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# Engineering oxygen-containing and amino groups into two-dimensional atomically-thin porous polymeric carbon nitrogen for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen production†

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Polymeric carbon nitride (PCN) is a promising earth-abundant photocatalyst for solar energy conversion. However, the photocatalytic activities of PCN-based materials remain moderate because of their poor dispersion in water and their fast electron–hole recombination. Here, a facile two-step continuous thermal treatment strategy is presented to endow the bulk PCN nanosheets with an atomically-thin structure, strong hydrophilicity and Lewis basicity to dramatically enhance the photocatalytic hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) generation performance. The formation of the oxygen-containing and amino groups in the atomically-thin PCN sheets improves the charge separation and provides rich active sites for the surface reaction. Such synergistic effects lead to a superior visible-light-driven photocatalytic activity and its H<sub>2</sub> evolution rate (1233.5 μmol h<sup>−1</sup> g<sup>−1</sup>) is more than 11 times higher than the bulk PCN using Ni as a cocatalyst. Additionally, the H<sub>2</sub> evolution rate can reach 20948.6 μmol h<sup>−1</sup> g<sup>−1</sup> using Pt as a cocatalyst under AM1.5G solar irradiation.

Polymeric carbon nitride (PCN) is a promising metal-free photocatalyst which has been applied in many photocatalytic reactions such as H<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub> evolution from water splitting,<sup>1–3</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> reduction<sup>4–6</sup> or organic waste degradation.<sup>7–9</sup> At present, various PCN samples with different morphologies, including nanotube,<sup>10</sup> nanosheet,<sup>11</sup> nanosphere<sup>12</sup> and quantum dot<sup>13</sup> have been successfully developed. Among them, two dimensional (2D) few-layer nanosheets show promising performance in photocatalytic applications because of their large surface areas,

## Broader context

With the current high energy consumption, the development of efficient cheap materials for energy conversion and storage is a pertinent challenge. Photocatalytic hydrogen evolution is a promising technology that paves the way for a clean and renewable source for hydrogen fuel. Recently, polymeric carbon nitride (PCN) photocatalysts have attracted substantial attention due to their abundant cheap precursors, chemical stability and modification flexibility. However, the photocatalytic performances of pristine PCN are relatively low because of its poor dispersion in water, low electric conductivity and rapid rate of charge-carrier recombination. Thus, the development of various synthetic methods and modification techniques is highly desirable to improve the activity of PCN photocatalysts. Herein, a facile one-pot two-step thermal treatment to synthesize porous ultrathin PCN nanosheets with oxygen-containing and amino groups is reported. In-depth analyses using various characterization methods, especially synchrotron-based X-ray absorption spectroscopy, reveal that the tailored modifications on the structure and chemistry endow the PCN nanosheets with an atomically-thin structure, hydrophilic surfaces and strong Lewis basicity, thus synergistically leading to highly efficient H<sub>2</sub> evolution. This research could open new perspectives to design PCN with enhanced photocatalytic properties.

exposed active sites and short transport distances from the photoexcited center to the active site.<sup>14–16</sup> Although some advanced methods have been developed to weaken the interlayer bonding and exfoliate PCN bulk materials, including the ultrasonication-assisted liquid exfoliation approach,<sup>17</sup> the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-intercalated exfoliation method,<sup>18</sup> and the thermal shock exfoliation process,<sup>19</sup> the fabrication of a 2D atomically-thin nanostructure with a rich porous feature to enhance photocatalytic performance of PCN is still rarely reported.<sup>20</sup> On the other hand, grafting heteroatoms or functional groups is another accessible strategy to modulate the performance of PCN. For instance, the introduction of oxygen-containing groups is shown to be profitable for the photocatalytic hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) over PCN, which is mainly due to the increased additional active sites and good dispersion of PCN in water.<sup>21,22</sup> Furthermore, the –NH<sub>2</sub> group can act as hole-stabilizers and thus prolong the lifetime of the excited states in photocatalysts.<sup>23,24</sup> The strong

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Lewis basicity of the  $\text{-NH}_2$  group is also favorable for the photoreduction of water to  $\text{H}_2$ . However, PCN with both oxygen-containing and amino groups, especially with atomically-thin thickness, has not yet been reported to our knowledge.

