

Article

Direct Z-Scheme Heterojunction Catalysts Constructed by Graphitic-C₃N₄ and Photosensitive Metal-Organic Cages for Efficient Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution

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Table S1. The measured mass fractions of Pd and MOC-Q2 in g-C₃N₄/MOC-Q2 (0.3/0.7/1.0/2.0 wt%) catalysts.

| Theoretical MOC-Q2 loading / wt% | Actual Pd loading / wt% | Actual MOC-Q2 loading / wt% |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0.3 | 0.01 | 0.24 |
| 0.7 | 0.03 | 0.53 |
| 1 | 0.05 | 0.80 |
| 2 | 0.10 | 1.65 |

Mw (MOC-Q2) = 3452.82 and Mw (Pd) = 106.42.; MOC-Q2 wt% = Pd wt% / (212.84/3458.82).

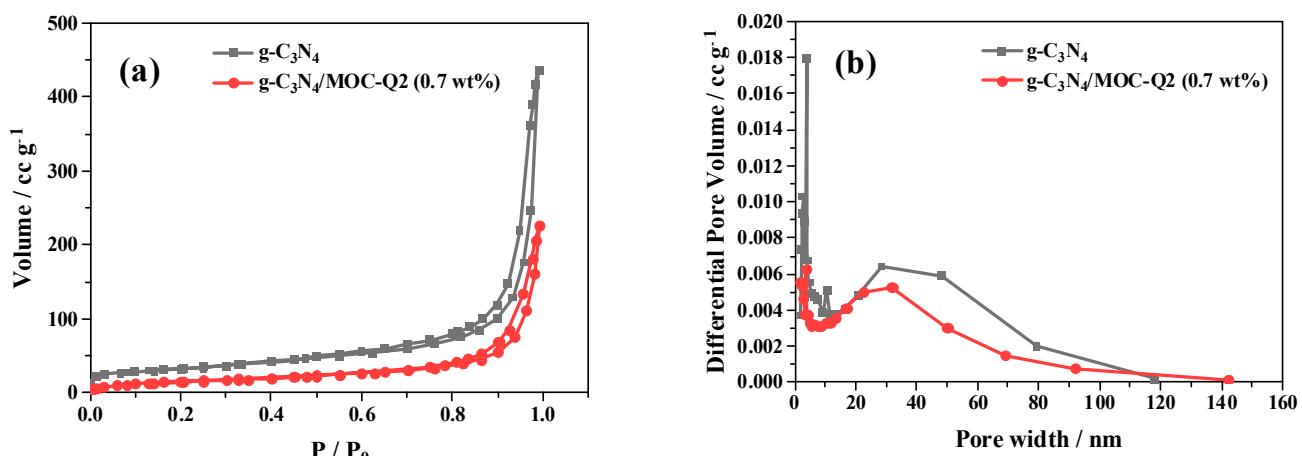


Figure S1. (a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) pore size distributions of g-C₃N₄ and g-C₃N₄/MOC-Q2 (0.7 wt%).

Table S2. BET surface areas and pore volumes of g-C₃N₄ and g-C₃N₄/MOC-Q2 (0.7 wt%).

| | g-C ₃ N ₄ | g-C ₃ N ₄ /MOC-Q2 (0.7 wt%) |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| BET surface area (m ² /g) | 94.6 | 54.5 |
| Total pore volume (cm ³ /g) | 0.47 | 0.33 |
| Microporous pore volume (cm ³ /g) | 0.008 | — |
| Mesoporous pore volume (cm ³ /g) | 0.47 | 0.33 |

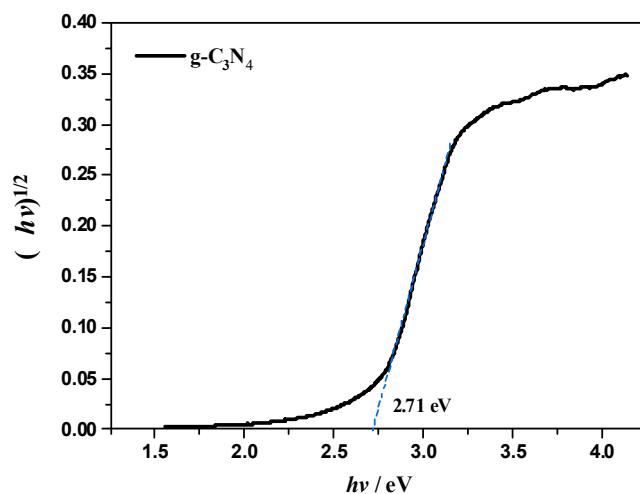


Figure S2. Tauc plot of the g-C₃N₄ sample.

