

Supporting Information

Interface Engineering of 2D-C₃N₄/NiFe-LDH Heterostructure for Highly Efficient Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution

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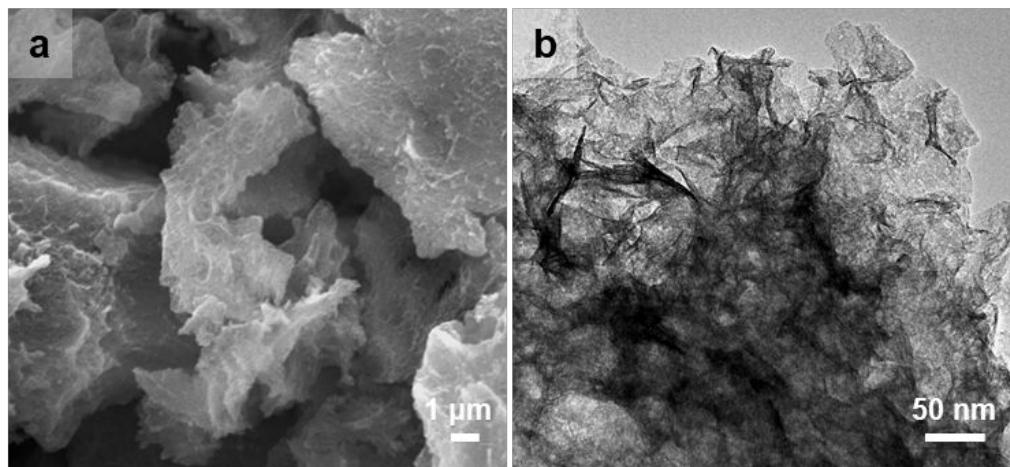


Figure S1. (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of LDH-3 sample with NH₄F added at the last step of synthesis.

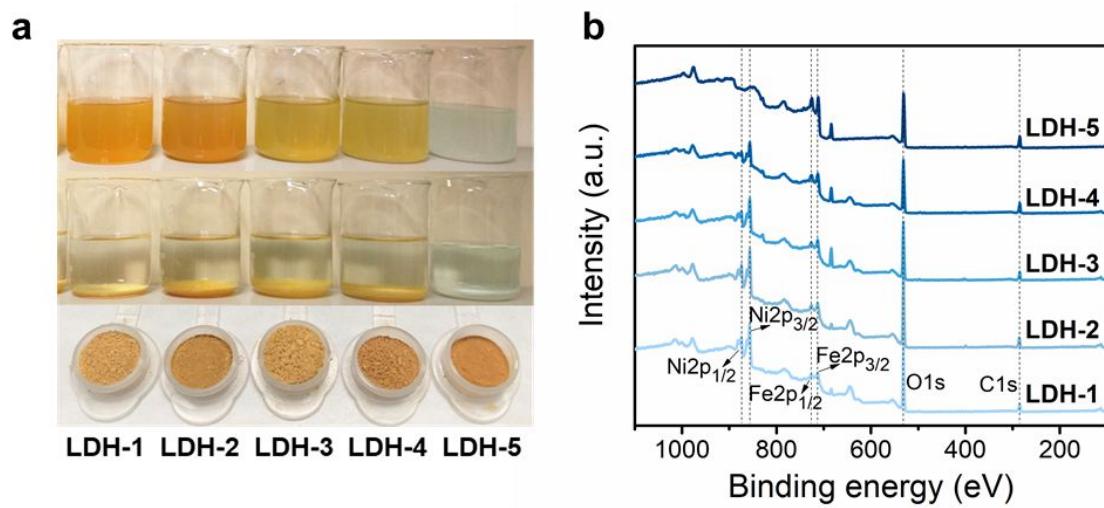


Figure S2. (a) Digital photos showing the color change of LDH samples during the synthesis (Top: after 5 h; Middle: after 24 h; Bottom: final samples). (b) Survey XPS spectra of LDH samples.

