

Supporting Information for

Experimental and DFT Studies of Au Deposition Over WO₃/g-C₃N₄ Z-Scheme Heterojunction

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Supplementary Figures

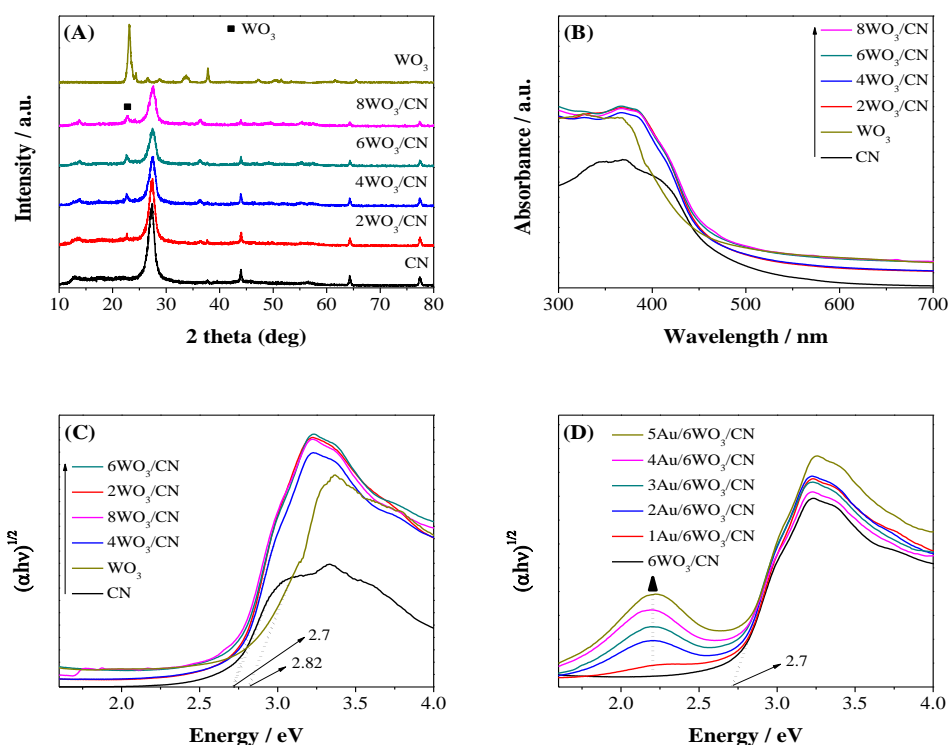


Fig. S1 X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns (A), and UV-Vis absorption spectra (B) of CN, WO_3 and $x\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ photocatalysts. The estimated band gaps from the intercept of tangents to the plots of $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ versus photon energy ($h\nu$) of CN, WO_3 and $x\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ photocatalysts (C) and of $6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ and $y\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ photocatalysts (D)

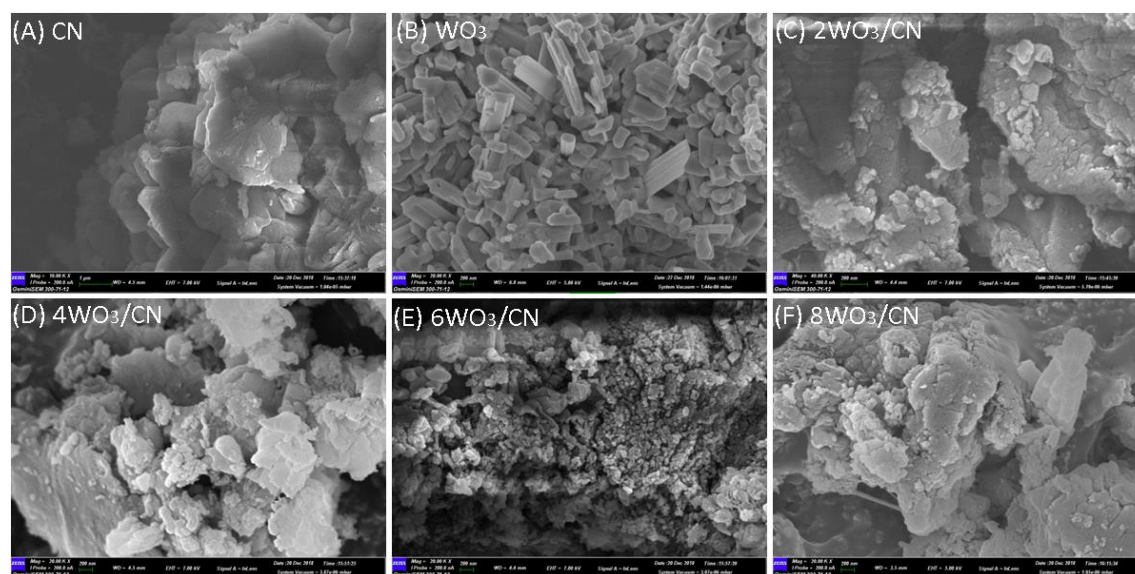


Fig. S2 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images (A) of CN, (B) of WO_3 , and (C-F) of $x\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composites

