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Efficient charge separation and visible-light response in bilayer HfS_2 -based van der Waals heterostructures

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Two-dimensional (2D) hafnium disulfide (HfS_2) has been synthesized and is expected to be a promising candidate for photovoltaic applications, and at the same time the hexagonal BN sheet (h-BN) and graphene-like C_3N_4 sheet (g- C_3N_4) have also been fabricated and are expected to be applied in photocatalysis. In this work, we employ hybrid density functional theory to investigate HfS_2 -based van der Waals (vdW) heterojunctions for highly efficient photovoltaic and photocatalytic applications. HfS_2 /h-BN and HfS_2 /g- C_3N_4 heterostructures with direct bandgaps and efficient charge separation are both typical type-II semiconductors and have potential as photovoltaic structures for solar power. Moreover, compared with h-BN and g- C_3N_4 single-layers, HfS_2 /h-BN heterostructures with 6% tensile strain and HfS_2 /g- C_3N_4 heterostructures with 9% tensile strain have moderate bandgaps, whose optical absorption is obviously enhanced in the ultraviolet-visible (UV-VIS) light range and whose bandedges are suitable for photocatalytic water splitting. HfS_2 /h-BN heterostructures with 6% applied strain, being different from HfS_2 /g- C_3N_4 heterostructures with 9% strain, possess a direct bandgap and show complete separation of the photoinduced electron–hole pairs. Thus the HfS_2 /h-BN heterojunction with 6% strain has bright prospects for use in visible light photocatalytic water splitting to produce hydrogen.

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1 Introduction

Since the discovery of graphene,¹ ultrathin 2D nanomaterials^{2,3} have attracted widespread attention due to their peculiar properties and high utilization efficiency of specific surface areas, which are of significance for potential applications such as photocatalysis. Attributed to the steady improvements made in laboratories recently, many types of monolayer or few-layer transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs;⁴ *e.g.* WS_2 ,⁵ MoS_2 ,⁶ HfS_2 ,⁷ ZrS_2 ,⁸ *etc.*) have been successfully fabricated and have become the focus of researchers.

Because HfS_2 is predominantly an ionic crystal with a moderate bandgap and a “two-dimensional” layered structure bonded by weak van der Waals forces,⁹ it has been inspiring researchers to study its properties from bulk to monolayer.^{10–12} Recently, few-layered hafnium disulfide nanosheets with a 1T-structure have been successfully made by chemical vapor deposition, which shows their bright prospects in the fields of photodetectors⁷ and field effect transistors¹³ due to their ultra-fast photoresponse time, high photosensitivity and excellent

field effect responses. Furthermore, theoretical calculations suggest that the monolayers of 1H- and 1T- HfS_2 have potential applications as photocatalysts for water splitting.¹⁴ However, individual HfS_2 nanosheets similar to graphitic carbon nitride (g- C_3N_4)¹⁵ are liable to rapidly recombine photogenerated electron–hole pairs and reduce solar conversion and photocatalytic efficiency.

For the sake of reducing bandgaps and enhancing the separation of the photoinduced electron–hole pairs,¹⁶ a number of vdW heterojunctions composed of different single-layer materials that are combined together by vdW forces have been manufactured and have been predicted to acquire more desirable properties.^{2,8,17–24} At present, 2D HfS_2 /phosphorene heterojunctions²⁵ as field effect transistors and HfS_2 -based nanocomposites as Z-scheme type photocatalysts for hydrogen production²⁶ have been studied, whose structures and photocatalytic mechanism are more complex than those of type-II heterojunctions. Because of the high cost and difficulty in manufacturing 2D heterojunctions in the laboratory, theoretical research is necessary to predict whether or not they can be used as catalysts for hydrogen evolution by water splitting.²⁶ Moreover, the g- C_3N_4 and hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) monolayers have become elementary slabs for vdW heterostructures.²⁷ Here, we mainly investigate whether the bilayer vdW heterostructures with combined HfS_2 and h-BN (g- C_3N_4) layers can form standard type-II heterojunctions, which are

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deemed to be able to enhance the separation of electron–hole pairs. In addition, their band gaps and band edge positions, the effect of the biaxial strain, the density of states and optical absorption spectra are calculated by density functional theory.