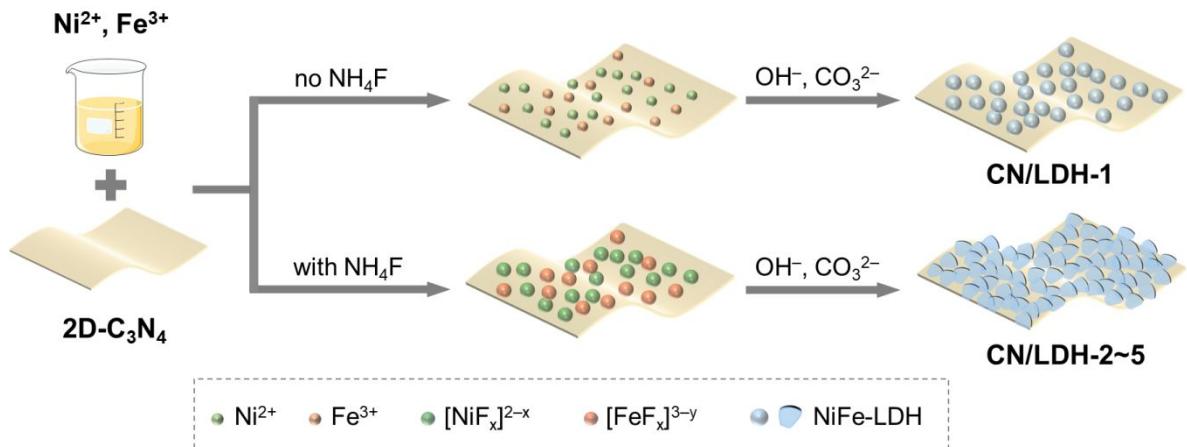


Figure S3. An overview of the synthetic procedure for 2D-C₃N₄/NiFe-LDH heterostructure.

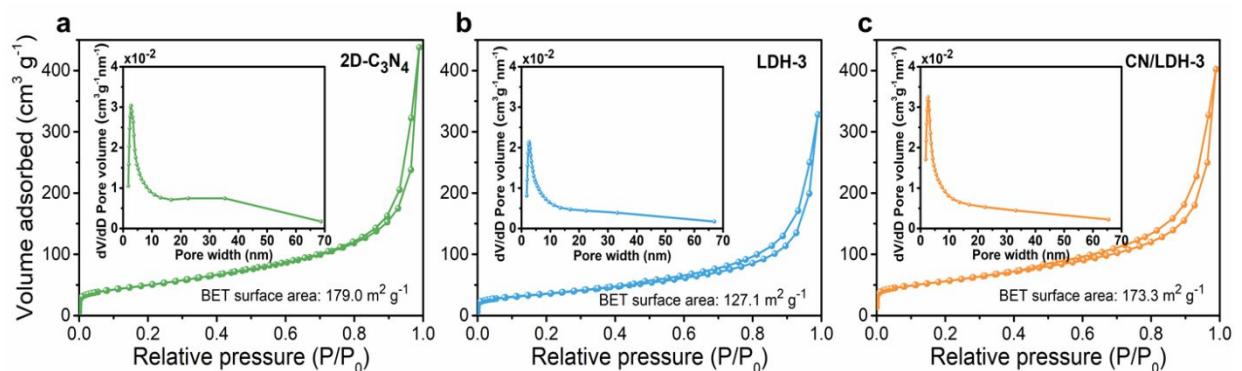


Figure S4. N₂ adsorption–desorption isotherms of (a) 2D-C₃N₄, (b) LDH-3, and (c) CN/LDH-3. Insets are the corresponding pore size distribution curves.

