

文章编号: 1007 - 4252(2020)01 - 0001 - 007

石墨相氮化碳($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$)用于光催化产氢的研究进展

邓细宇, 邝鑫雅, 孙包叶, 曾吉阳, 马艺文, 位海棠, 张瑾, 柳清菊^{*}

(云南大学材料科学与工程学院, 云南省微纳材料与技术重点实验室, 昆明 650091)

摘要: 随着社会与科技的飞速进步, 化石能源急剧消耗, 并且环境污染问题日益严重, 寻找一种可持续的环境友好燃料能源成为了一个被广泛研究讨论的问题。半导体光催化剂的出现, 为解决该问题提供了一条新途径, 半导体光催化剂可以在光照的情况下通过分解水将太阳能转化为氢能, 实现一种绿色环保的高热值能源的可持续生产。在众多的半导体光催化剂中, $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 凭借制备方法简单、成本低廉、稳定性好以及合适的能带结构等优点而备受关注, 但是由于其光生电子和空穴转移慢且易复合、光吸收范围较窄以及较低的比表面积, 使其光催化性能不够理想, 近几年众多学者针对这些问题开展了大量研究, 以提升其光催化性能。本文针对 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的改性研究重点综述了元素掺杂改性和构建半导体异质结两方面的研究进展, 归纳了目前存在的问题, 提出了相应的解决建议, 并对后续的发展趋势做出了展望。

关键词: $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$; 光催化产氢; 元素掺杂; 异质结构

中图分类号: X502

文献标志码: A

Research progress of graphite phase carbon nitride ($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$) for photocatalytic hydrogen production

DENG Xiyu, KUANG Xinya, ZI Baoye, ZENG Jiyang, MA Yiwen, WEI Haitang, ZHANG Jin, LIU Qingju^{*}

(School of Materials Science and Engineering, Yunnan University, Yunnan Key Laboratory of Micro-nano Materials and Technology, Kunming 650091, China)

Abstract: With the rapid progress of society, science and technology, fossil energy is rapidly consumed, and environmental pollution is becoming increasingly serious. Developing a sustainable and environmentally friendly fuel energy source has become a widely discussed issue. The emergence of semiconductor photocatalysts provides a new way to solve this problem. Semiconductor photocatalysts can convert solar energy into hydrogen energy by decomposing water under the condition of light, and realize a sustainable production of green and environmentally friendly high-calorie energy. Among many semiconductor photo-

收稿日期: 2020-01-15; 修订日期: 2020-02-12

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(51562038), 云南省自然科学基金重点项目(2018FY001-011)

作者简介: 邓细宇(1996-), 男, 云南昆明人, 在读硕士。

通讯作者: 柳清菊 教授, 光催化材料的研究, E-mail: qjliu@ynu.edu.cn。

catalysts, $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ has attracted much attention due to its advantages such as simple preparation method, low cost, good stability, and suitable band structure. However, its photo-generated electrons and holes are slow to transfer and easy to recombine. The narrow absorption range and low specific surface area make its photocatalytic performance not ideal. In recent years, many scholars have conducted a lot of research on these issues to improve their photocatalytic performance. The research progress of elemental doping modification and the construction of semiconductor heterojunctions for the modification research of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ are discussed; the existing problems and corresponding solutions are also analyzed, then, the following development trends are forecasted.

Key Words: $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$; photocatalytic hydrogen production; elemental doping; heterostructure construction

0 引言

在过去的数十年里,人类社会取得了飞速的发展。然而这背后,伴随着的是能源的大量消耗以及附带产生的环境污染^[1]。为了克服这个问题,众多科学家对于可持续的绿色新能源展开了大量研究,例如太阳能、风能以及地热能等^[2,3]。在各种可再生能源中,太阳能是能量来源最大的一种,其一个小时内照射到地球表面的能量(4.3×10^{20} J)够人类社会一年的消耗。尽管太阳能如此丰富,但是由于太阳昼出夜伏,以及能量难以收集储存的特点,让其利用受到了很大的限制^[4]。目前针对太阳能的应用,主要集中在太阳能电池和光催化两方面,太阳能电池领域发展已较为成熟,市场应用广泛,相对来说,太阳能光催化正处于一个快速发展阶段,科学家研究发现了多种光催化剂,应用于污染物降解、二氧化碳还原以及光解水制氢制氧等方面^[5-7]。其中氢气作为一种绿色无污染的清洁能源,热值高,燃烧之后变成水,可再次用来生产氢气,实现可再生利用。因此,利用太阳能光解水制氢近年来受到了大量的关注与研究^[8,9]。

光催化产氢的首次出现是在1972年,Fujishima和Honda两位日本学者在 TiO_2 单晶电极上实现了光催化产氢^[10]。自此以后,该领域就受到了广泛关注。相对于传统的电解水产氢,利用太阳能光催化可以节省大量的电能,被一致认为是最理想的产氢途径。光解水产氢是一个把光能转换为化学能的过程,当入射光子的能量大于或等于半导体光催化剂的禁带宽度时,半导体价带的电子吸收光子的能量从而受到激发,跃迁至导带成为自由电子,同时在价带上产生一个显正电性的空位,导带上的电子有部分会迁移至半导体光催化剂的表面,将表面吸附的