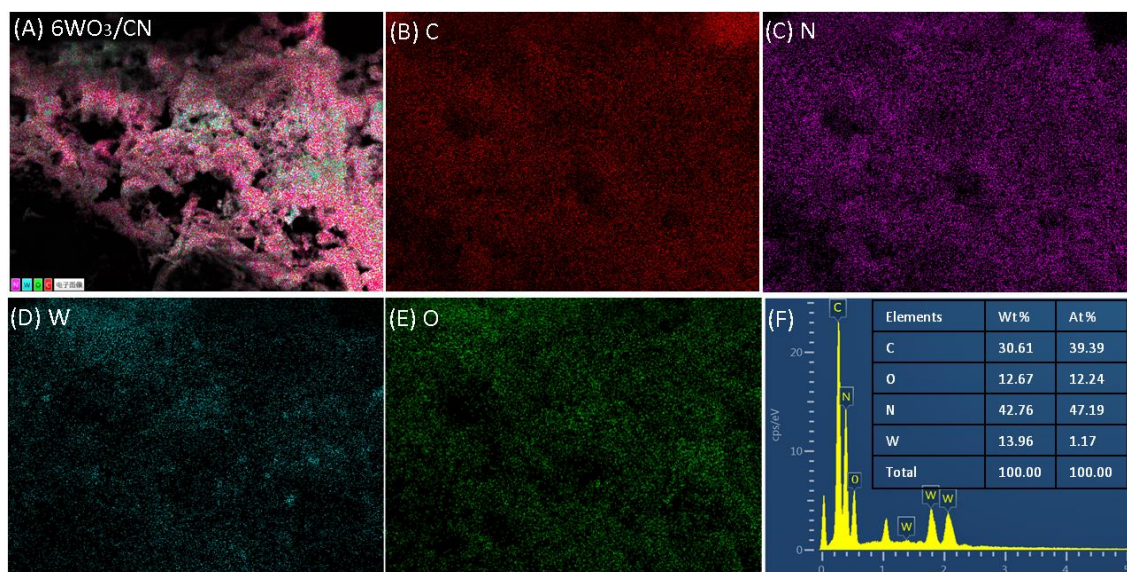


Fig. S3. Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) elemental mapping images (A) of $6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composite, (B) of C element, (C) of N element, (D) of W element and (E) of O element. Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectrum (F) of $6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composite

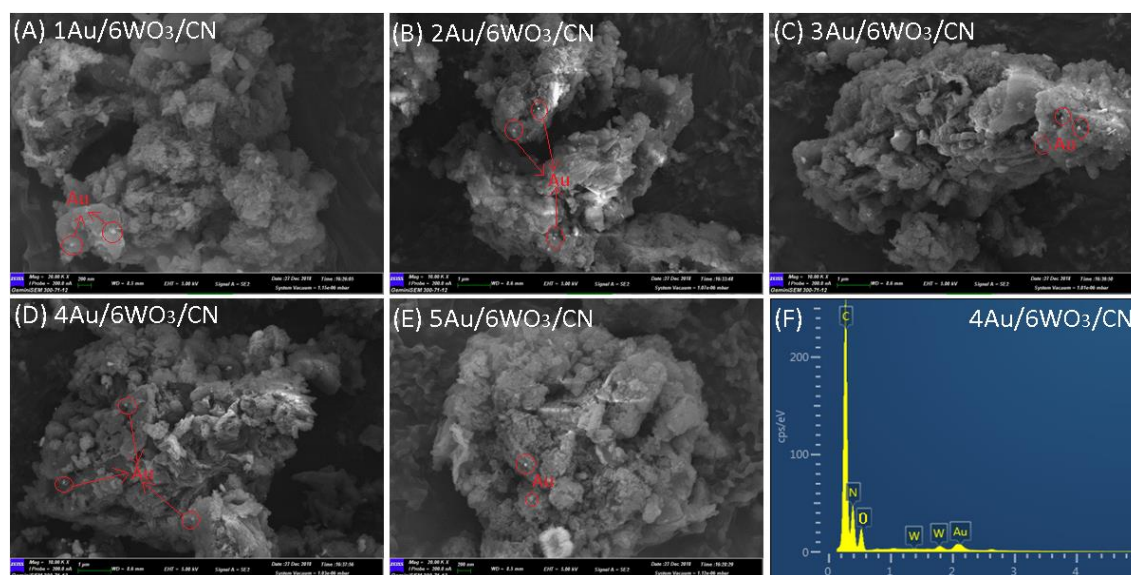


Fig. S4 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images (A-E) of $\gamma\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ nanocomposites. Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectrum (F) of $4\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composite