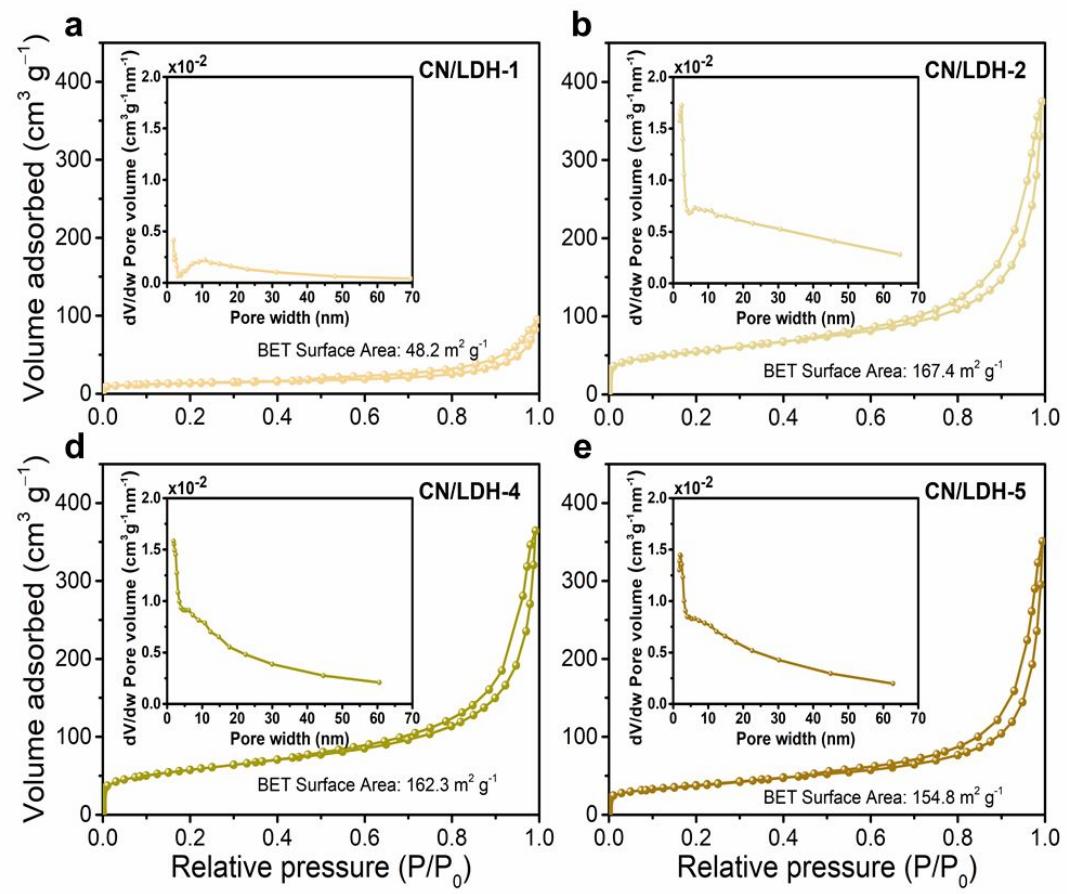


Figure S5. N_2 adsorption–desorption isotherms of (a) CN/LDH-1, (b) CN/LDH-2, (c) CN/LDH-4, and (d) CN/LDH-5. Insets are the corresponding pore size distribution curves.