Based on the above discussion, it is conceivable that the PCN endowed with the following two features may show significantly enhanced photocatalytic HER activity: (i) a porous atomically-thin structure with a larger specific surface area and much more catalytic active sites, and (ii) oxygen-containing and amino co-functional groups with strong hydrophilicity and long excited state lifetime. However, it is still a great challenge to develop a facile method to engineer co-functional groups into atomically-thin PCN porous sheets with an enhanced photocatalytic HER.

Herein, we demonstrate a facile one-pot two-step thermal treatment strategy to synthesize atomically-thin porous sheets with oxygen-containing and amino groups from bulk PCN. The microscopic and spectroscopic characterization demonstrates that the consecutive thermal treatment can induce the conversion of bulk PCN into 2D porous sheets with atomically-thin thickness ( $\sim 0.4$  nm), and oxygen-containing and amino co-functional groups, which can improve the charge separation and provide rich active sites for the surface reaction. Such a synergistic modulation strategy leads to a superior photocatalytic HER activity with a  $\text{H}_2$  evolution rate of  $20948.6 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$  using Pt as a cocatalyst under simulated sunlight (AM 1.5G) irradiation, which is a record value, to our knowledge. In addition, by replacing Pt with a non-precious metal Ni cocatalyst, CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  still exhibits over 11 times enhancement of HER performance under visible light irradiation compared to bulk PCN.

As shown in Fig. 1, the two-step thermal treatment process involves the direct oxidation-etching of bulk PCN in air and the subsequent  $\text{NH}_3$ -assisted exfoliation under an  $\text{NH}_3$  atmosphere. Melamine-derived PCN (CNB) was first oxidized and etched under air at  $520^\circ\text{C}$  for 8 h to form porous oxygen-rich PCN nanosheets (CNPS-O). An additional calcination under an  $\text{NH}_3$  atmosphere at the same temperature for 1 h was then performed to exfoliate and to form  $\text{-NH}_2$  groups on the resulting PCN nanosheets (CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ ) (see the ESI† for details). The volume changes of the as-converted samples with the same mass follow the order:  $\text{CNB} < \text{CNPS-O} < \text{CNPS-}\text{NH}_2$  (Fig. S1, ESI†), suggesting the stepwise O- and  $\text{NH}_3$ -mediated thermal exfoliation of CNB. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images (Fig. 2a-c) show that the two-step thermal treatment can convert the starting

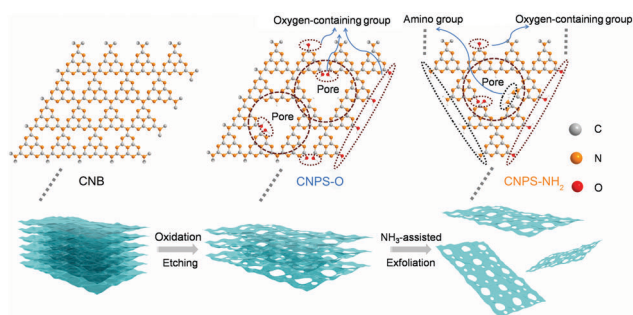


Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of the preparation process of CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ .

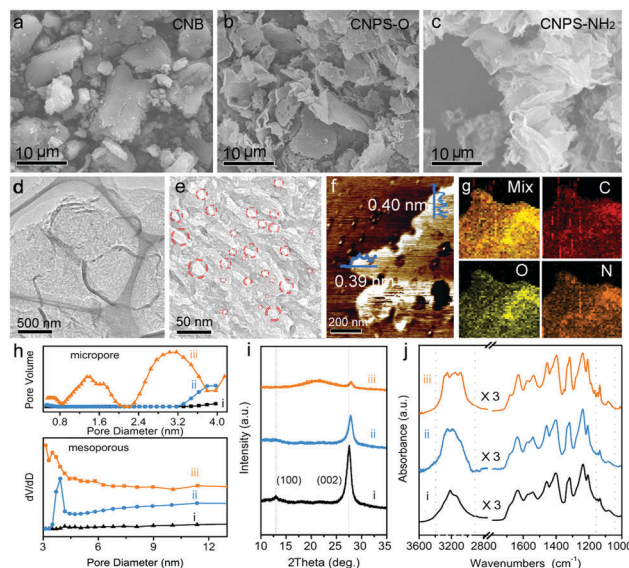


Fig. 2 SEM images of (a) CNB, (b) CNPS-O and (c) CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ . (d and e) TEM images, (f) AFM image and (g) EDS elemental mapping images of CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ . (h) Micropore and mesopore size distributions, (i) XRD patterns and (j) ATR-FTIR spectra of the different samples: (i) CNB, (ii) CNPS-O and (iii) CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ .

