

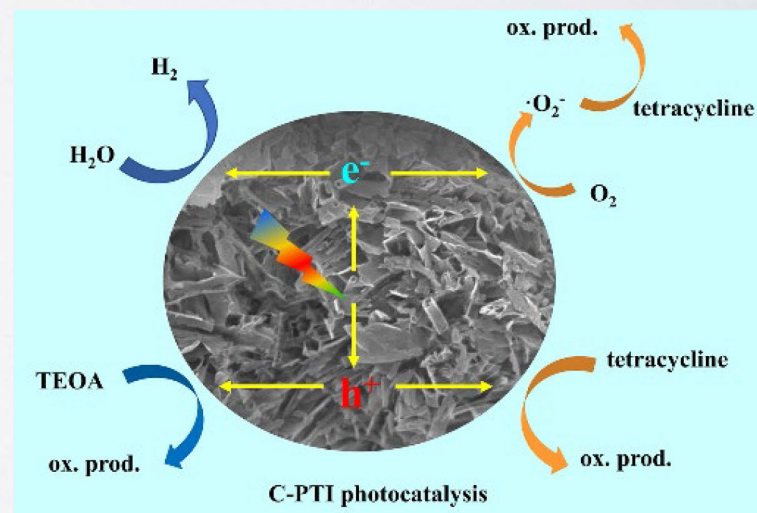
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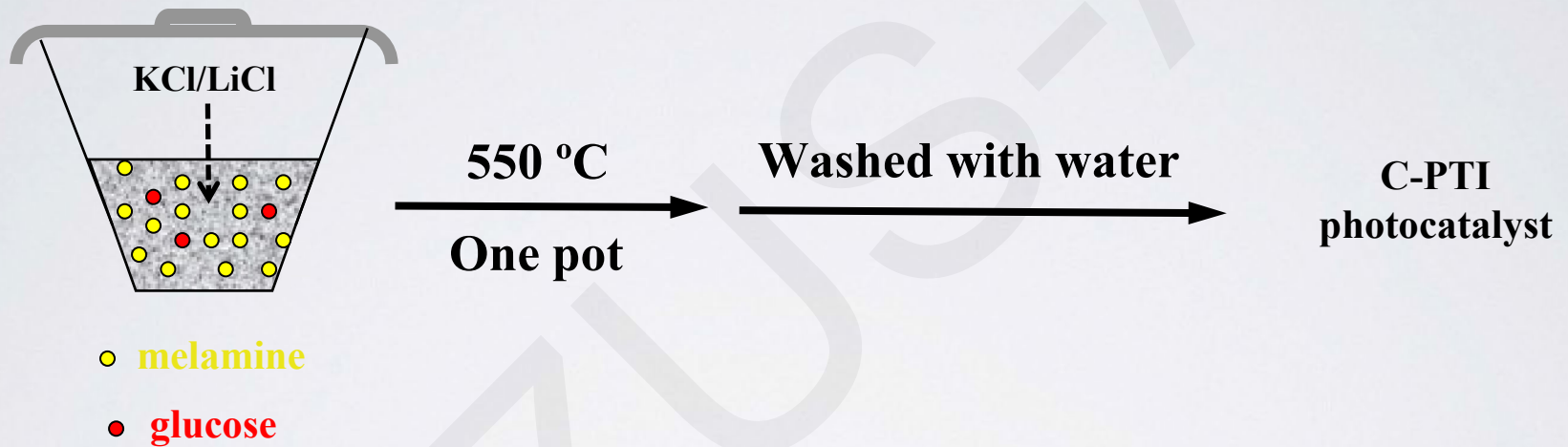
Carbon self-doped polytriazine imide nanotubes with optimized electronic structure for enhanced photocatalytic activity

Key words:

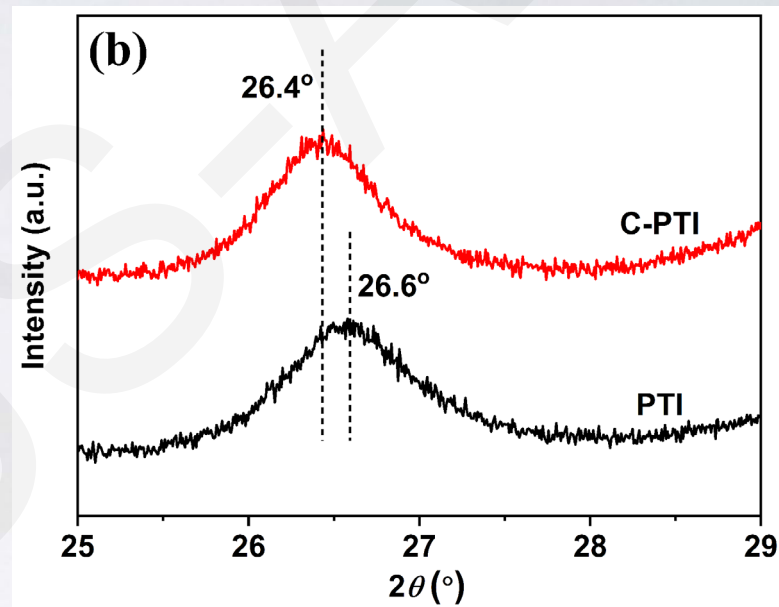
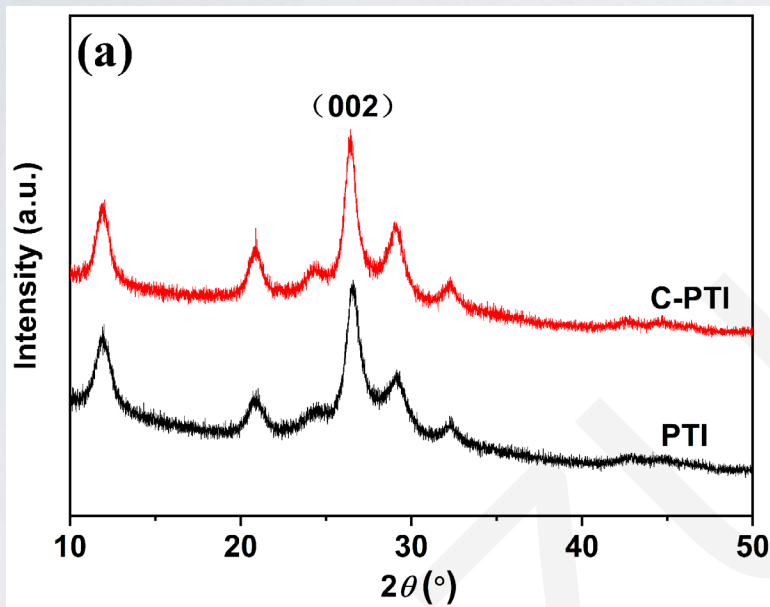
Polytriazine imide, Photocatalysis, Hydrogen evolution, Tetracycline degradation