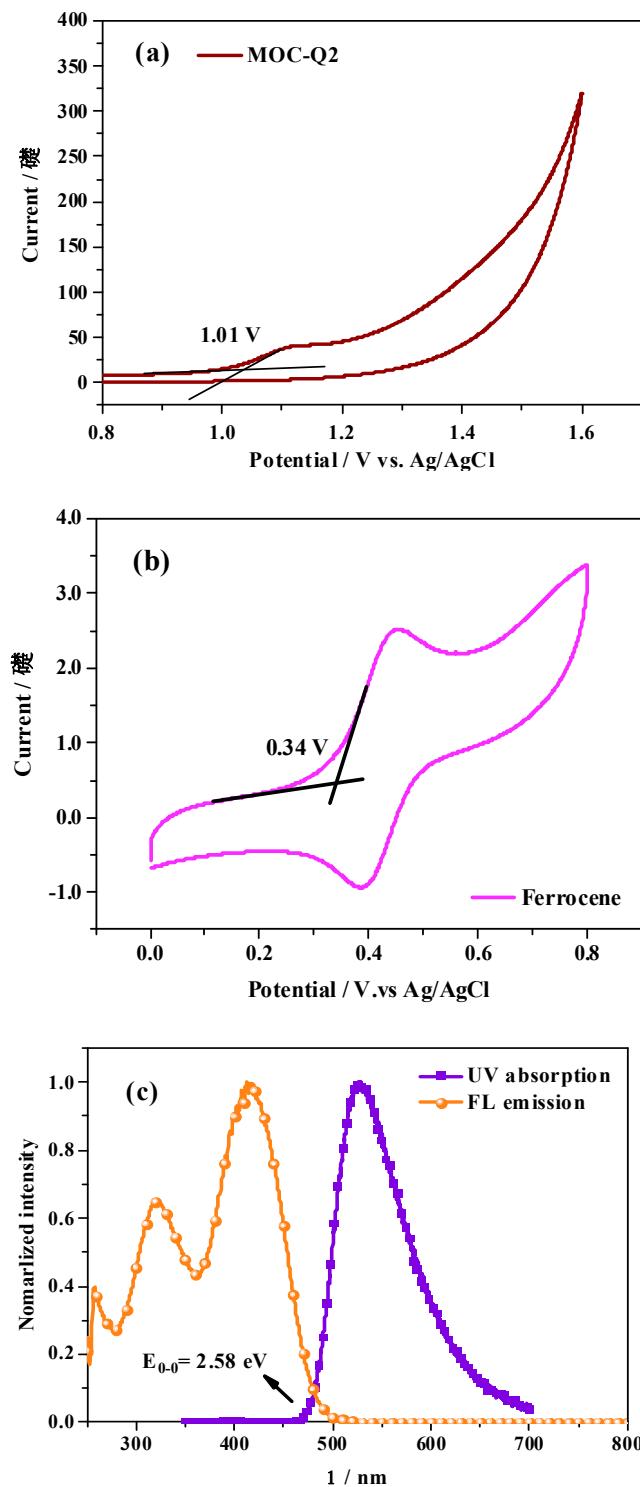


Figure S3. CV curves of (a) MOC-Q2 (0.1 mM) and (b) ferrocene in a mixed solvent of DMSO/CH₃CN (1:5 v/v) containing (C₄H₉)₄NPF₆ with a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹, and (c) normalized absorption and emission spectra of MOC-Q2.

