

Supplementary Materials

Efficient Near-Infrared-Activated Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution from Ammonia Borane with Core-Shell Upconversion-Semiconductor Hybrid Nanostructures

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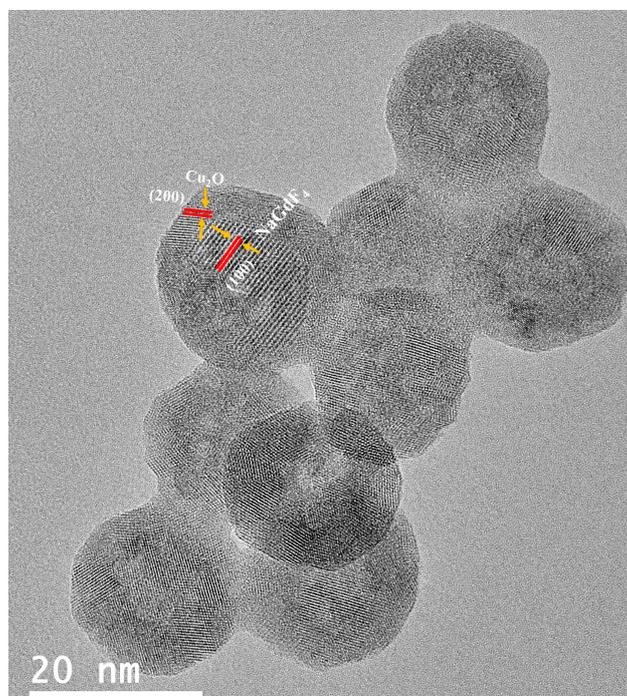


Figure S1. Additional high-resolution TEM image of UCNPs@Cu₂O core-shell hybrid hetero-nanostructures.

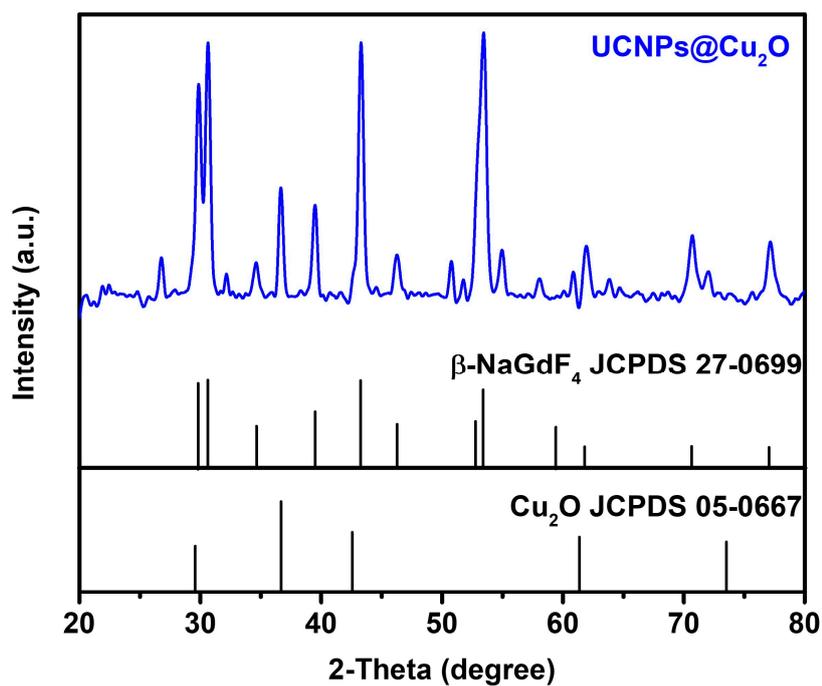


Figure S2. XRD patterns of NaGdF₄:Yb³⁺/Er³⁺@NaGdF₄@Cu₂O (UCNPs@Cu₂O). Standard XRD patterns of pure NaGdF₄ (JCPDS 27-0699) and Cu₂O (JCPDS 05-0667) are also shown.