Method

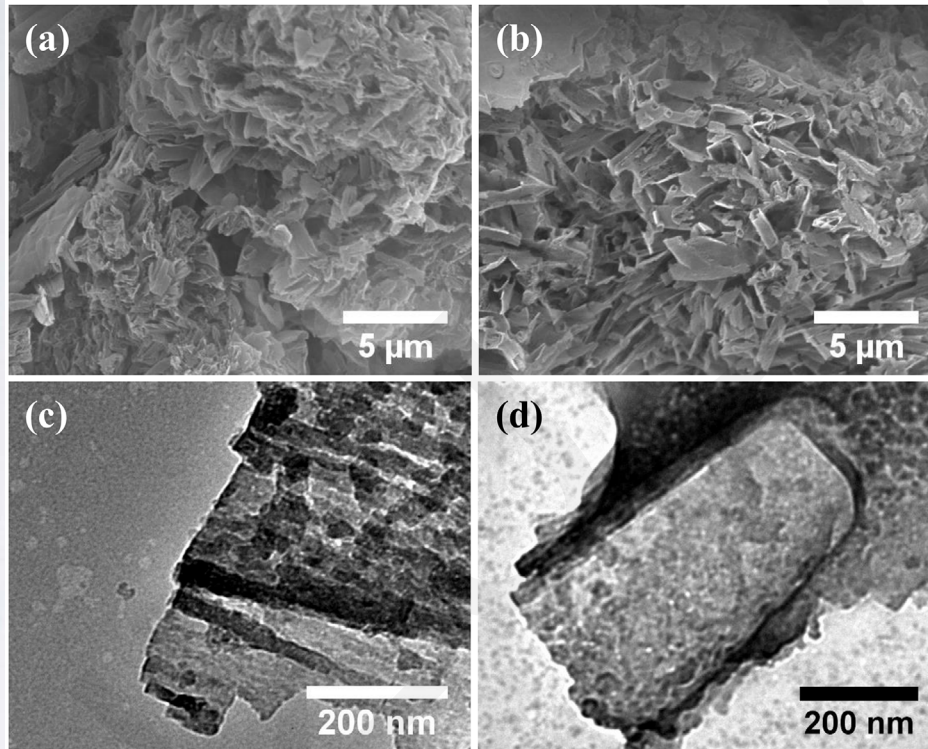


XRD patterns of PTI and C-PTI



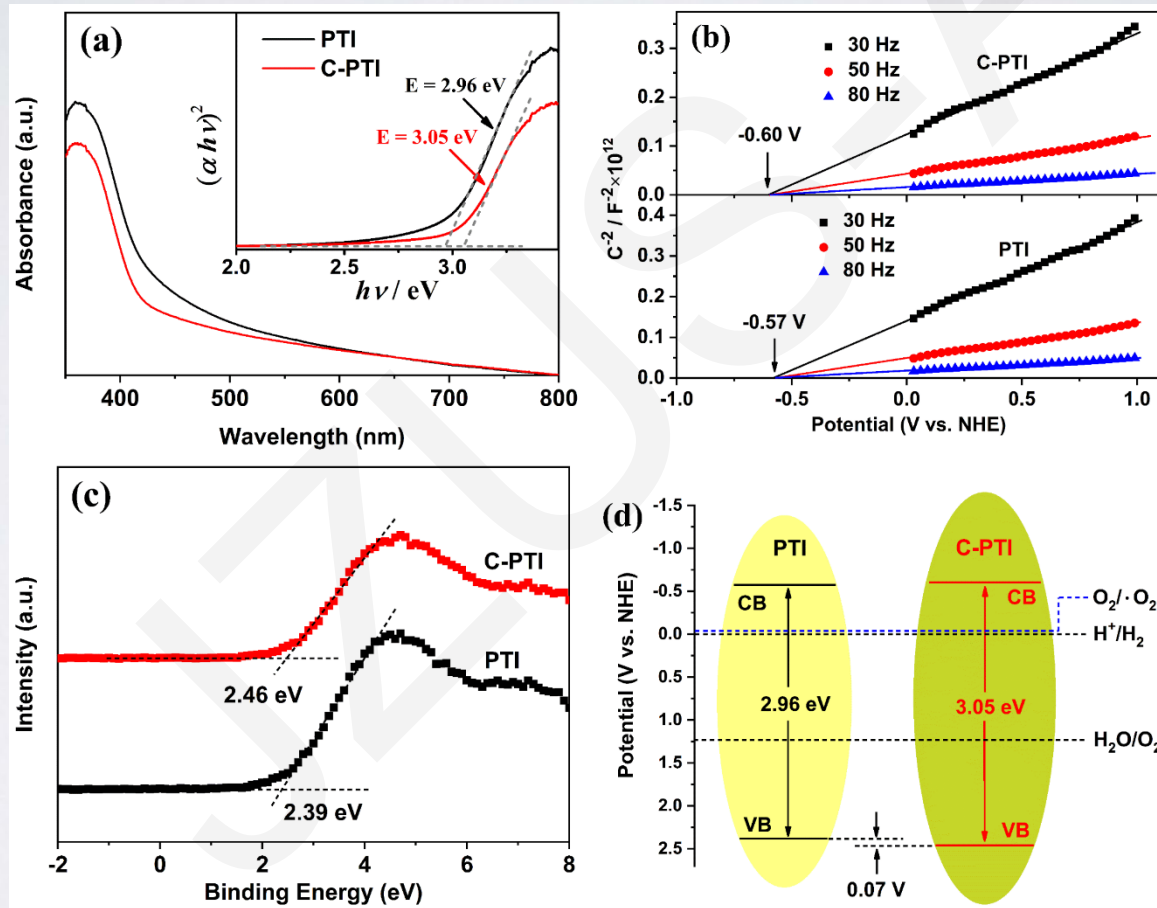
The C-PTI sample exhibited similar diffraction peaks to those of PTI. Somewhat differently, the (002) peak of C-PTI shifted to 26.4 $^{\circ}$, with an increased distance of 0.337 nm. This crystal distortion might have arisen from carbon doping in PTI.