H^+ 还原产生 H_2 ,原理示意图如图1所示^[11]。

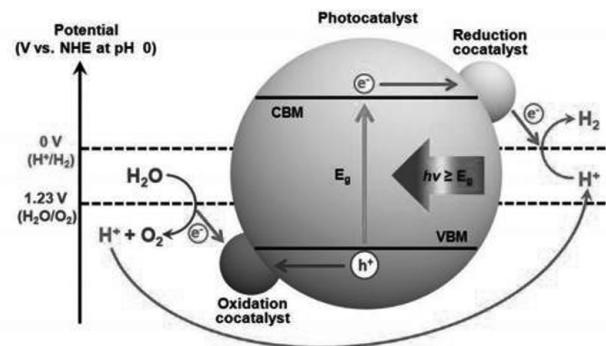


图1 光催化水解产氢示意图^[11]

Fig1.Schematic diagram of hydrogen production by photocatalytic hydrolysis^[11]

在众多光催化剂中,石墨相氮化碳($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$)因为具有合适的禁带宽度(约为2.7 eV)、无毒、制备方法简单且成本低廉、稳定性好等优点,被看作是一种有发展前景的可见光响应型半导体催化剂,受到学术界的广泛关注^[12-15]。本文围绕 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的结构与性能,以及其改性研究等方面,综述了 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 在太阳能光解水制氢领域近年来的研究进展。

1 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的性质

石墨相氮化碳($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$)用于光催化产氢的首次报道出现于2009年,当时Wang等人将 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 粉体作为光催化剂,研究了其在可见光照射下的光催化活性^[16]。氮化碳是由共价键连接组成的非金属半导体聚合物,理论上,存在 α 相、 β 相、立方相、伪立方相以及石墨相几种假设相,并有学者发现,其中构建石墨相的基本结构单元有两种,分别为三嗪(C_3N_3)结构和七嗪环(C_6N_7)结构,如图2所

示^[17,18]。有学者对比了几种结构相的热力学稳定性,发现了以七嗪环(C_6N_7)结构为基本单元构成的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 是最稳定的相^[19]。所以七嗪环结构被默认为是构成 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的基本单元。 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 具有和石墨类似的结构,每一层为 sp^2 轨道杂化的C原子和N原子组成的大 π 键共轭体系,两层间的距离约为0.326nm^[20]。 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的价带和导带分别由 N_{PZ} 轨道和 C_{PZ} 轨道组成,带隙为2.7eV,光吸收边为460nm。在理想情况下,单层的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的理论比表面积可高达 $2500 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ^[21],由于层间存在分子间相互作用力,使得 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 并不溶解于强酸强碱等化学溶剂中,表现出极强的化学稳定性^[22,23]。

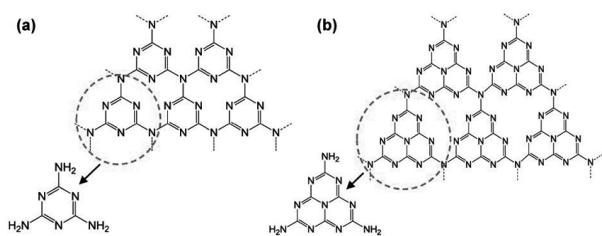


图2 (a) $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的三嗪和(b)三-s-均三嗪(庚嗪)结构^[17,18]

Fig.2 (a) Triazine and (b) tri-s-triazine (heptazine) structures of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ ^[17,18]

2 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的制备

目前关于 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的合成制备主要以热缩聚合尿素或三聚氰胺等含碳氮元素的有机物为主。若制备纯的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$,可通过直接煅烧尿素等含有碳氮元素的原料获得^[24,25]。若是制备掺杂或与其他物质复合的,所需经过的前期处理方式可能不尽相同,例如将原料超声混合后冷冻干燥^[26]、将原料溶于有机溶剂然后在一定温度下油浴获得固体^[27]、将原料溶于去离子水后放入密封的聚四氟乙烯内衬高压反应釜中在一定温度下水热处理一定的时间^[28]等等,但最终都会在500~600°C的温度范围内在保护气氛中煅烧聚合形成 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 。当然,也可以将原料溶解混合后转入聚四氟乙烯内衬的高压反应釜中,在一定的温度和时间条件下直接水热合成,而不需要经过高温煅烧粉体^[29]。最后将粉体用去离子水或无水乙醇洗涤去除杂质,经离心、干燥即可获得目标产物。

3 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的改性研究

$\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 凭借前文所描述的种种优点而备受关注,成为半导体光催化剂的代表物质之一。然而由于纯的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 光生载流子分离及迁移速率慢、电子和空穴易复合、光吸收范围不够宽^[30]、合成过程中因为高度缩合而降低比表面积等原因,使其光催化性能不够理想^[31-34]。因此为了提高其光催化性能,众多学者对 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 进行了改性研究,包括杂质离子掺杂、微观形貌控制、负载助催化剂以及与其他半导体构建异质结等^[35-38]。