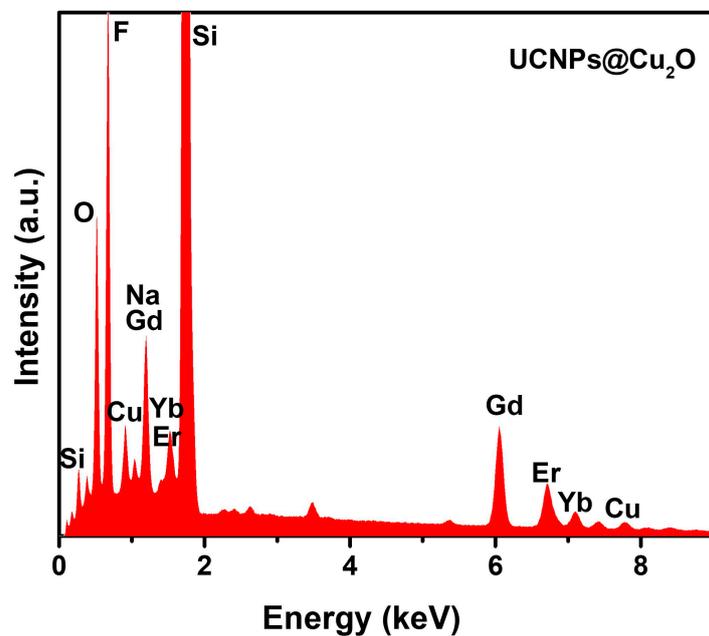


Figure S3. Energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectra of core-shell NaGdF₄:Yb³⁺/Er³⁺@NaGdF₄@Cu₂O (UCNPs@Cu₂O) nanoparticles.



Figure S4. The picture of the experimental setup for the photocatalytic H₂ evolution.

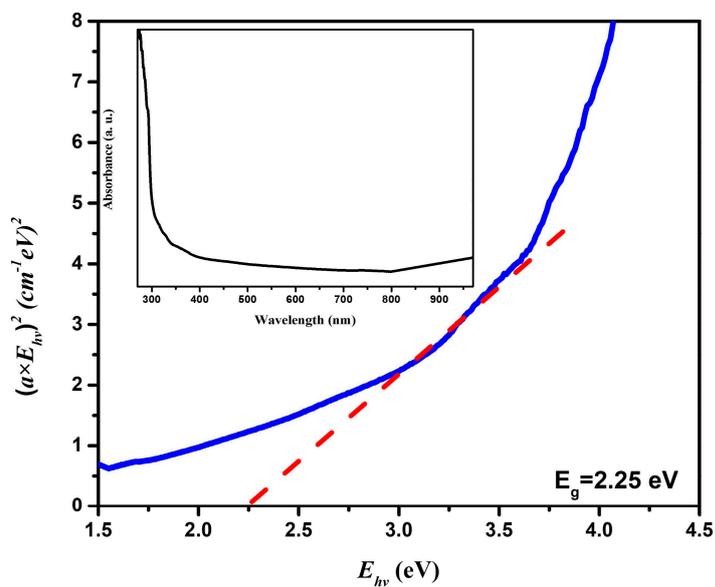


Figure S5. Tauc plot $\alpha h\nu = A(h\nu - E_g)^{1/2}$ of UCNPs@Cu₂O, where α is the absorption coefficient, h is the Plank constant, ν is the photon frequency, and A is a constant. Direct band gap values are determined by extrapolating $h\nu$ to $\alpha = 0$. (Inset) UV-absorbance of UCNPs@Cu₂O core-shell hybrid hetero-nanostructures.

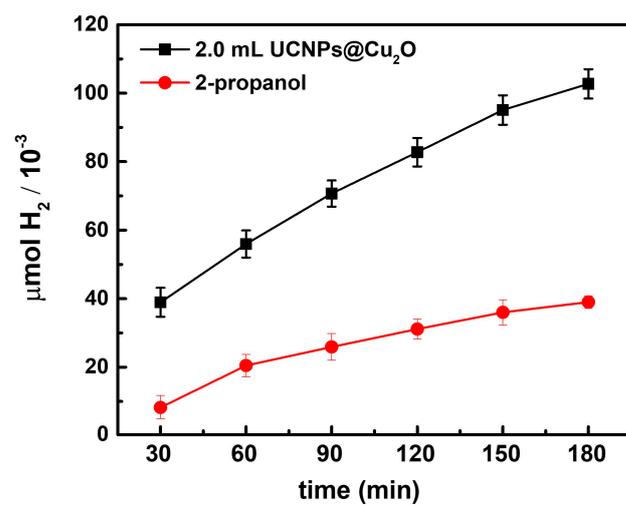


Figure S6. The photocatalytic H₂ evolution from AB dehydrogenation over the time catalyzed by UCNPs@Cu₂O in the absence (black) and presence of 2-propanol (red) acting as the hydroxyl radical scavenger under 980 nm NIR laser irradiation.