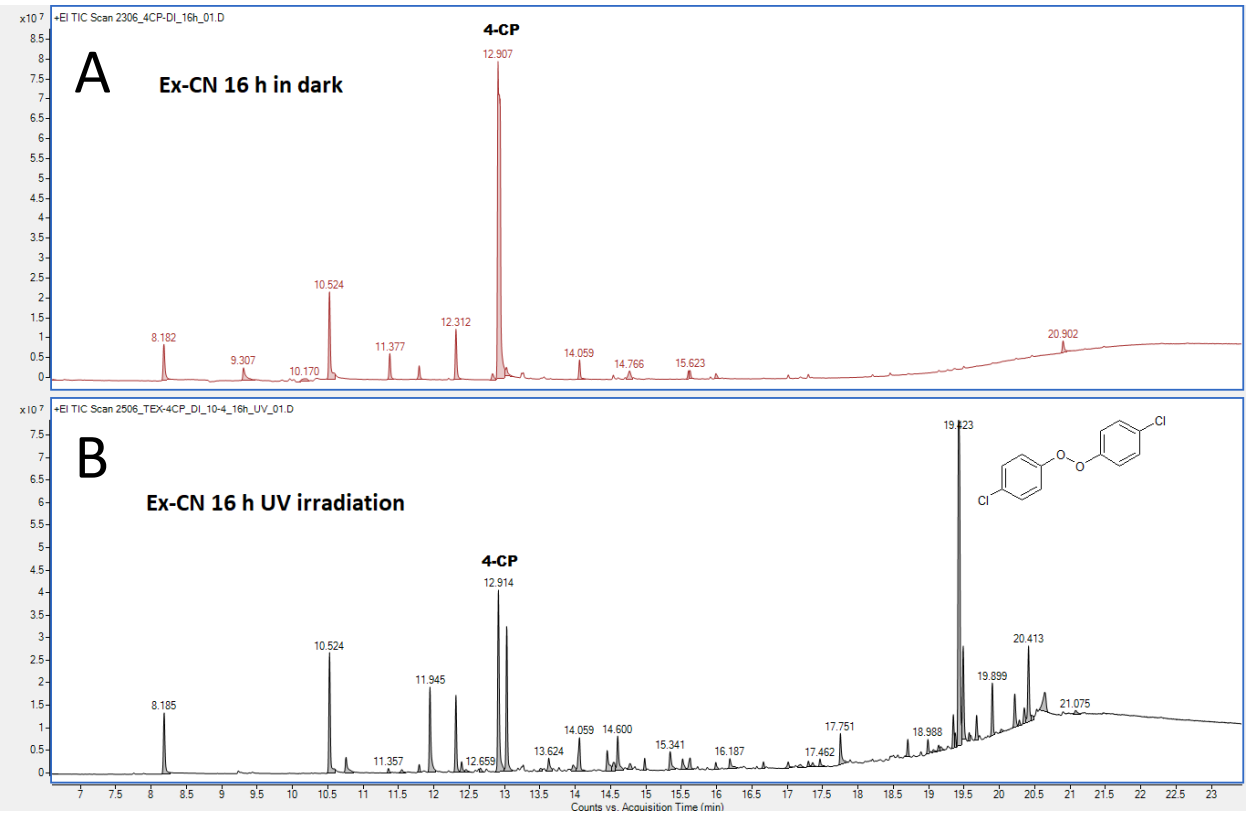

Figure S6: GC/MS analysis of 4-CP solution after 16 hours in dark (A) and after 16 hours irradiation (B) in the presence of exfoliated g-C_3N_4 photocatalyst.