2 Computational method

Our first-principles calculations are carried out using the Vienna ab initio simulation package (VASP)^{28,29} with the projector augmented wave (PAW) method.³⁰ Electronic exchange and correlation effects are described by the generalized gradient approximation (GGA)³¹ in the parametrization of Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE).³² Since it is well known that PBE generally underestimates the bandgaps of semiconductors, the Heyd–Scuseria–Ernzerhof hybrid functional (HSE06),³³ which is considered a more precise and widely applied method, has been chosen to calculate their electronic and optical properties. The vdW interactions are taken into account in these heterojunctions by employing Grimme's DFT-D3 method.³⁴ A default mixing parameter ($\alpha = 0.25$) is adopted to compute the exchange correlation energy in our work. In the following computations, a Monkhorst–Pack mesh³⁵ for k-point sampling is set as $7 \times 7 \times 1$. A cutoff energy of 550 eV is chosen. The convergence criteria of the geometry optimizations are set to less than 10^{-5} eV for the total energy and 0.01 eV \AA^{-1} for the force on each ion. A vacuum space of 20 \AA is inserted to avoid the interactions between adjacent heterojunctions. The vacuum space is used to evaluate the absolute position of the band compared with that of the standard hydrogen electrode potential. Therefore, the absolute bandedge positions are computed *via* subtracting the vacuum level by means of averaging the LOCPOT file.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Structural stability

HfS_2 monolayers in a 1T-phase have been theoretically predicted to be globally stable.¹⁴ Moreover, 1T-phase few-layered HfS_2 nanosheets have been successfully fabricated in experiments.⁷ Therefore, we adopt the 1T-phase of 2D HfS_2 in the following calculations. Our calculated optimized lattice constant of the HfS_2 monolayer is 3.61 \AA , which matches well with the previous experimental value of 3.62 \AA .¹⁰ As shown in Fig. 1, the geometric configurations of these heterojunctions are composed of a $2 \times 2 \text{HfS}_2$ ($a = 3.61 \text{\AA}$) single-layer supercell, and a unit cell of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ ($a = 7.13 \text{\AA}$)³⁶ nanosheet or a $3 \times 3 \text{h-BN}$ ($a = 2.50 \text{\AA}$)³⁷ single-layer supercell (Fig. 1). There exists lattice mismatch, which is illustrated by this formula: $\varepsilon = (l_{\text{others}} - l_{\text{HfS}_2})/l_{\text{HfS}_2}$, where l_{others} represents the unit cell of the $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ single-layer ($a = 7.13 \text{\AA}$) and the $3 \times 3 \text{h-BN}$ supercell ($a = 7.50 \text{\AA}$), and l_{HfS_2} corresponds to the $2 \times 2 \text{HfS}_2$ supercell ($a = 7.22 \text{\AA}$). As listed in Table 1, the lattice mismatches are -1.16% and 3.89% for $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and h-BN , which indicates that the HfS_2 nanosheet meets the geometric lattice-matching demand to form the vdW heterojunctions.

As shown in Fig. 1, the equilibrium distances of the fully relaxed nanocomposites, marked as R in Table 1, are 3.40 \AA and