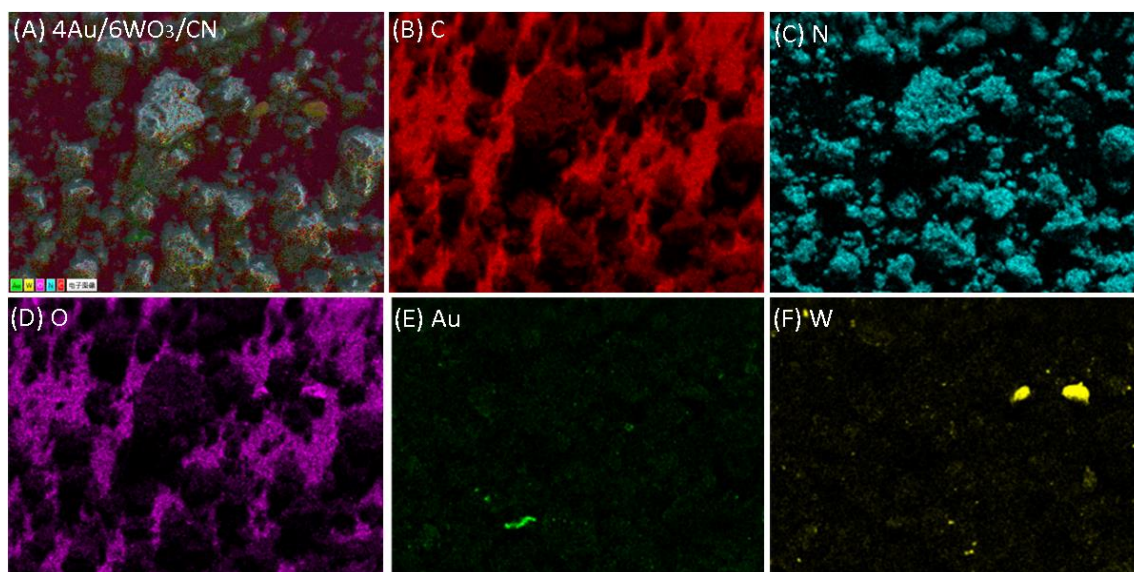


Fig. S5. Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) elemental mapping images (A) of $6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composite, (B) of C element, (C) of N element, (D) of O element (E) of Au and (F) of W element

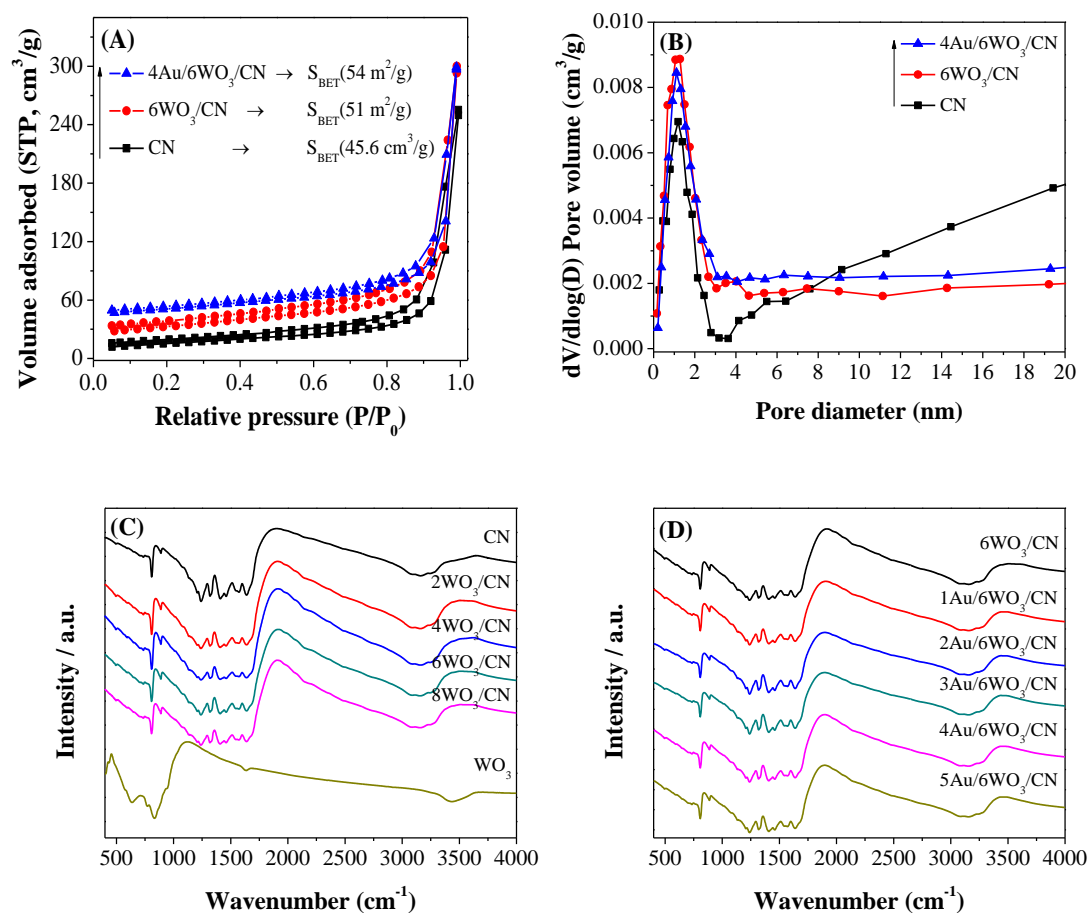


Fig. S6 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm curves (A) and pore diameter distribution (B) of CN, 6WO₃/CN and 4Au/6WO₃/CN photocatalysts, FT-IR spectra of CN and xWO₃/CN photocatalysts (C) FTIR spectra of 6WO₃/CN and yAu/6WO₃/CN photocatalysts (D)

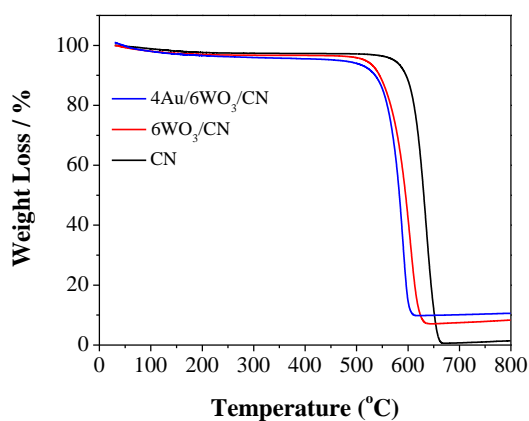


Fig. S7 Thermogravimetric analysis of CN, 6WO₃/CN and 4Au/6WO₃/CN photocatalysts under air conditions