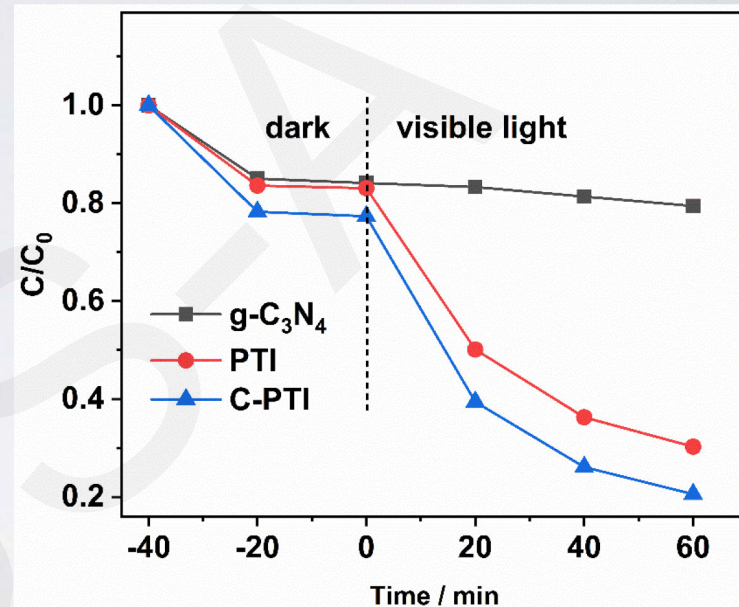
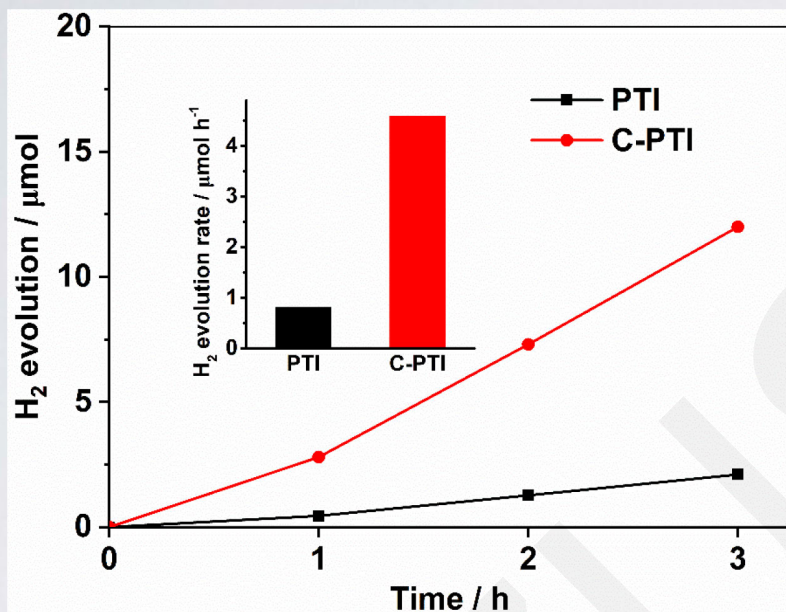
**SEM images of (a) PTI and (b) C-PTI.
TEM images of (c) PTI and (d) C-PTI.**



PTI presents a typical cracked nanotube structure. When the carbon source glucose was introduced into the precursor, the obvious hollow nanotubes formed in C-PTI.

(a) UV-vis DRS and the corresponding Tauc plots (insert), (b) Mott-Schottky plots, (c) VB XPS spectra and (d) band structure alignments of PTI and C-PTI.





Compared to PTI, C-PTI exhibits enhanced photocatalytic activities for both hydrogen evolution and tetracycline degradation reactions.

Conclusions

- Carbon self-doped PTI (C-PTI) was synthesized using glucose as the carbon source.
- Carbon self-doping induces electronic structure and morphology changes of C-PTI.
- C-PTI exhibits enhanced photocatalytic H₂ evolution and tetracycline degradation activities.