macrosized particles to soft and loose tremella-like aggregates. Typical transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images (Fig. 2d, e and Fig. S2, ESI†) suggest the transformation from thick CNB aggregates into apparent porous nanosheets with some wrinkles. The atomic force microscopy (AFM) images and the associated height profiles (Fig. 2f and Fig. S3, ESI†) demonstrate that the thickness of CNPS-O is about 10 nm, and the thickness of CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  is around 0.4 nm, implying that the atomically-thin sheet can be obtained by this facile two-step process. The uniform distributions of C, N and O elements in CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  are visualized by the energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) mapping images (Fig. 2g). The pore size distributions of the samples (Fig. 2h) manifest that CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  has micropores and mesopores. Furthermore, the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface area is determined to be  $195.3 \text{ m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$  for CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ , which is larger than that of CNPS-O ( $48.2 \text{ m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ ) (Fig. S4, ESI†). The high surface area of CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  can be mainly due to its unique ultrathin morphology and rich pores.

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern was further applied to characterize the structures of the three samples. As shown in Fig. 2i, the (100) and (002) diffraction peaks in the XRD pattern of CNB at about  $13.1^\circ$  and  $27.5^\circ$  can be associated with the repeated tri-s-heterocycle packing in the conjugated PCN planes and the interlayer stacking of graphite-like materials, respectively.<sup>25,26</sup> Compared with the (100) peak of CNB, the (100) peaks of CNPS-O and CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  become much weaker, and almost disappear. This is mainly attributed to the damage in the inplane repeated packing of PCN, which is a typical feature of porous PCN.<sup>27,28</sup> Since the electronegativity of oxygen (3.44) is higher than nitrogen (3.04), the interaction between the adjacent layers can be strengthened by powerful attraction. This result can be reflected by the notable shift of (002) diffraction



from  $27.5^\circ$  (CNB) to  $27.8^\circ$  (CNPS-O). After  $\text{NH}_3$ -assisted exfoliation, the diffraction peak position of (002) remains unchanged when compared with CNPS-O, implying the presence of the oxygen component in the CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  ultrathin porous nanosheet.<sup>29</sup> In addition, a broad peak at around  $22^\circ$  can be attributed to the amorphous phase, suggesting the low crystalline nature of CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ , as confirmed by the high resolution TEM image and the selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern (Fig. S5, ESI†). The attenuated total reflectance Fourier transform infrared (ATR-FTIR) spectra (Fig. 2j and Fig. S6, ESI†) present the typical bands in the as-prepared PCN samples. The increased intensity of the C–O stretching at  $1062$  and  $1134\text{ cm}^{-1}$  from CNB to CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  indicates the richer oxygen-containing groups in CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ . The peaks between  $1200$  and  $1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are mostly due to the stretching and bending modes of the heptazine heterocyclic ring, and the broad feature at  $3000$ – $3350\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is assigned to the stretching modes of the amine group, alcohol hydroxyl group and  $\text{sp}^2$  C–H.<sup>30</sup> There are distinct shapes for the amine group, which is in agreement with the bending mode in the range of  $1550$ – $1640\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Primary amino groups with two N–H stretch absorptions ( $3252$  and  $3285\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) are observed in CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ , while the two other samples mostly present secondary amino groups (only one peak around  $3250\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).<sup>31</sup> The distinct change of the zeta potential from  $-14.0$  to  $+19.1\text{ mV}$  before and after  $\text{NH}_3$  thermal treatment of CNPS-O further proves the grafting of  $-\text{NH}_2$  into CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  (Fig. S6, ESI†).<sup>32</sup> These results imply that the facile oxidation etching and subsequent  $\text{NH}_3$ -assisted exfoliation treatment can lead to the formation of atomically-thin PCN sheets co-modified by oxygen-containing and primary amino groups. These bifunctional groups in CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  can not only enhance its hydrophilicity (Fig. S7, ESI†) leading to an improved solvent accessible surface area, but can also facilitate hybridization with metal cocatalysts,<sup>21,22</sup> which are both beneficial to the photocatalytic HER process.