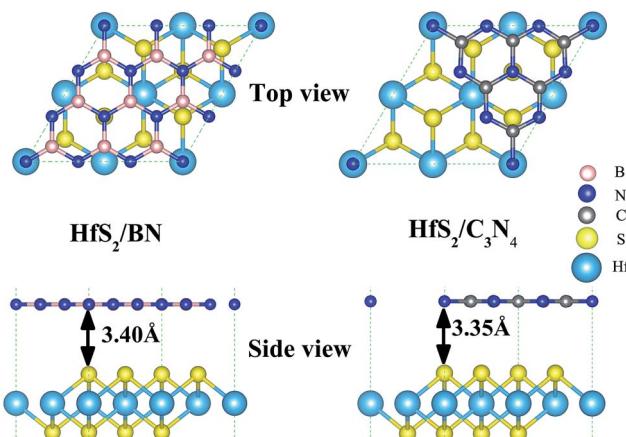


Fig. 1 The optimized geometry of the vdW heterojunctions. The pink, blue, gray, yellow and sky blue balls indicate B, N, C, S and Hf atoms, respectively. Top: top view of the heterojunctions, bottom: side view of the heterojunctions. Left: $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterojunction, right: $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunction.

Table 1 The geometric parameters, binding energies and work functions of the heterojunctions

Structure	ε (%)	R (\AA)	E_b (eV)	Φ (eV)
$\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$	3.89	3.40	-0.11	6.09
$\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$	-1.16	3.35	-0.58	6.74

3.35 \AA for $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunctions, respectively, and represent the space between the S atom in the HfS_2 layer and the other layer. The equilibrium distances of the studied heterostructures are close to those of other vdW heterostructures,^{8,24} which are typical distances of vdW heterostructures. Therefore, the vdW correction of interactions has been applied when optimizing the structure and calculations. The binding energy (E_b) is defined by the equation: $E_b = E_{\text{x/HfS}_2} - (E_{\text{x}} + E_{\text{HfS}_2})$, where $E_{\text{x/HfS}_2}$, E_{x} and E_{HfS_2} represent the total energy of the nanocomposites, the independent single-layers ($\text{x} = \text{h-BN}$ or $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$) and the isolated HfS_2 monolayer, respectively. The computed binding energies of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunctions (Table 1) are -0.11 eV and -0.58 eV respectively, which means that these nanocomposites are stable.

3.2 Band structure and density of states

Because Hf is a heavy element, the spin-orbital coupling (SOC) correction has been investigated in previous research and it was discovered that the SOC effect in the HfS_2 single-layer is small.²⁶ The band structure of a HfS_2 monolayer with SOC correction is calculated and presented in Fig. 2. Furthermore, we examine the effect of SOC on the HfS_2 monolayer and related heterojunctions, and find that its influences on their bandgaps are all less than 0.1 eV. Therefore, in consideration of the heavy price of calculations, the SOC correction isn't employed in the following calculations. Using the HSE06 functional, the calculated bandgap of the HfS_2 monolayer is 1.99 eV, which



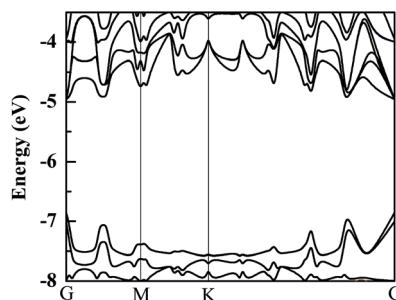


Fig. 2 The band structure of a HfS₂ monolayer with SOC correction.

approximates to the previous computed value of 2.06 eV.^{12,26} The bandedge of the HfS₂ monolayer can't straddle the water reduction potential shown in Fig. 2, which means that the HfS₂ single-layer isn't able to be directly used for photocatalytic hydrogen production from water splitting. The calculated bandgaps of the g-C₃N₄ and h-BN monolayers are 2.76 eV and 5.69 eV, respectively. Moreover, the catalytic activity depends on the related work function (Φ), which represents the minimum quantity of work required to remove an electron from the interior of materials to the vacuum level. Work function is defined by this equation: $\Phi = E_v - E_F$, where E_v and E_F refer to the vacuum energy and the Fermi energy. The calculated values of the work function for HfS₂/h-BN and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunctions are 6.09 and 6.74 eV, respectively. The values of the work function and the photocatalytic activity have an inverse relationship,¹⁴ which means that the catalytic activity of the HfS₂/h-BN heterostructure is better than that of the HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunction.