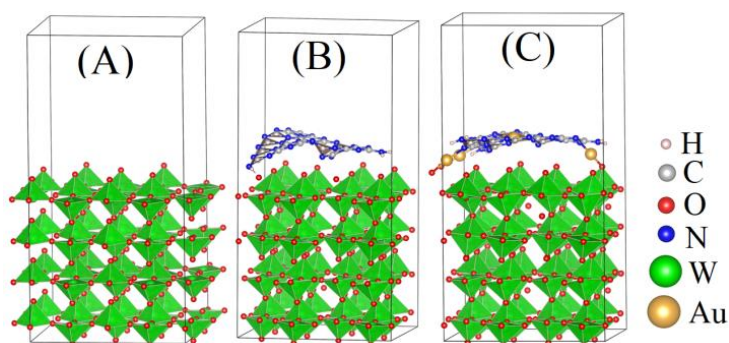


Fig. S8 The Optimized structures (A) of WO₃, (B) of 6WO₃/CN and (C) of 4Au/6WO₃/CN

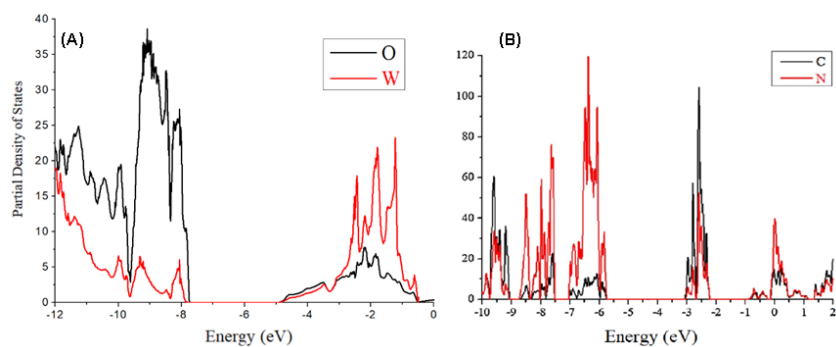


Fig. S9 Partial density of states (A) of W and O atoms in WO₃ and (B) of C and N atoms in CN; energy values are versus vacuum

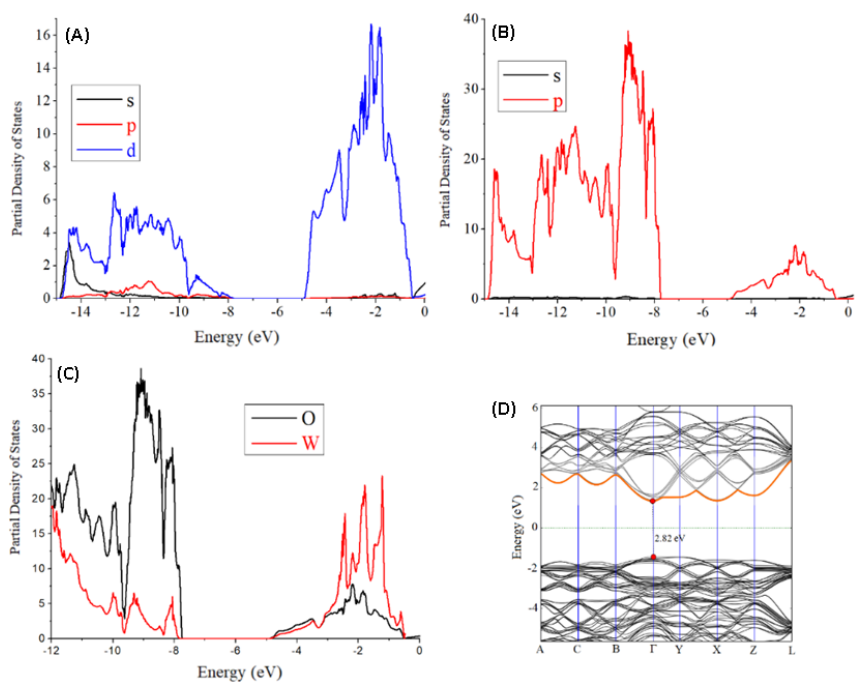


Fig. S10 Partial density of state of s, p orbitals of O (A), s, p, d orbitals of W atoms (B), W, O atoms (C), and band structure of the unit cell of WO₃ (D)

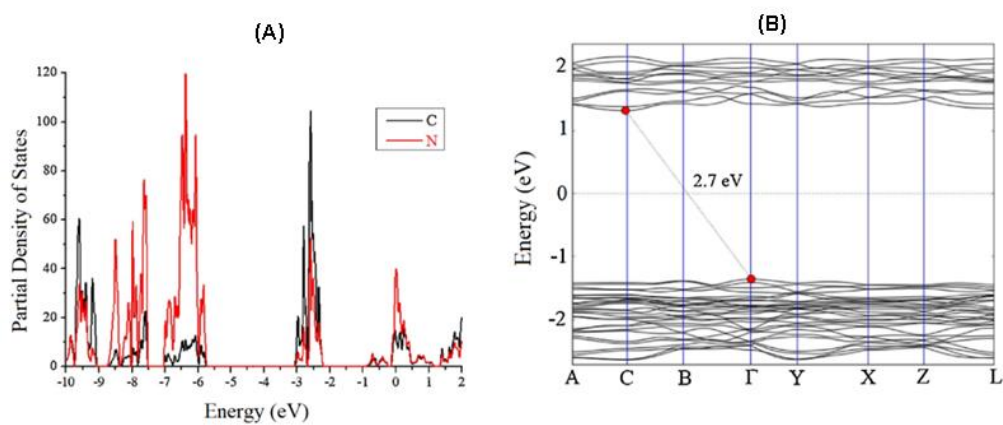


Fig. S11 Partial density of state of C and N (A) and the band structure of CN (B)