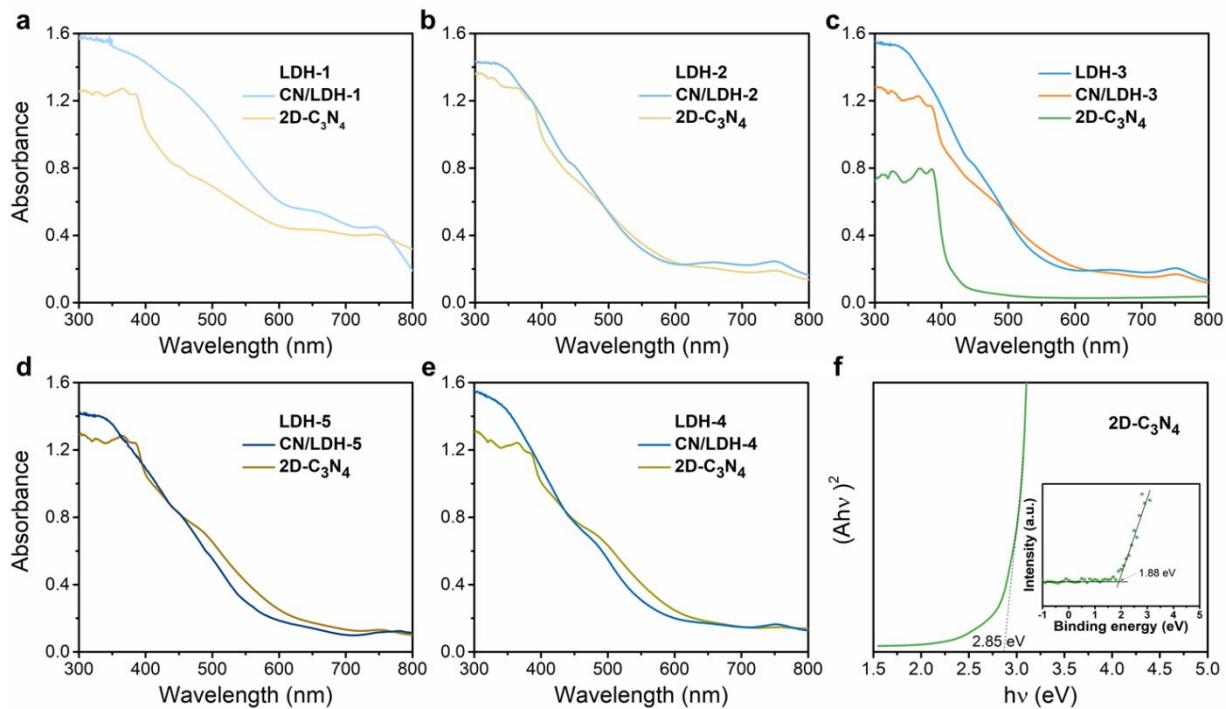


Figure S6. (a–e) UV–vis spectra of LDH, CN/LDH samples, and 2D-C₃N₄. (f) Estimated band gap of 2D-C₃N₄. Inset shows the VB_{XPS} of 2D-C₃N₄.

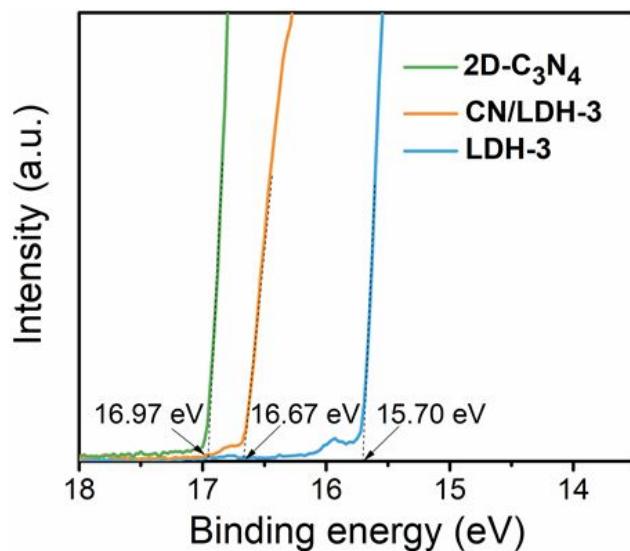


Figure S7. UPS spectra of 2D-C₃N₄, LDH-3, and CN/LDH-3.

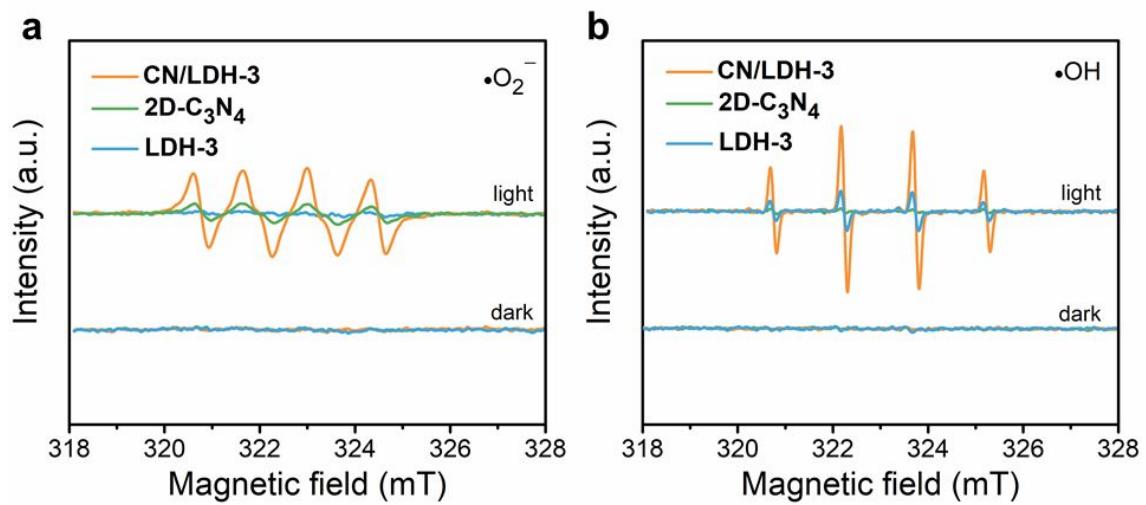


Figure S8. ESR spectra of (a) DMPO-•O₂⁻ in methanol and (b) DMPO-•OH in aqueous dispersion in the presence of 2D-C₃N₄, LDH-3, and CN/LDH-3.