Table S3. The oxidation potential, E_{0-0} , HOMO, and LUMO values of MOC-Q2.

| Compound | $E_{\text{ox}}/\text{V vs. Ag/AgCl}$ | $E_{\text{ox}}/\text{V vs. NHE}$ | E_{0-0}/eV | $\text{HOMO}/\text{V vs. NHE}$ | $\text{LUMO}/\text{V vs. NHE}$ |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| MOC-Q2 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 2.58 | 0.97 | -1.61 |

Table S4. Summary of the H₂ production amounts and the corresponding TONs within 5 h.

| Material | H ₂ yield/mmol/g ^[a] | TON _[Pd] ^[b] | TON _[MOC] ^[c] |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| MOC-Q2 | 4.28 | 7 | 15 |
| Pd/g-C ₃ N ₄ /L-2 (0.7 wt%) | 0.78 | 255 | – |
| g-C ₃ N ₄ /MOC-Q2 (0.3 wt%) | 13.47 | 9706 | 19,413 |
| g-C ₃ N ₄ /MOC-Q2 (0.7 wt%) | 32.11 | 10,478 | 20,955 |
| g-C ₃ N ₄ /MOC-Q2 (1.0 wt%) | 15.76 | 3407 | 6814 |
| g-C ₃ N ₄ /MOC-Q2 (2.0 wt%) | 14.76 | 1547 | 3094 |

[a] = H₂ yield in 5 h / total mass of catalysts; [b] = H₂ yield vs. Pd loading amount = [a] × 0.001 × 106.42^[d] / corresponding Pd loading mass fraction; [c] = H₂ yield vs. MOC loading amount = [a] × 0.001 × 3458.82^[e] / corresponding MOC loading mass fraction; [d]: Relative molecular mass of Pd; [e]: Relative molecular mass of MOC-Q2

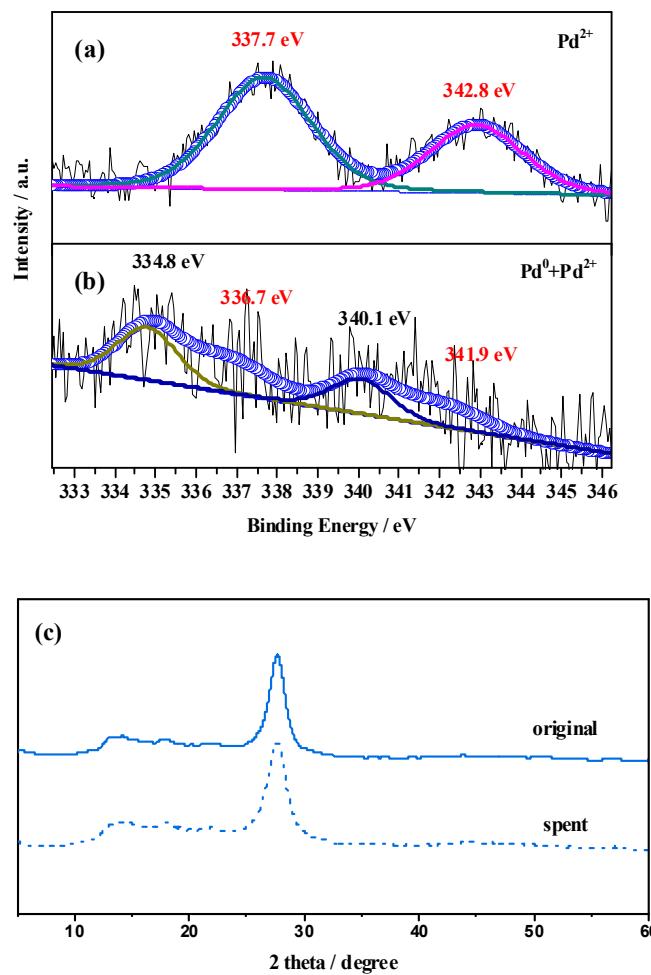


Figure S4. The XPS Pd 3d spectra of g-C₃N₄/MOC-Q2 (2 wt%) (a) before and (b) after 10 h photocatalysis, and (c) the XRD patterns of g-C₃N₄/MOC-Q2 (2 wt%) samples before and after photocatalytic reaction.