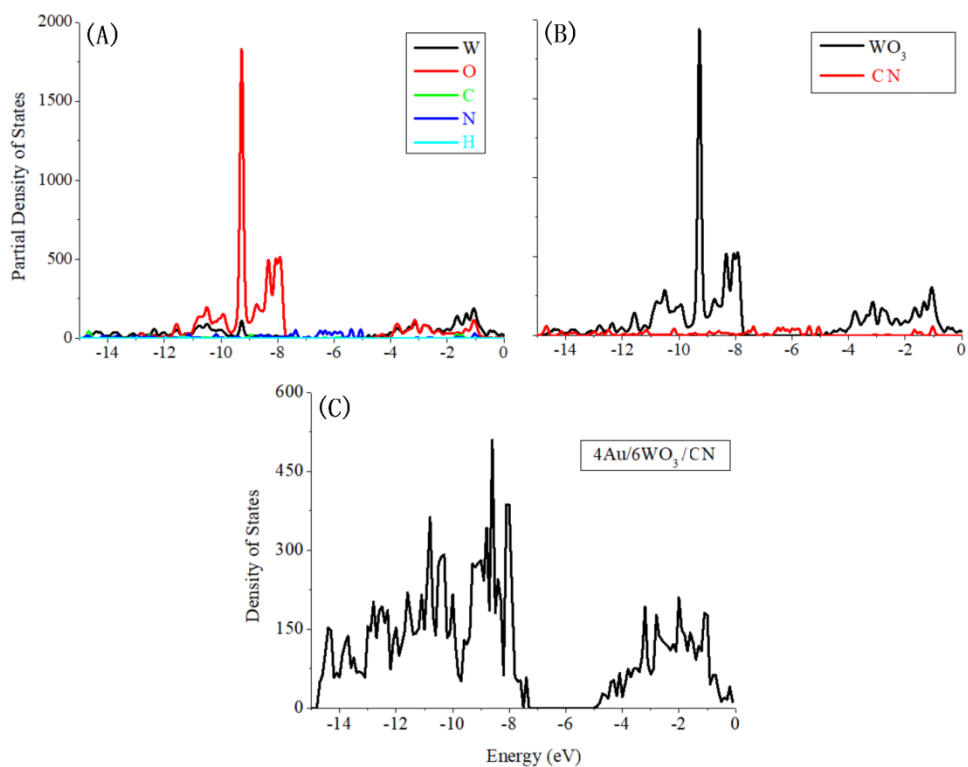


Fig. S12 PDOS (A) of W, O, C, N, and H, (B) of WO₃ and CN and (C) DOS of 6WO₃/CN catalysts