Apparent quantum efficiency (AQE) was calculated as follows:

$$AQE = \frac{\text{number of reacted electrons}}{\text{number of incident photons}} \times 100\%$$
$$= \frac{2 \times n \times N_A}{E \times A \times t} \times 100\%$$
$$\underline{\hbar \times \frac{c}{\lambda}}$$

where n is the amount of H_2 molecules generated (3.15×10^{-6} mol), N_A is Avogadro's constant (6.02×10^{23} mol $^{-1}$), E is average light intensity (1.4 W cm $^{-2}$), A is irradiation area (4.52 cm $^{-2}$), t is the irradiation time (3600 s), \hbar is Planck constant (6.626×10^{-34} J·s), c is the speed of light (3×10^8 m s $^{-1}$), and λ is the wavelength of the monochromatic light (385 × 10 $^{-9}$ m). Using this equation, the AQE of CN/LDH-3 at 385 nm irradiation was estimated as 8.6%.

Table S1. pH values in each synthesis step of LDH samples.

Conditions	pH				
	LDH-1	LDH-2	LDH-3	LDH-4	LDH-5
100 mL solution A (containing Ni(NO ₃) ₂ , Fe(NO ₃) ₃ , and different amount of NH ₄ F)	2.1	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1
60 mL solution B (containing NaOH and Na ₂ CO ₃)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
After adding 30 mL solution B into solution A	8.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
After adding 60 mL solution B into solution A	10.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5

Table S2. Ni/Fe ratios in LDH samples based on EDS and ICP-OES analyses.

Method	LDH-1	LDH-2	LDH-3	LDH-4	LDH-5
EDS	2.16	0.97	0.96	0.51	0
ICP-OES	1.91	1.03	0.75	0.27	0

Table S3. Zeta potential of 2D-C₃N₄.

Trial	Zeta Potential (mV)
1	-24.94
2	-25.85
3	-25.15
Average	-25.31

Table S4. Fitted resistance parameters for the EIS measurements of 2D-C₃N₄, LDH-3, and CN/LDH-3.

Sample	R_s (Ω)	R_{ct} (Ω)
2D-C₃N₄	59.52	126.4
LDH-3	65.66	81.93
CN/LDH-3	45.29	26.76

Table S5. Lifetimes of photogenerated charge carriers in 2D-C₃N₄, LDH-3, and CN/LDH-3.

Sample	A_1	τ_1 (ns)	A_2	τ_2 (ns)
2D-C₃N₄	0.29	3.00	0.03	17.66
CN/LDH-3	0.26	3.60	0.03	21.14

Table S6. Comparison of recent LDH-based photocatalysts for photocatalytic H₂ evolution.

Photocatalyst	Light source	Reaction conditions	HER rate (mmol g⁻¹ h⁻¹)	Ref.
NH ₂ -MIL-125(Ti)/ZnCr-LDH	300 W Xe lamp, $\lambda > 420$ nm	TEOA (0.01 M)	0.128	1
NiFe LDH/N-rGO/g-C ₃ N ₄	125 W Hg lamp, $\lambda \geq 400$ nm	CH ₃ OH (10 vol.%)	1.254	2
WO _{3-x} /ZnCr LDH	150 W Xe lamp, $\lambda \geq 420$ nm	CH ₃ OH (10 vol.%)	1.002	3
NiCo-LDH/P-CdS	300 W Xe lamp, $\lambda \geq 400$ nm	lactic acid (10 vol.%)	8.665	4
CdS/ZnCr-LDH	300 W Xe lamp	Na ₂ S (0.1 M), Na ₂ SO ₃ (0.1 M)	2.164	5
MgAl-LDH/NiS	300 W Xe lamp, $\lambda \geq 420$ nm	CH ₃ OH (20 vol.%)	0.895	6
g-C ₃ N ₄ /NiFe-LDH	125 W Hg lamp, $\lambda \geq 420$ nm	CH ₃ OH (10 vol.%)	0.774	7
CdS/NiFe LDH	300 W Xe lamp	CH ₃ OH (10 vol.%)	0.469	8
CdS/CdAl-LDH	300 W Xe lamp, $\lambda \geq 400$ nm	sodium lactate	0.362	9
rGO/La ₂ Ti ₂ O ₇ /NiFe-LDH	AM 1.5 illumination	TEOA (10 vol.%)	0.532	10
CdZnS/ZnCr-LDH	300 W Xe lamp, $\lambda \geq 400$ nm	CH ₃ OH (20 vol.%)	0.916	11
C₃N₄/NiFe-LDH	450 W solar simulator with an AM 1.5G filter	TEOA (10 vol.%)	3.087	This work
Pt/C₃N₄/NiFe-LDH			6.817	This work

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