3.1 掺杂改性

掺杂改性是材料研究过程中最为常见的一种改性方法,通过金属离子、非金属原子等对材料进行掺杂,可以有效的调节半导体的能带结构,从而改变材料的光学、电学等物理化学性能。因此,在对 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的性能改性研究过程中,元素掺杂同样被广泛研究。因为 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 独特的化学结构,其掺杂方式又可分为层间掺杂和碳氮杂环面内掺杂,环内掺杂示意如图3所示^[39]。

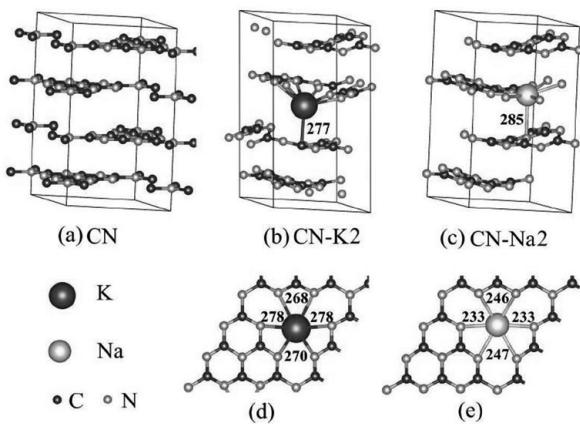


图3 K/Na掺杂 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的原子结构及掺杂层的形貌示意图^[39]

Fig.3 Calculated crystal structures of K/Na doped $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and Top views of the doped layer.^[39]

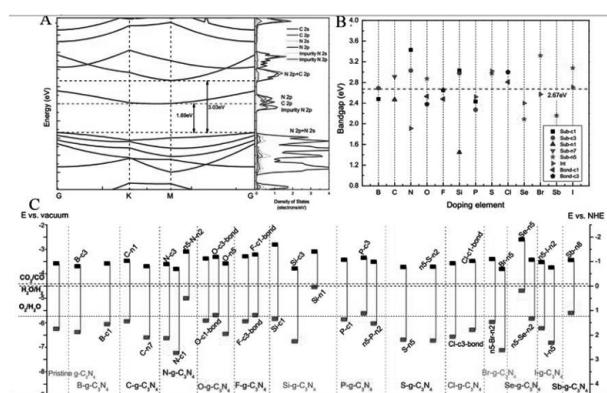


图4 掺杂g-C₃N₄的p-嵌段元素的电子结构。(A) N掺杂g-C₃N₄的带结构(掺杂能级1.69eV)和相应的部分态密度(右);(B)不同掺杂剂掺杂g-C₃N₄的直接带隙。(C)掺杂g-C₃N₄的CB(绿色)和VB(红色)边缘位置^[40]

Fig. 4. Electronic structures of p-block element-doped g-C₃N₄. (A) A band structure (left) with a doping level (1.69eV) and corresponding partial density of states (right) for N-doped g-C₃N₄. (B) The direct band gap of doped g-C₃N₄ with different dopants. (C) The CB (green) and VB (red) edge positions of the doped g-C₃N₄.^[40]

Yonghao Zhu 等人通过密度泛函理论(DFT)计算了部分典型的掺杂g-C₃N₄的能带结构(图4),并且探讨了X-g-C₃N₄的光催化活性与掺杂物的内在性质之间的关系,提出了一种新的描述符用以描述g-C₃N₄的光催化活性:

$$\phi = (n_X * E_X * I_X^1) / (n_N * E_N * I_N^1) \quad (1)$$

n、E 和 I¹分别是占据最外层p轨道的电子数(p轨道的价电子)、掺杂的电负性和第一电离能值,下标X和N分别指掺杂剂X和氮,描述符是无量纲的,因为它是由氮的性质规范化的;他们计算了所有X-g-C₃N₄的总状态密度(DOS),发现所提出的描述符与费米能级下p轨道的掺杂诱导DOS成正比;由于掺杂诱导的DOS强烈影响光催化性能,因此该描述符可以作为描述掺杂g-C₃N₄光催化活性的内在材料特性^[40]。

Yong Mao 等人通过利用酸辅助煅烧三聚氰胺的方法来制备掺杂B元素的g-C₃N₄,发现酸处理可以有效增加B元素的掺杂量,同时实现了在煅烧过程中向催化剂中引入氮空位,无需再进行繁琐的操作;通过能带结构分析,发现掺杂后的g-C₃N₄吸收边红移至480nm,同时带隙降低为2.63eV,有效提升了光催化性能^[27]。Qian Yan 等人用尿素(CO(NH₂)₂)和硼酸(H₃BO₃)混合在550℃下煅烧,制备出了B掺杂的多孔g-C₃N₄纳米片,相比于纯的g-C₃N₄,掺杂后的样带隙缩小了0.32eV,并且比表面积也有一定提升,光催化性能有所提高^[41]。Kun