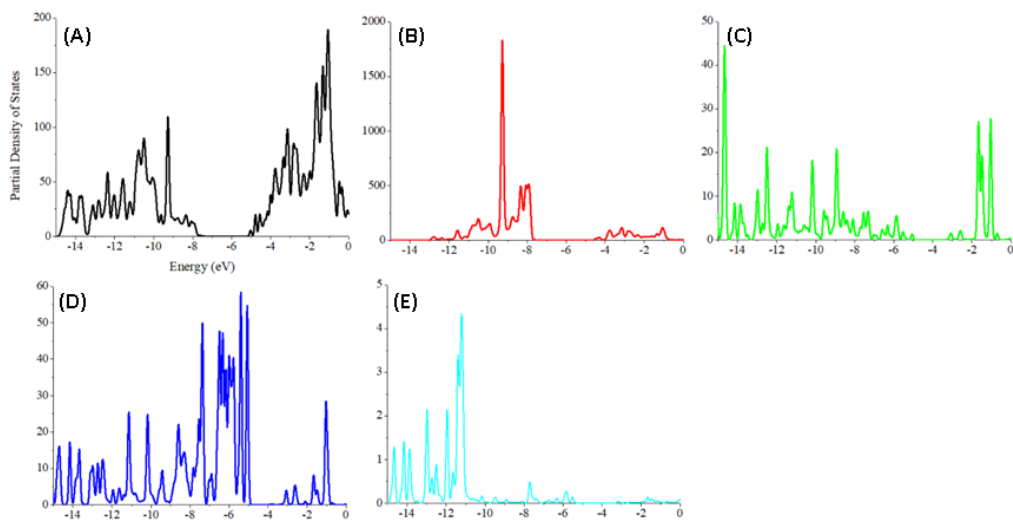


Fig. S13 PDOS of W (A), O (B), C (C), N (D), and H (E) in 6WO₃/CN

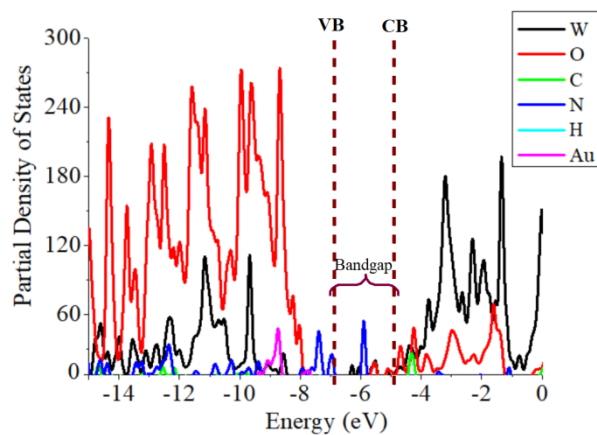


Fig. S14 PDOS of W, O, C, N, H, and Au in 4Au/6WO₃/CN composite

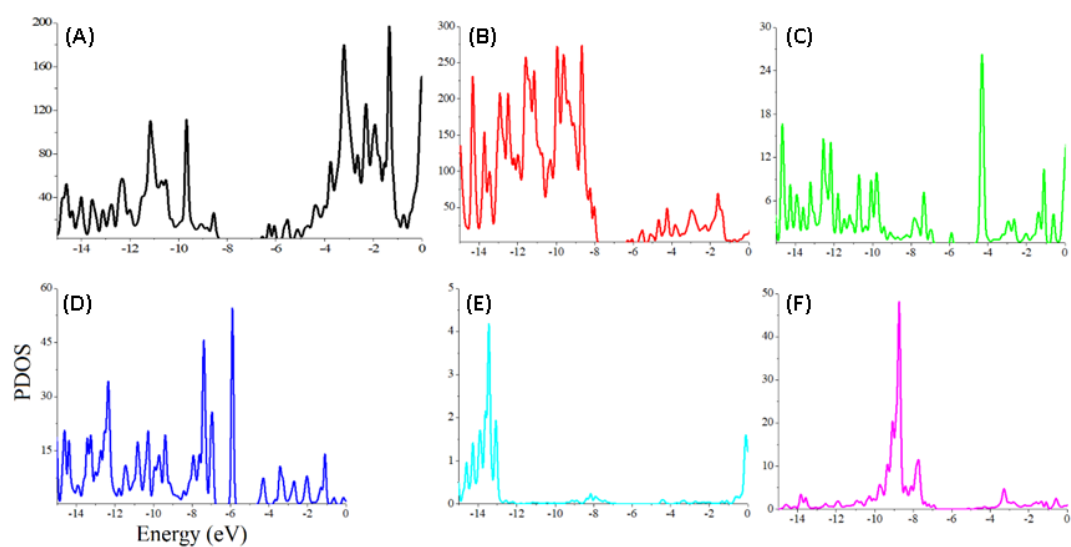


Fig. S15 PDOS of W (A), O (B), C (C), N (D), H (E), and Au (F) in 4Au/6WO₃/CN

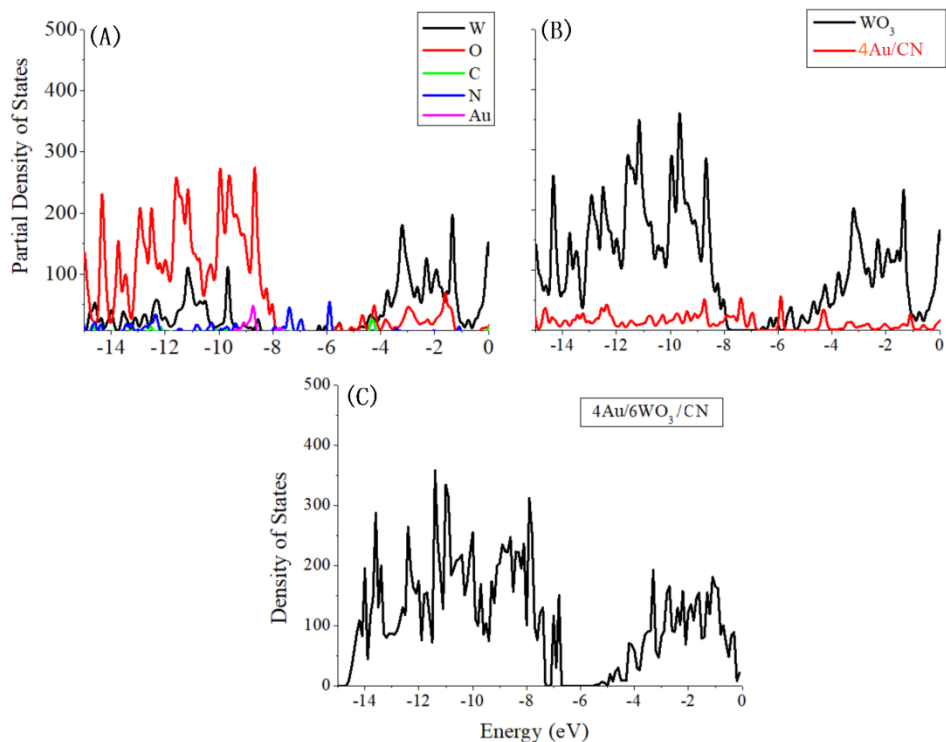


Fig. S16 PDOS of W, O, C, N, H, and Au (A), WO_3 and Au/CN (B) and DOS of $4\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ (C)