To investigate the local electronic configuration and the chemical structure of PCN-based photocatalysts, X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, Fig. S8, ESI†) were adopted. The C, N, and O K-edge XAS spectra of these samples are presented in Fig. 3a. XAS probes unoccupied electronic states and is particularly sensitive to the local electronic configuration. The C K-edge XAS spectra consist of contributions from transitions from  $1s$  to  $\pi^*$  at  $285.7$ ,  $287.5$ ,  $288.6$ , and  $289.9\text{ eV}$  and  $\sigma^*$  at  $293$ – $298\text{ eV}$ . The  $\pi^*$  feature at  $285.7\text{ eV}$  is typical of the out-of-plane C=C bond, related to interlayer bonding.<sup>33</sup> The intensity of this feature decreases from CNB to CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  because the delocalized  $\pi$  bonds existing in the interlayer of the stacked CNB are weakened after the sequence of calcination treatments. Together with the decrease in the percentage of the aromatic carbon at  $288.6\text{ eV}$ , it confirms that CNB has been exfoliated and converted to ultrathin sheets, as determined by the above-mentioned results. This phenomenon can be more clearly seen from the C  $1s$  XPS spectra (Fig. 3b). Moreover, the features at  $287.5$  and  $289.9\text{ eV}$  in the C K-edge XAS spectrum, which are attributed to the carbon species in different carbon-oxygen functional groups,<sup>34</sup> increase from CNB to CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ . At the nitrogen K-edge region (Fig. 3a), four main characteristic

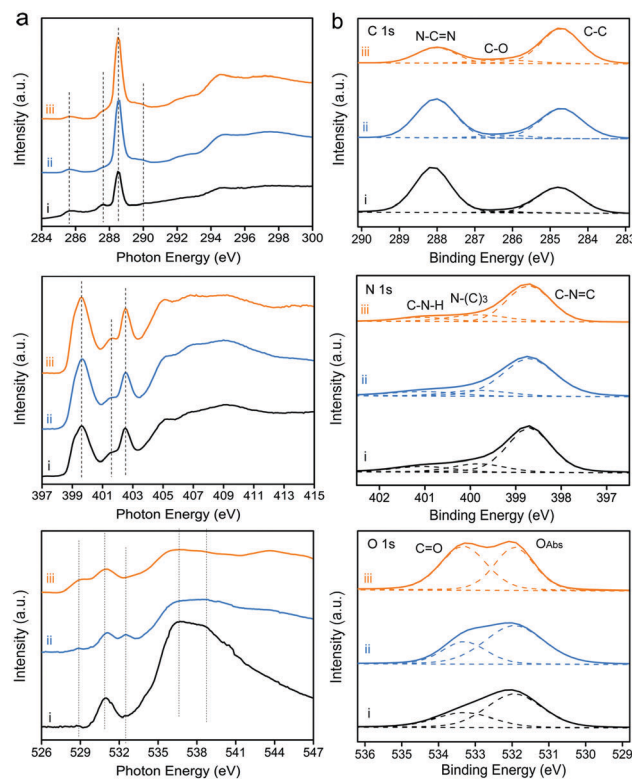


Fig. 3 (a) C K-edge, N K-edge and O K-edge XAS spectra. (b) C  $1s$ , N  $1s$  and O  $1s$  high-resolution XPS spectra of the as-prepared samples: (i) CNB, (ii) CNPS-O and (iii) CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ .

resonances are observed at  $399.6$ ,  $401.7$ ,  $402.5$ , and  $404$ – $412\text{ eV}$ , which correspond to the  $1s \rightarrow \pi^*$  transition in aromatic nitrogen atoms of heterocyclic rings ( $\pi_{\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{C}}^*$ ), graphitic three-fold nitrogen atoms ( $\pi_{\text{N}-3\text{C}}^*$ ),  $\text{sp}^3$  N–C bridging among tri-s-triazine moieties ( $\pi_{\text{N}-\text{C}}^*$ ), and  $1s \rightarrow \sigma_{\text{N}-\text{C}}^*$  transition, respectively.<sup>35</sup> These results reveal the preservation of the tri-s-triazine moieties in the molecular structure of the CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ , which is favorable for channeling photogenerated charges in CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$  to boost its photocatalytic activity. It is notable that XAS gives the information about the local structure, which is difficult to be obtained from the XRD pattern. The O K-edge XAS and O  $1s$  XPS spectra further reveal the changes of surface chemistry during successive thermal treatments. Significantly, new features appear in the pre-edge region of O K-edge XAS for CNPS-O and CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ . The feature at  $533.6\text{ eV}$  on CNPS-O is assigned to the  $1s \rightarrow \pi^*$  transition in the epoxide structure,<sup>36</sup> which is weakened after the treatment under an  $\text{NH}_3$  atmosphere, probably due to the replacement of related oxygen atoms by nitrogen atoms. The feature at around  $529\text{ eV}$  could refer to the electronic transition from O  $1s$  to O  $2p$  holes.<sup>37</sup> During the successive thermal treatments, some bonds involving oxygen atoms are broken due to defect formation, thus leading to the appearance of O  $2p$  holes. This increase of O  $2p$  hole concentration at oxygen defects are likely to prolong the lifetime of photogenerated electrons as displayed subsequently. Moreover, the characters around  $536$  and  $538\text{ eV}$  for  $1s \rightarrow \sigma_{\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{H}}^*$  transition and  $1s \rightarrow \sigma_{\text{O}-\text{C}}^*$  gradually disappear from CNB to CNPS- $\text{NH}_2$ .<sup>29</sup>





The optical absorption properties of the samples were studied by UV-Vis absorption spectra (Fig. S9, ESI†). The light absorption edge of CNPS-O is red-shifted relative to that of CNB, mainly owing to the presence of oxygen-containing group.<sup>38</sup> The blue-shift in the absorption edge of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>, compatible with its white color, is attributed to the quantum confinement effect in small PCN domains in atomically-thin products.<sup>39</sup> From Kubelka–Munk function *versus* the energy of exciting wavelength derived from UV-Vis spectra,<sup>40,41</sup> the band gaps of these samples are calculated to be 2.75, 2.70, and 2.96 eV for CNB, CNPS-O, and CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>, respectively. The result is in agreement with the variation of the steady state photoluminescence emission peak (Fig. S10, ESI†). Thus, the band edges of the as-prepared catalysts could be consequently deduced based on bandgaps and valence-band XPS spectra (Fig. S11, ESI†).<sup>42</sup> It should be noted that the potential of conduction-band edge of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> is much higher than those of other samples, which will provide a huge thermodynamic driving force for the HER (Fig. 4a and Fig. S12, ESI†). Next, the charge transfer properties, which are the key parameters in determining the photocatalytic performance, were also studied. Time-resolved photoluminescence (PL) spectra (Fig. 4b) indicate that the emission lifetime of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> is much longer than those of the other two samples. Such photogenerated electrons with long lifetime can boost surface reactions and thus give rise to the enhanced photocatalytic activity.<sup>43</sup> In fact, if charges are efficiently trapped at these defective sites (probably involving oxygen as determined by XAS), the probability that they react with adsorbed species largely increases, with a parallel decrease in the undesired electron–hole recombination. In the electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) Nyquist plot (Fig. S13, ESI†), a remarkable decrease in the arc radius for CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> is observed, which reflects that the charge transfer resistance of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> is smaller compared to the other samples.<sup>44,45</sup> Additionally, consistent conclusion is also supported

from the greatly increased transient photocurrent of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> over CNPS-O and CNB (inset in Fig. 4b). These results reveal that the mobility of the photo-generated charge carriers is promoted in CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>, and thus a better photocatalytic performance can be anticipated.<sup>46,47</sup>