Wu 等人以三聚氰胺、三硫氰酸和二水合钨酸钠为前驱体,通过简易的热聚合反应,在550℃的温度下制备了S和W共掺杂的g-C₃N₄微米棒,测量其产氢性能,发现相对于纯的g-C₃N₄的161.2 μmol h⁻¹ g⁻¹,掺杂了S、W两种元素的g-C₃N₄,产氢效率达到了857.3 μmol h⁻¹ g⁻¹,具有了明显的提升^[42]。Dong-dong Chen 等人以三聚氰胺为原料制备了多孔g-C₃N₄,并对其进行P/Mo以及P/Mo共掺杂,对其光催化产氢性能进行测试,P-g-C₃N_x,Mo-g-C₃N₄以及(P,Mo)-g-C₃N_x的产氢效率分别为63 μmol h⁻¹ g⁻¹,79 μmol h⁻¹ g⁻¹和118 μmol h⁻¹ g⁻¹,相对于自制的纯g-C₃N₄(18 μmol h⁻¹ g⁻¹)来说,掺杂之后效率有了极大的提升^[43]。

Shaodong Sun 等人利用三聚氰胺作为原料,通过KOH辅助水热重组,最后在550℃下煅烧得到钾掺杂的g-C₃N₄纳米片(表示为CNK),在可见光的照射下,产氢效率达到了919.5 μmol h⁻¹ g⁻¹,在420nm下获得6.98%的表观量子产率^[28]。Mohamad等人利用水热法制备C掺杂的g-C₃N₄样品具有良好的光催化制氢性能,其H₂产率为216.8 μmol h⁻¹ g⁻¹,是未掺杂样品的2.9倍^[44]。Yanting Gao 等人,采用液氮辅助快速重结晶和冷冻干燥技术,首次获得了尿素和碘化铵的自组装前驱体;然后将前驱体在氮气气氛下以500℃烧结2小时,最终得到同步碘表面改性和晶格掺杂的多孔g-C₃N₄,对其进行产氢性能测试,在碘化铵和尿素的摩尔比为0.4时,样

品具有最佳光催化性能,在可见光($\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$)照射下产氢效率达到 $114.0 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$ ^[45]。Yuanqi Wang 等人以密勒胺、氯化锌及氯化钾为原料,采用熔融盐浴两步热聚合策略,系统地研究了 Zn 掺杂的共轭体系,对样品进行光催化产氢性能测试,产氢效率为 $75 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$ ^[46]。Fei Xue 等报道了一种简单的同步磷化工艺,用于制备以析氢活性镍和磷化钴($\text{Co}_x\text{Ni}_y\text{P}$)为助催化剂的磷掺杂 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ (PCN)光催化剂,通过优化之后,CoNiP-PCN 复合光催化剂首次实现了 $239.3 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$ 活性的纯水可分级析氢^[47]。

3.2 构建异质结

半导体光催化剂通过偶联作用,与其他半导体复合,会形成一种不同于二者能带结构的全新能带结构,并且复合半导体异质结界面形成的内建电场可以加速光生电荷-空穴对的传输和分离,有效地提高光催化性能^[48-52]。Yanyan Ma 等人,利用第一性原理计算系统地研究了 2D $\text{KNbO}_3/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 异质结的电子和光催化性能,计算结果表明, $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 可以在 $\text{KNbO}_3(100)$ 表面稳定吸附,形成规则的波形,并且当 O 原子与 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的 I₂ 位置相对应时,结构最稳定,分别在 KO/g-CN 和 $\text{NbO}_2/\text{g-CN}$ 异质结处形成范德华效应和化学键,吸收边明显红移; $\text{KNbO}_3(100)/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 是 II 类半导体异质结,氧化还原反应发生在不同的表面上,而在 $\text{NbO}_2/\text{g-CN}$ 异质结上,只能进行析氢^[3]。Dandan Sun 等人利用简便一步原位水热法制备了介孔 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Zn-Ti LDH}$ 叠层范德华异质结,所得异质结具有良好的可见光催化性能,产氢率 $161.87 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$,是纯 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的 4 倍,Zn-Ti LDH 的 3 倍^[7]。

Huinan Che 等人在硫诱导环化反应和造孔效应下,采用一步法制备了一种新型的介孔硫化聚丙烯腈改性 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4(\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{S-PAN})$ π-共轭异质结,异质结扩展了 π-π 共轭体系,加速了光电子的转移,并且介孔结构提供了更多的活性位点,异质结的最佳产氢效率达到了 $736.24 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$,比原始的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 提高了近 2.15 倍^[53]。

Juan Wang 等人通过水热和煅烧过程制备了具有增强电荷载体分离的 3D/2D 直接 Z 型层状 TiO_2 微花/ $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 纳米片异质结,当 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的比例为 50% 时样品的产氢效率为 $4128 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$,比 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 高了 7.7 倍^[54]。Yuhao Yang 等人采用简单的自组装方法成功制备了 $\text{TiO}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 2D/2D 异质结纳米复合材料,将样品分散在含有 8ml 乙醇和 72ml 水的混合水溶液中,以带有截止滤波器($\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$)的氙灯作为光源,测试了样品的光催化性能,当 TiO_2 纳米片(TNs)增加到 20wt% 时,复合样品的产氢速率在 $0.35 \text{ mmol g}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$ 时达到最高,是纯 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 纳米片(CNs)的 2.7 倍,其产氢速率甚至优于 MoS_2 量子点/ $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 异质结构光催化剂^[55]。