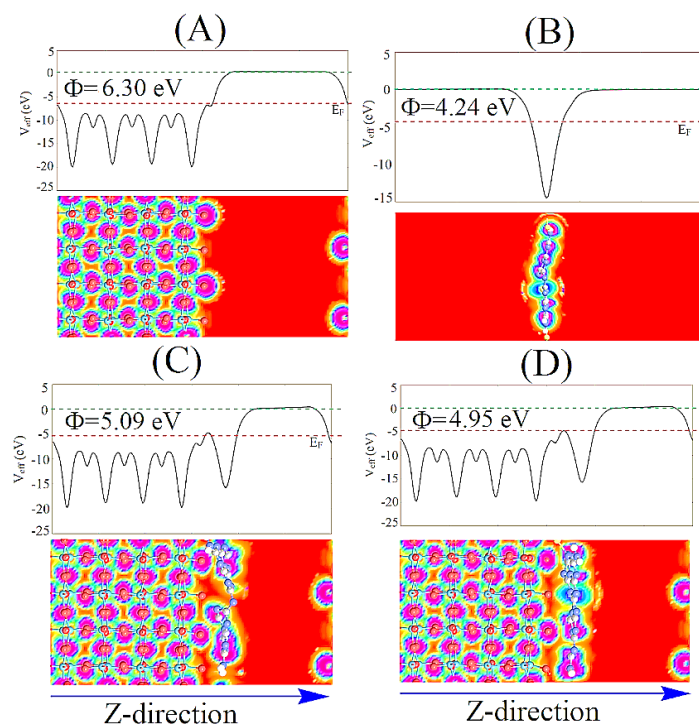


Fig. S17 Electrostatic potentials map (A) of WO_3 , (B) of Au/CN, (C) of $6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ and (D) of $4\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ photocatalysts. The red dashed lines denote Fermi energy level and green represents vacuum energy level

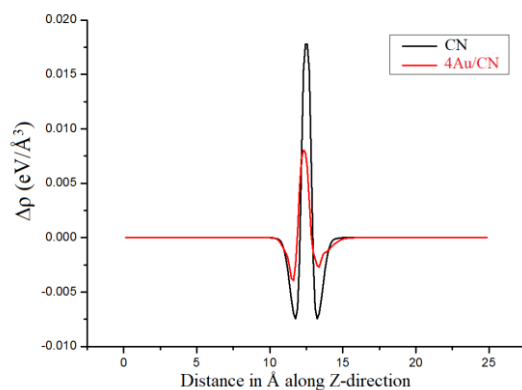


Fig. S18 Electron difference density plots of CN and Au/CN

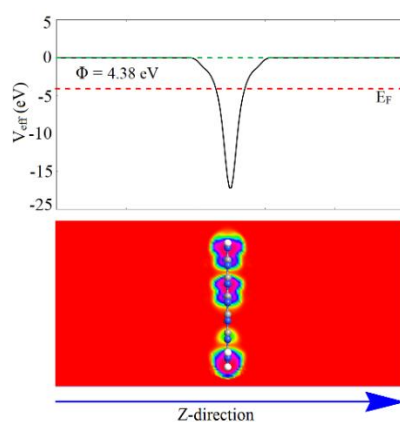


Fig. S19 Electrostatic potential map of CN photocatalyst along Z-direction

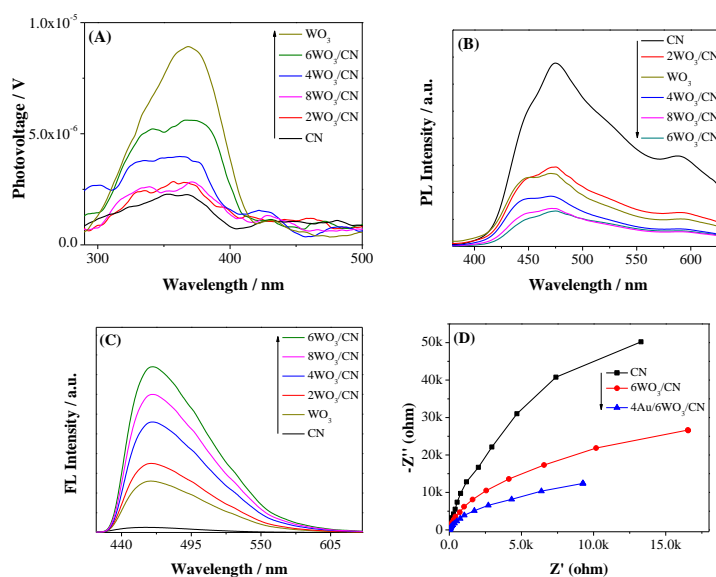


Fig. S20 Surface photovoltage (SPV) spectra (A), photoluminescence (PL) spectra (B) and fluorescence (FL) spectra related to the $\bullet\text{OH}$ amount (C) of CN, WO_3 and

$x\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composites. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) spectra (D) of CN, $6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$, and $4\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ samples under visible-light irradiation

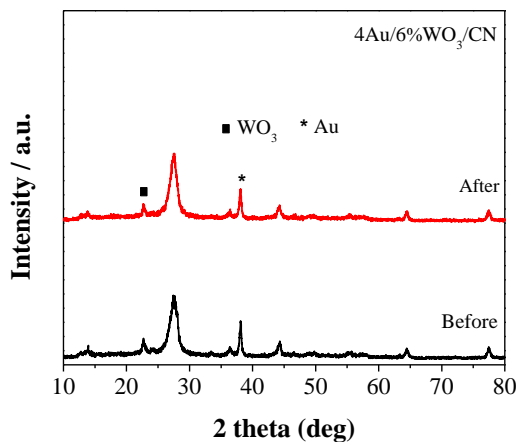


Fig. S21 XRD patterns of the $4\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composite before and after four consecutive photocatalytic cycles of H_2 evolution under visible-light irradiation

