3D hierarchical $g-C_3N_4$ architectures assembled by ultrathin self-doped nanosheets: extremely facile HMTA activation and superior photocatalytic hydrogen evolution

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Figure S1 showed their typical N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms, which show a similar shape of type IV for all samples. The specific surface areas calculated by the BET method (S_{BET}) are 101.48, 104.49, 102.56, 102.18, 101.14, 103.49 and 107.65 m²/g, for pristine CNS, CCNS-30~CCNS-200, respectively. The results presented little effect on the surface area of the modified g-C₃N₄.



Figure S1. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of all the samples.

CCNS was also prepared by direct one-step calcination of urea together with HMTA. Typically, ~50 mg HMTA was mixed with 15 g urea in the state of solid, and then the homogenous mixture was put into a crucible with a cover and annealed at 550 °C for 2 h at ramp rate of 5 °C/min in air atmosphere. After cooling to room temperature, a dark brown solid was obtained, defined as one step-CCNS. The TEM image of the As we known, it is of great importance to absorb reactant molecule for photocatalyst to undergo the photocatalytic reaction on its surface. Thus, the water dispersibility is very important for CCNS. The Figure S5 showed the digital photograph of 25.0 mL of homogeneous CCNS-50 aqueous dispersion with the concentration of 10 mg/mL stockpiled for one week, demonstrating the uniform dispersion of CCNS-50 in water and the good stability. The excellent water dispersibility of CCNS-50 is beneficial to enhance water adsorption and the proton reduction reaction for hydrogen production.



Figure S2. Digital photographs of the photocatalysts aqueous dispersion

one step-CCNS is shown in Figure S2. Obviously, the one step-CCNS obviously displayed thicker nanosheets structures. The TEM result verified that ultrathin 3D CCNS nanosheets can be obtained by the several steps rather than one step. Meanwhile, it is obvious that one step-CCNS showws much lower H_2 production rates than CCNS-50.



Figure S3. The TEM image of one-step calcination of urea together with HMTA (defined as one step-CNNS) and its hydrogen evolution rate.

To explore the thickness of as-synthesized CCNS nanosheets, the samples were investigated by means of Atomic force microscopy (AFM). As shown in Figure S3, the average thickness of GCN0.5 is around 5-6 nm, which directly prove the presence of ultrathin CCNS nanosheets.



Figure S4. AFM image of as-prepared CCNS-50 nanosheets.



Figure S5. The TEM images of pristine CNS.



Figure S6. The EDS spectrum of CCNS-50.



Figure S7. Turnover frequency of pristine CNS and CCNS-H.



Figure S8. The photoluminescence emission spectra comparison of pristine CNS and CCNS-H.



Figure S9. EIS spectra of pristine CNS, CCNS-30 and CCNS-50.

The elemental composition of pristine CNS and CCNS-H were analyzed by an Elementar Vario EL cube element analyzer. As detailed in Table S1, it is interesting to observe that the concentration of C was significantly higher in CCNS-H than pristine CNS, indicating that the C content had self-doped into the $g-C_3N_4$ matrix during the HMTA activation.

photocatalysts	Pristine	CCNS-	CCNS-40	CCNS-50	CCNS-70	CCNS-100	CCNS-2
	CNS	30					00
C/N	0.637	0.672	0.703	0.726	0.739	0.776	0.867

Table S1. C/N atomic ratios of pristine g-C3N4 and CCNS-H.

Photocatalysts	Cocatalysts	Hydrogen evolution rate (umol/g/h)	Ref.
0.5 wt.% MoS ₂ /mpg-CN	MoS ₂	1030	S1
0.16wt% Pt-CN	Pt	6360	S2
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ /2D g-C ₃ N ₄	Pt	31400	S3
ACN	Pt	157.9	S4
BD-C ₃ N ₄	Pt	3167	S5
C ₃ N _{4+x}	Pt	553.5	S6
CCNNSs	Pt	1060	S7
CDots-C ₃ N ₄	Pt	105	S8
CN-20	Pt	1280	S9
CNC0.1	Pt	212.8	S10
CNHS	Pt	2860	S11
CN-NS	Pt	18940	S12
CNSC	Pt	3960	S13
CN-SP	Pt	570	S14
CNUB	Pt	5560	S15
Co ₁ -phosphide/PCN	Pt	410.3	S16
CoP/g-C ₃ N ₄	Pt	1924	S17
C-PDA-g-C ₃ N ₄	Pt	811	S18
DCN-200	Pt	4020	S19
GC1.0	Pt	451	S20
g-C ₃ N ₄ nanosheets	Pt	1860	S21
g-C ₃ N ₄ nanosheets	Pt	3410	S22
g-C ₃ N ₄ -500-4	Pt	6334	S23

Table S2. Recently published $g-C_3N_4$ based materials towards photocatalytic hydrogen generation.

$g-C_3N_4-Pt^{2+}$ (0.18 wt%)	Pt	605	S24
g-C ₃ Nx-0.01	Pt	6900	S25
HCNS	Pt	4480	S26
HGCN	Pt	8290	S27
HR-CN	Pt	3700	S28
IGCNSs	Pt	890	S29
LCN	Pt	598	S30
LCN180-96	Pt	122	S31
mpg-C ₃ N ₄	Pt	1490	S32
nanomesh nanosheets	Pt	8510	S33
NS-g-C3N4	Pt	14350	S34
PCN	Pt	4009	S35
PCNM	Pt	2900	S36
PCN-S	Pt	1596	S37
PCN-U-AC nanosheets	Pt	5222	S38
P-PCNNS	Pt	3916	S39
P-TCN	Pt	670	S40
Pt/g-C ₃ N ₄ @C	Pt	46011	S41
PTI nanosheets	Pt	1750	S42
SAHEP-CNs-1	Pt	4200	S43
"seaweed"	Pt	9900	S44
thermally oxidized	D4	1420.1	S 4 5
g-C ₃ N ₄ -500 °C	Pl	1430.1	543
UGCNPs	Pt	1365	S46
UM3	Pt	1365	S47
Urea-based g-C ₃ N ₄	Pt	19412	S48
urea-CNx	Pt	2810	S49
CCNS	Pt	27035	This work

Table S3. Summary of surface areas and the hydrogen evolution rate (HER) of

photocatalysts	BET (m ² /g)	HER (umol/g/h)	HER/BET
bulk g-C ₃ N ₄	53.27	186.52	3.51
pristine CNS	101.48	864.47	8.52
Enhancement times	1.91	4.63	2.43
pristine CNS	101.48	864.47	8.52
CCNS-50	102.18	27035.23	264.58
Enhancement times	1.01	31.27	31.05

photocatalysts as well as the photocatalytic activity enhancement times.

BET: the specific surface area of various photocatalysts; HER: the hydrogen

evolution rate.

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