Weibing Li 等人以双氰胺为原料,通过高温聚合制备了纯的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$,然后与 MoS_2 球磨混合制备超薄的 2D/2D $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2$ 异质结,用 50mg 制备的光催化剂和 100ml 10%(体积比)甲醇测定了光催化制氢性能,在大于 400nm 的可见光照射下, MoS_2 质量分数 3% 的样品,显示出最佳的光催化性能,产氢效率为 $385.04 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$ ^[56]。Tao Chen 等人采用简单的浸渍焙烧法制备了碳量子点(CDs)调控的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2$ 复合催化剂,最大产氢速率为 $517.16 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$,分别是 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2(238.54 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1})$ 和 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4(105.71 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1})$ 的 2 倍和 5 倍^[57]。Hairui Cai 等人,通过一锅煅烧制备了 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{P25(N)-Pd}$ 异质结,在可见光($\lambda > 400 \text{ nm}$)下, $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{P25(N)-Pd}$ 的光催化产氢效率达到了 $1070 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$,分别是 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 和 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{P25}$ 的 8.7 和 4.6 倍,样品上光催化氢的释放机理如图 5 所示^[58]。Lingyan Yang 等人,分别以三聚氰胺和乙酰丙酮钴($\text{Co}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)$)为前体,混合粉体在 520°C 下煅烧获得 $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 异质结,在可见光的照射下, Co_3O_4 质量分数为 1% 时,具有最大产氢效率 $50 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$,是的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 的 5 倍^[59]。

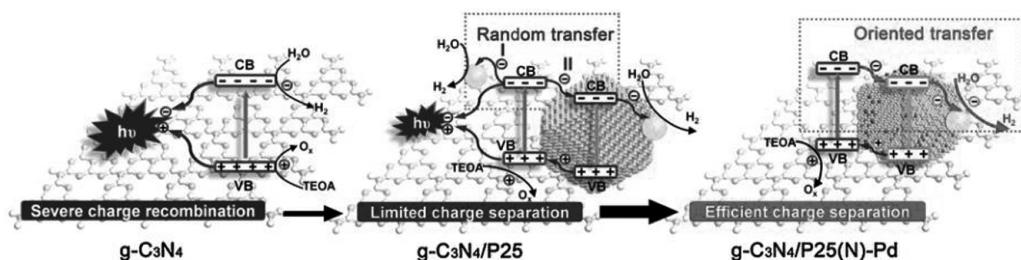


图 5 光催化氢在 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 、 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{P}25$ 和 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{P}25(\text{N})-\text{Pd}$ 上的释放机理。^[58]

Fig.5 Plausible mechanisms photocatalytic hydrogen evolution over $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 、 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{P}25$ 和 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{P}25(\text{N})-\text{Pd}$, respectively.^[58]

4 结语

能源和环境一直以来都是社会发展的焦点问题,而光催化产氢的出现,为这两个问题的协调解决提供了可能。目前研究广泛的 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 半导体光催化剂改性后光催化性能已经有了极大的提升,已经达到四千多微摩尔每小时每克的产氢效率,但是距离实际生产的要求,仍有不小的差距。限制 $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ 光催化性能的因素,主要有一下几点:

- (1) 烧结过程中因团聚而降低比表面积,光利用率低、光吸收范围不够宽。
- (2) 光生载流子复合率高,量子效率低。
- (3) 助催化剂多为 Pt、Rh 等贵金属,成本高,难以大量广泛使用等。

针对这些问题,可以通过调整催化剂的能带结构、构建局部电场、增加活性位点等途径解决,具体表现为元素掺杂、构建异质结、微观形貌调控、负载助催化剂等。现在大多的研究,依然是尝试法,在测性能之前,并不知道性能会如何。所以,作者认为光催化剂的未来发展具有以下趋势:

- (1) 计算与实验相结合。先计算分析不同掺杂对光谱的响应波段、吸光率、量子效率等的影响规律,筛选出有效的掺杂元素,以指导实验研究。
- (2) 开发高性能低成本的助催化剂。助催化剂的合理应用可以有效提高材料的性能,但是目前使用的贵金属催化剂成本过高,限制了其使用范围。
- (3) 多组元催化剂混合,多种改性方法并用。

参考文献:

- [1] Sohail , Muhammad , Hyunuk Kim and Tae Woo Kim. Enhanced photocatalytic performance of a Ti-based metal-or-
- [2] Shen , S. H. , J. W. Shi , P. H. Guo et al. Visible-light-driven photocatalytic water splitting on nanostructured semiconducting materials [J]. International Journal of Nanotechnology , 2011.8(6-7) : 523-591.
- [3] Li , Wei , Qiong Ma , Xiao Wanget al. Hydrogen evolution by catalyzing water splitting on two-dimensional $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ -Ag/AgBr heterostructure [J]. Applied Surface Science , 2019.494: 275-284.
- [4] Lewis , N. S. and D. G. Nocera. Powering the planet: Chemical challenges in solar energy utilization [J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America , 2007.104(50) : 20142-20142.
- [5] Bi , Jingce , Lin Zhu , Junbiao Wu et al. Optimizing electronic structure and charge transport of sulfur/potassium co-doped graphitic carbon nitride with efficient photocatalytic hydrogen evolution performance [J]. 2019.33(10) : e5163.
- [6] Wang , Shuaijun , Fengting He , Xiaoli Zhaoet al. Phosphorous doped carbon nitride nanobelts for photodegradation of emerging contaminants and hydrogen evolution [J]. Applied Catalysis B: Environmental , 2019.257: 117931.
- [7] Sun , Dandan , Dechao Chi , Zekang Yanet al. Mesoporous $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Zn-Ti LDH}$ laminated van der Waals heterojunction nanosheets as remarkable visible-light-driven photocatalysts [J]. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy , 2019.44(31) : 16348-16358.
- [8] Rao , V. Navakoteswara , N. Lakshmana Reddy , M. Mamatha Kumariet al. Sustainable hydrogen production for the greener environment by quantum dots-based efficient photocatalysts: A review [J]. Journal of Environmental Management , 2019.248: 109246.
- [9] Dong , Hong , Xiang-Bin Meng , Xin Zhanget al. Boosting

- visible-light hydrogen evolution of covalent-organic frameworks by introducing Ni-based noble metal-free co-catalyst [J]. Chemical Engineering Journal , 2020. 379: 122342.
- [10] Fujishima , A. and K. Honda. Electrochemical photolysis of water at a semiconductor electrode [J]. Nature. 1972. 238(5358) : 37–38.
- [11] Wang , Z. , C. Li and K. Domen. Recent developments in heterogeneous photocatalysts for solar-driven overall water splitting [J]. Chemical Society Reviews , 2019. 48(7) : 2109– 2125.
- [12] Cui , Yanjuan , Zhengxin Ding , Ping Luet al. Metal-free activation of H_2O_2 by $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ under visible light irradiation for the degradation of organic pollutants [J]. Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics , 2012.14(4) : 1455–1462.
- [13] Jing , Jiangping , Zhuoyuan Chen and Chang Feng. Dramatically enhanced photoelectrochemical properties and transformed p/n type of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ caused by K and I co-doping [J]. Electrochimica Acta , 2019.297: 488–496.
- [14] Zhao , Jingli , Yushan Liu , Yaping Wanget al. Boron doped graphitic carbon nitride dots dispersed on graphitic carbon nitride/graphene hybrid nanosheets as high performance photocatalysts for hydrogen evolution reaction [J]. Applied Surface Science , 2019.470: 923–932.
- [15] Aleksandrak , Malgorzata , Daria Baranowska , Tomasz Kedzierskiet al. Superior synergy of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{Cd}$ compounds and Al-MOF-derived nanoporous carbon for photocatalytic hydrogen evolution [J]. Applied Catalysis B: Environmental , 2019.257: 117906.
- [16] Maeda , Kazuhiko , Xinchen Wang , Yasushi Nishiharaet al. Photocatalytic Activities of Graphitic Carbon Nitride Powder for Water Reduction and Oxidation under Visible Light [J]. The Journal of Physical Chemistry C , 2009.113(12) : 4940–4947.
- [17] Zambon , Adrien , Jean Marie Mouesca , Cristina Constanta Gheorghiu et al. S-Heptazine Oligomers: Promising Structural Models for Graphitic Carbon Nitride [J]. 2018. 7(2) : 945–950.
- [18] Zheng , Y. , L. H. Lin , B. Wanget al. Graphitic Carbon Nitride Polymers toward Sustainable Photoredox Catalysis [J]. Angewandte Chemie –International Edition , 2015.54(44) : 12868– 12884.
- [19] Kroke , Edwin , Marcus Schwarz , Elisabeth Horath-Bor-donet al. Tri-s-triazine derivatives. Part I. From trichloro-tri-s-triazine to graphitic C_3N_4 structures [J]. 2002.26(5) : 508–512.
- [20] MOLINA , B. and L. E. SANORES. ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF SIX PHASES OF C_3N_4 : A THEORETICAL APPROACH [J]. 1999.13(06n07) : 193–201.
- [21] Sano , Taizo , Sakiko Tsutsui , Kazuhide Koikeet al. Activation of graphitic carbon nitride ($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$) by alkaline hydrothermal treatment for photocatalytic NO oxidation in gas phase [J]. 2013.1(21) : 6489–6496.
- [22] Wang , Xinchen , Siegfried Blechert and Markus Acs Catalysis Antonietti. Polymeric Graphitic Carbon Nitride for Heterogeneous Photo catalysis [J]. 2012.2(8) : 1596 – 1606.
- [23] Dong , Guoping , Yuanhao Zhang , Qiwen Panet al. A fantastic graphitic carbon nitride ($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$) material: Electronic structure , photocatalytic and photoelectronic properties [J]. 2014.20 (1) : 33–50.
- [24] Deng , Peiqin , Jinsong Xiong , Shuijin Leiet al. Nickel formate induced high-level in situ Ni-doping of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ for a tunable band structure and enhanced photocatalytic performance [J]. Journal of Materials Chemistry A , 2019. 7 (39) : 22385–22397.
- [25] Qin , Zhixiao , Zhenxiong Huang , Menglong Wanget al. Synergistic effect of quantum confinement and site-selective doping in polymeric carbon nitride towards overall water splitting [J]. Applied Catalysis B: Environmental , 2020.261: 118211.
- [26] Si , Yanjie , Zaozao Lv , Luhua Luet al. Revealing important role of graphitic carbon nitride surface catalytic activity in photocatalytic hydrogen evolution by using different carbon co-catalysts [J]. Applied Surface Science , 2019. 491: 236–244.
- [27] Mao , Yong , Mingzai Wu , Guang Liet al. Photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue over boron-doped $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ together with nitrogen-vacancies under visible light irradiation [J]. Reaction Kinetics , Mechanisms and Catalysis , 2018.125(2) : 1179–1190.
- [28] Sun , Shaodong , Jia Li , Jie Cuiet al. Simultaneously engineering K-doping and exfoliation into graphitic carbon nitride ($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$) for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen production [J]. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy , 2019.44(2) : 778–787.
- [29] Nagajyothi , P. C. , T. V. M. Sreekanth , R. Ramaraghavulu et al. Photocatalytic dyede – gradation and hydrogen production activity of $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ nanocatalyst [J]. 2019.30(16) : 14890–14901.
- [30] Ge , Zhitong , Anchi Yu and Rong Lu. Preparation of Li-doped graphitic carbon nitride with enhanced visible-light