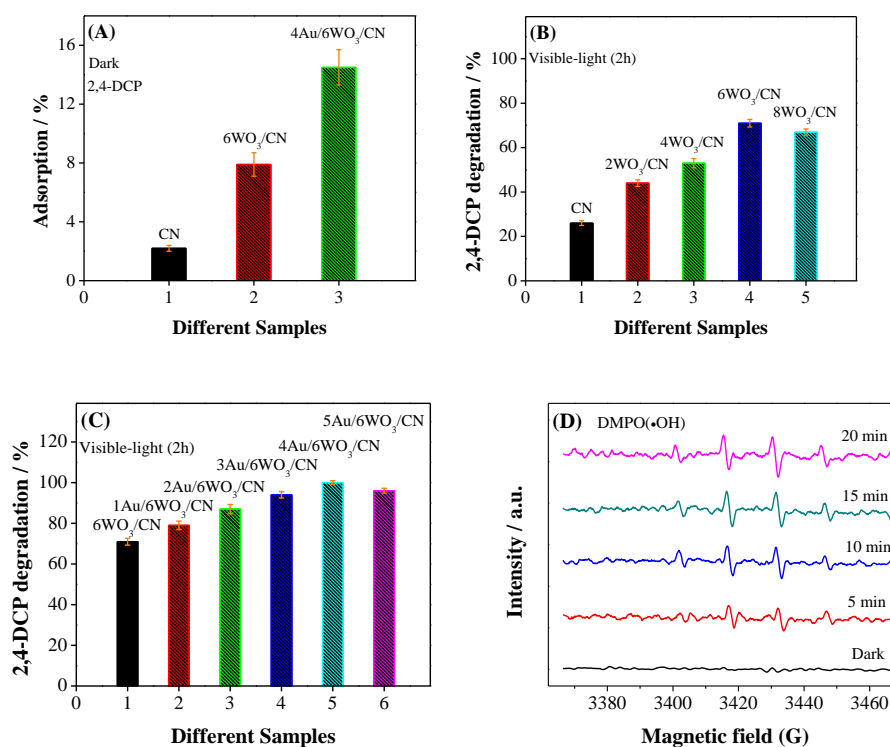


Fig. S22 Adsorption of 2,4-DCP over CN, $6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$, and $4\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ photocatalysts (A), Visible-light catalytic activities for 2,4-DCP degradation (B) of CN and $x\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composites and (C) of $6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ and $y\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ composites. Error bars are added to Fig. S22 (A-C). EPR spectra of hydroxyl radical ($\bullet\text{OH}$) adduct trapped by DMPO in the presence of $4\text{Au}/6\text{WO}_3/\text{CN}$ photocatalyst in dark and under visible light irradiation (D)

Table S1 Comparison of our H₂ production results with the previous reports

S.#	Photocatalysts	Source of light	Wavelength used	Quantum efficiency (%)	References
1	Pt/CoTiO ₃ /g-C ₃ N ₄	300 Xe-lamp	420 nm	3.23%	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 2016, 8, 13879–13889
2	Au/g-C ₃ N ₄ /NiFe ₂ O ₄	300 Xe-lamp	420 nm	1.12%	RSC Adv. 2016, 6, 54964–54975
3	1 Au-6T/6S-PCN	300 Xe-lamp	420 nm	3.34%	Appl. Catal., B 2018, 237, 1082–1090
4	0.2 % MoS ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄	300 Xe-lamp	420 nm	2.1%	Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. 2013, 52, 3621–3625
5	NiS/g-C ₃ N ₄	300 Xe-lamp	440 nm	1.9%	ChemSusChem. 2013, 6, 2263–2268
6	GS/g-C ₃ N ₄	300 Xe-lamp	λ>420	2.6%	J. Phys. Chem. C 2011, 115, 7355–7363
7	4Au/6WO ₃ /CN	300 Xe-lamp	420 nm	4.17%	Current Work

S2 Quantum Efficiency Calculations for H₂ Production

The calculated quantum efficiencies of CN, 6WO₃/CN and 4Au/6WO₃/CN photocatalysts for H₂ evolution at wavelength 420 nm are given below. The light source was a 300 W Xe-lamp and the photocatalysts were irradiated under 420 nm wavelength for 8 hours. The average incident irradiation was determined to be 2.01 mW/cm² by Newport (Oriel instrument USA-model-91150V ser. No 391/0118) and the area of light collector part was 6.5 cm². The H₂ amount produced over CN, 6WO₃/CN and 4Au/6WO₃/CN photocatalysts under wavelength 420 nm for 8 hours was 4.5, 19.7, and 27.4 μmol, respectively.

Quantum efficiency calculation for CN, 6WO₃/CN and 4Au/6WO₃/CN photocatalysts at λ=420 nm: Number of incident photons (N) in 8 h over 6.5 cm² area:

$$N = \frac{E\lambda}{hc} = \frac{2.01 \times 10^{-3} \times 6.5 \times 420 \times 10^{-9} \times 8 \times 3600}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8} = 7.9 \times 10^{20}$$

$$QE = \frac{2 \times \mu\text{mol of } H_2 \text{ produced} \times \text{Avogadro number}}{\text{the number of incident photons}} \times 100\%$$

$$QE_{CN} = \frac{2 \times 4.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{7.9 \times 10^{20}} \times 100\% = 0.68\%$$

$$QE_{6WO_3/CN} = \frac{2 \times 19.7 \times 10^{-6} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{7.9 \times 10^{20}} \times 100\% = 3.0\%$$

$$QE_{4Au/6WO_3/CN} = \frac{2 \times 27.4 \times 10^{-6} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{7.9 \times 10^{20}} \times 100\% = 4.17\%$$