The photocatalytic HER performances of the samples were first measured under visible light ( $\lambda > 420$  nm) illumination, wherein Ni with an optimized content (Fig. S14, ESI†) and triethanolamine (TEOA) were used as a cocatalyst and a sacrificial agent, respectively. As shown in Fig. 4c, CNB and CNPS-O exhibit H<sub>2</sub> evolution rates of 110.1 and 472.1  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. As expected, CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> shows the highest performance of H<sub>2</sub> evolution, a remarkable evolution rate of 1233.5  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ , which is 11 times higher than that of CNB. It is noteworthy that the H<sub>2</sub> evolution rate achieved by CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> represents an outstanding photocatalytic activity for the noble-metal-free cocatalyst based PCN system reported so far (Table S1, ESI†). The excellent activity of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> verifies that the rationally precise structure control and surface design are the promising approach to yield the efficient solar-to-fuel photocatalyst. The HER driven by the simulated sunlight (AM 1.5 G) irradiation is further carried out with other conditions remaining unchanged. CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> presents the highest hydrogen production rate of 8134.1  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ , which is much higher than CNPS-O (4375.8  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ ) and CNB (1403.5  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ ). In addition, the cycling stability of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> was testified. As displayed in Fig. 4d, the activity could last for over 12 h without any obvious decay. The TEM image and XRD pattern of the CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> showed no obvious change after long-term cycling test (Fig. S15, ESI†), indicating its high stability during the photocatalytic test.<sup>48,49</sup>

At present, Pt is widely used as a cocatalyst in the PCN-based photocatalytic system. For comparison, CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>/Pt was further detected (Fig. S16, ESI†). It is impressive that the H<sub>2</sub> production rate of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>/Pt is up to 20948.6  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$  under AM 1.5G solar irradiation. To the best of our knowledge, this performance is one of the most robust self-modified PCN/Pt systems (Table S1, ESI†). Compared with visible-light-driven H<sub>2</sub> production activity between CNB/Pt (582.7  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ ) and CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>/Ni (1233.5  $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ ), the superior performance of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>/Ni proves that rational structure designs are significant in the solar-to-fuel energy community for replacing noble metals with low cost co-catalysts.

## Conclusions

In summary, we demonstrate an effective approach to construct atomically-thin PCN porous sheets with oxygen-containing and –NH<sub>2</sub> co-functional groups for the enhanced photocatalytic HER. With strong Lewis basic sites, abundant in-plane holes, a good solvent accessible surface and a long photogenerated carrier lifetime, the efficient photoexcited charge utilization can be significantly improved with respect to its generation, diffusion and reaction, and thus the CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub> is found to be a highly efficient photocatalyst for H<sub>2</sub> production. These findings suggest

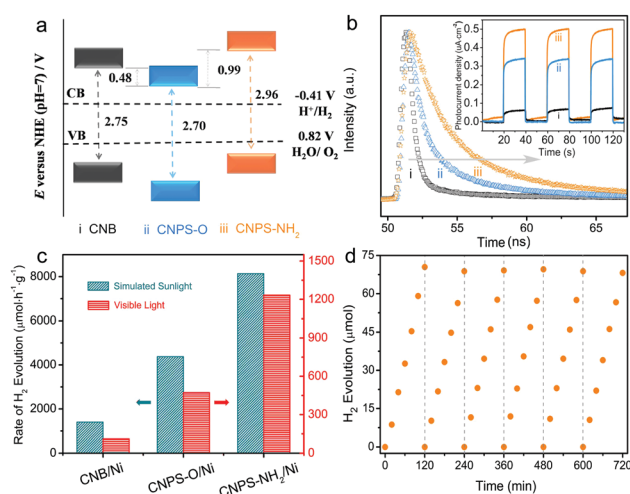


Fig. 4 (a) Schematic band structures of the as-prepared samples, (b) time-resolved PL spectra and transient photocurrent response (inset) of CNB, CNPS-O and CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>. (c) The photocatalytic HER over the as-prepared samples under visible light irradiation and simulated sunlight irradiation. (d) Cycling tests of CNPS-NH<sub>2</sub>/Ni under visible light irradiation.



that introducing oxygen-containing and amino groups into ultra-thin PCN porous nanosheets through tailoring modification on their structure and chemistry may provide a possible avenue to develop low-cost highly efficient photocatalysts for various applications.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

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