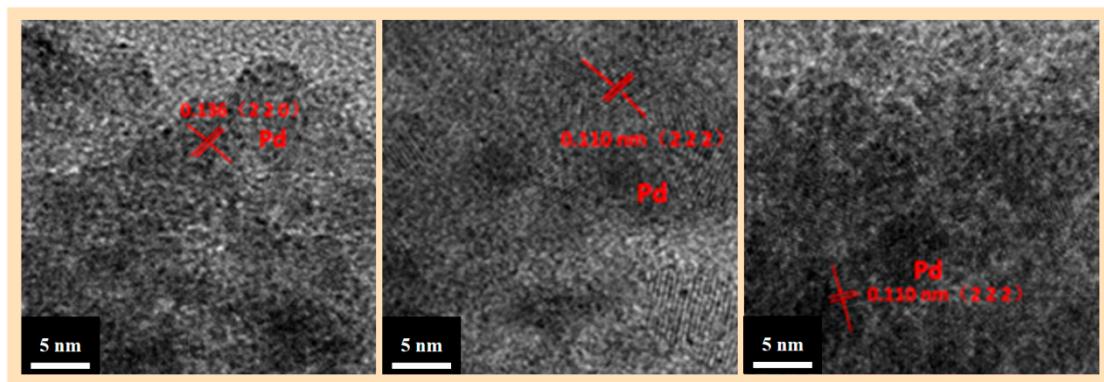


Figure S5. High-resolution TEM images of the spent g-C₃N₄/MOC-Q2 (2 wt%) sample after photocatalytic reaction.

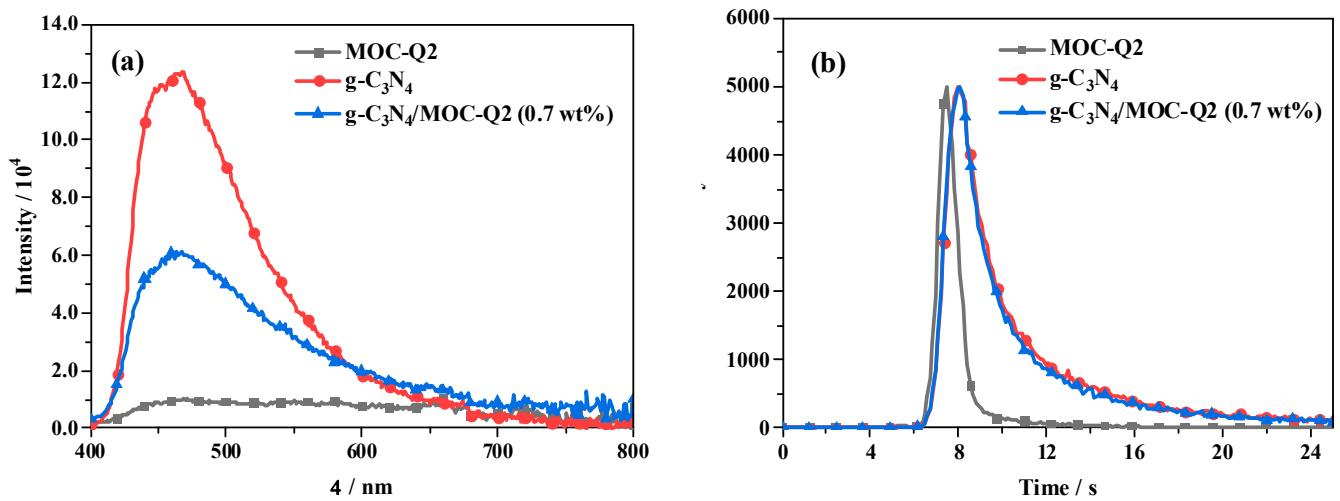


Figure S6. (a) Steady state and (b) time-resolved PL spectra of MOC-Q2, g-C₃N₄, and g-C₃N₄/MOC-Q2 (0.7 wt%).