- photoactivity [J]. *Materials Letters*, 2019.250: 9–11.
- [31] Song , Peng , Shuhua Liang , Jie Cui et al. Purposefully designing novel hydroxylated and carbonylated melamine towards the synthesis of targeted porous oxygen-doped g-C₃N₄ nanosheets for highly enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen production [J]. *Catalysis Science & Technology*, 2019.9(18) : 5150–5159.
- [32] Liu , Jiwei , Guangzhou Ding , Jieyi Yu et al. Hydrogen peroxide-assisted synthesis of oxygen-doped carbon nitride nanorods for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen evolution [J]. *RSC Advances*, 2019.9(49) : 28421–28431.
- [33] Song , Biao , Zhuotong Zeng , Guangming Zeng et al. Powerful combination of g-C₃N₄ and LDHs for enhanced photocatalytic performance: A review of strategy, synthesis, and applications [J]. *Advances in Colloid and Interface Science*, 2019.272: 101999.
- [34] Song , Meiting , Yuhang Wu , Guopeng Zheng et al. Junction of porous g-C₃N₄ with BiVO₄ using Au as electron shuttle for cocatalyst-free robust photocatalytic hydrogen evolution [J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2019. 498: 143808.
- [35] Mishra , Amit , Akansha Mehta , Soumen Basu et al. Graphitic carbon nitride (g-C₃N₄) – based metal-free photocatalysts for water splitting: A review [J]. *Carbon*, 2019.149: 693–721.
- [36] Chen , Qiuyue , Hailong Dou , Shaohui Zheng et al. Photocatalytic H₂ evolution and MB degradation over nickel-doped graphitic carbon nitride microwires under visible light irradiation [J]. *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry*, 2019.382: 111931.
- [37] Jiménez-Rangel , Kristel Yurien , Luis Lartundo -Rojas , Alejandra García-García et al. Hydro-thermal synthesis of a two-dimensional g-C₃N₄/MoS₂/MnOOH composite material and its potential application as photocatalyst [J]. *Journal of Chemical Technology & Biotechnology*, 2019. 94(11) : 3447–3456.
- [38] Ba , Guiming , Zhiwei Liang , Haiping Liet al. Synthesis of hierarchically mesoporous polymeric carbon nitride with mesoporous melamine as a precursor for enhanced photocatalytic performance [J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2020.380: 122535.
- [39] Xiong , Ting , Wanglai Cen , Yuxin Zhang et al. Bridging the g-C₃N₄ Interlayers for Enhanced Photocatalysis [J]. *ACS Catalysis*, 2016.6(4) : 2462–2472.
- [40] Zhu , Yonghao , Lele Gong , Detao Zhang et al. Catalytic origin and universal descriptors of heteroatom-doped photocatalysts for solar fuel production [J]. *Nano Energy*, 2019.63: 103819.
- [41] Yan , Qian , Gui-Fang Huang , Dong-Feng Li et al. Facile synthesis and superior photocatalytic and electrocatalytic performances of porous B-doped g-C₃N₄ nanosheets [J]. *Journal of Materials Science & Technology*, 2018. 34(12) : 2515–2520.
- [42] Wu , Kun , Dongdong Chen , Jianzhang Fang et al. One-step synthesis of sulfur and tungstate co-doped porous g-C₃N₄ microrods with remarkably enhanced visible-light photo catalytic performances [J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2018.462: 991–1001.
- [43] Chen , Dongdong , Junguang Liu , Zhenzhen Jia et al. Efficient visible-light-driven hydrogen evolution and Cr(VI) reduction over porous P and Mo co-doped g-C₃N₄ with feeble N vacancies photocatalyst [J]. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 2019.361: 294–304.
- [44] Mohamed , Mohamad Azuwa , M. F. M. Zain , Lorna Jeffrey Minggu et al. Enhancement of visible light photocatalytic hydrogen evolution by bio-mimetic C-doped graphitic carbon nitride [J]. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 2019.44(26) : 13098–13105.
- [45] Gao , Yanting , Feng Hou , Shan Hu et al. Synchronization iodine surface modification and lattice doping porous carbon nitride for photocatalytic hydrogen production [J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2019.481: 1089–1095.
- [46] Wang , Yuanqi , Xuan Zhou , Wei Xu et al. Zn-doped tri-s-triazine crystalline carbon nitrides for efficient hydrogen evolution photocatalysis [J]. *Applied Catalysis A: General*, 2019.582: 117118.
- [47] Xue , Fei , Yitao Si , Miao Wang et al. Toward efficient photocatalytic pure water splitting for simultaneous H₂ and H₂O₂ production [J]. *Nano Energy*, 2019.62: 823–831.
- [48] Su , L. X. , Z. Y. Liu , Y. L. Ye et al. Heterostructured boron doped nanodiamonds @ g-C₃N₄ nano composites with enhanced photocatalytic capability under visible light irradiation [J]. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 2019.44(36) : 19805–19815.
- [49] Han , Changcun , Tong Zhang , Qijun Cai et al. 0D CoP cocatalyst / 2D g-C₃N₄ nanosheets: An efficient photocatalyst for promoting photo catalytic hydrogen evolution [J]. *Journal of the American Ceramic Society*, 2019.102(9) : 5484–5493.
- [50] Jin , Zehua , Ruisheng Hu , Hongye Wang et al. One-step impregnation method to prepare direct Z-scheme LaCoO₃ / g-C₃N₄ heterojunction photocatalysts for phenol degrada-

- tion under visible light [J]. Applied Surface Science , 2019. 491: 432–442.
- [51] Xu , Quanlong , Dekun Ma , Shuibin Yang et al. Novel $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ S-scheme isotype hetero-junction for improved photocatalytic hydrogen generation [J]. Applied Surface Science , 2019. 495: 143555.
- [52] Shi , Jian-Wen , Yajun Zou , Linhao Cheng et al. In-situ phosphating to synthesize Ni_2P decorated $\text{NiO/g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ p-n junction for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen production [J]. Chemical Engineering Journal , 2019. 378: 122161.
- [53] Che , Huinan , Chunbo Liu , Hongjun Dong et al. Synthesis of mesoporous $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4/\text{S-PAN}$ π -conjugation heterojunction via sulfur-induced cyclization reaction for enhanced photocatalytic H_2 production [J]. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy , 2019. 44 (36): 20029 – 20041.
- [54] Wang , Juan , Guohong Wang , Xiao Wang et al. 3D/2D direct Z-scheme heterojunctions of hierarchical TiO_2 microflowers/ $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ nano-sheets with enhanced charge carrier separation for photocatalytic H_2 evolution [J]. Carbon , 2019.149: 618–626.
- [55] Yang , Yuhao , Xiaolong Li , Chan Lu et al. $\text{G-C}_3\text{N}_4$ Nanosheets Coupled with TiO_2 Nanosheets as 2D/2D Heterojunction Photocatalysts Toward High Photocatalytic Activity for Hydrogen Production [J]. Catalysis Letters , 2019.149(10): 2930–2939.
- [56] Su , Li-Xia , Zhi-Yu Liu , Yang-Li Ye et al. Heterostructured boron doped nanodiamonds @ $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ nanocomposites with enhanced photocatalytic capability under visible light irradiation [J]. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy , 2019.44(36): 19805–19815.
- [57] Chen , Tao , Dongguang Yin , Xinyu Zhang et al. Fabrication of a novel carbon quantum Dots-Modified 2D heterojunction for highly efficient sunlight photocatalysis [J]. Journal of Alloys and Compounds , 2019.806: 761–773.
- [58] Cai , Hairui , Bin Wang , Laifei Xiong et al. Orienting the charge transfer path of type-II heterojunction for photocatalytic hydrogen evolution [J]. Applied Catalysis B: Environmental , 2019.256: 117853.
- [59] Yang , Lingyan , Jing Liu , Liping Yang et al. Co_3O_4 imbedded $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunction photocatalysts for visible-light-driven hydrogen evolution [J]. Renewable Energy , 2020.145: 691–698.