HfS₂/h-BN and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterostructures are both direct bandgap semiconductors, whose bandgaps have been observed to reduce to 1.78 eV and 1.29 eV, as presented in Table 2. Because of these suitable bandgaps which are less than 1.8 eV, these heterostructures can effectively take advantage of solar power. It's well known that the redox potentials of water are connected to the pH value.³⁸ The reduction potential for H⁺/H₂ is $E_{H^+/H_2} = -4.44 \text{ eV} + \text{pH} \times 0.059 \text{ eV}$, and the oxidation potential for O₂/H₂O is $E_{O_2/H_2O} = -5.67 \text{ eV} + \text{pH} \times 0.059 \text{ eV}$. As

shown in Table 2, E_g , E_{VBM} and E_{CBM} denote the bandgap and the energy levels of the valence band maximum (VBM) and the conduction band minimum (CBM) compared to those of the vacuum level, respectively. Unfortunately, the CBMs of these heterojunctions shown in Fig. 3 aren't higher than the reduction potential of water at pH = 0, which indicates that these heterostructures may not be used for water splitting to produce hydrogen. However, the light-generated electrons and holes are completely separated in HfS₂/h-BN and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterostructures. Fig. 4 shows the total density of states (TDOS) and partial density of states (PDOS). The CB in the HfS₂/h-BN heterojunction is composed of Hf 5d and S 3p states that originate from the HfS₂ slab, while the VB of the heterostructure largely consists of the N 2p state which stems from the h-BN layer. Thus, the CB and VB in the heterojunction are seated in two

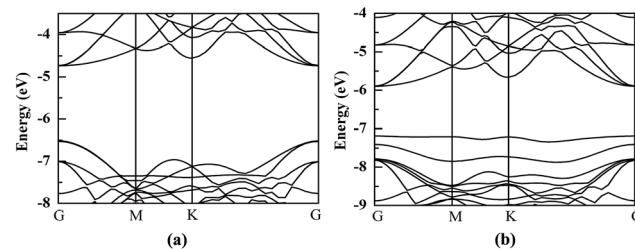


Fig. 3 Band structures of HfS₂/h-BN (a) and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ (b) heterojunctions.

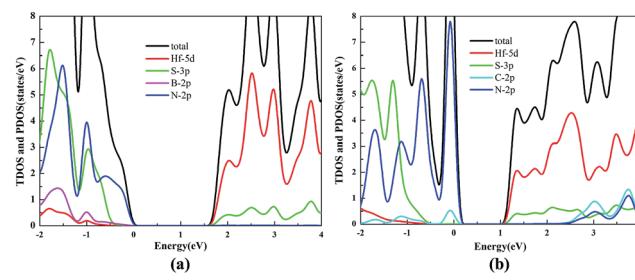


Fig. 4 TDOS and PDOS for HfS₂/h-BN (a) and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ (b) heterojunctions.

Table 2 Bandgaps and bandedges of the heterojunctions at pH = 0

Structure	E_g (eV)	E_{VBM} (eV)	E_{CBM} (eV)	Bandgap	Straddling water redox potentials
HfS ₂ /h-BN	1.78	-6.51	-4.74	Direct	No
HfS ₂ /h-BN with -6% strain	0.62	-5.77	-5.14	Direct	No
HfS ₂ /h-BN with -3% strain	1.27	-6.21	-4.94	Direct	No
HfS ₂ /h-BN with 3% strain	2.03	-6.63	-4.60	Direct	No
HfS ₂ /h-BN with 6% strain	2.28	-6.71	-4.43	Direct	Yes
HfS ₂ /h-BN with 9% strain	2.52	-6.80	-4.28	Direct	Yes
HfS ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄	1.29	-7.19	-5.90	Direct	No
HfS ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄ with -6% strain	0.01	-5.34	-5.33	Direct	No
HfS ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄ with -3% strain	0.38	-5.60	-5.22	Direct	No
HfS ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄ with 3% strain	1.92	-6.65	-4.73	Indirect	No
HfS ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄ with 6% strain	2.29	-6.88	-4.59	Direct	No
HfS ₂ /g-C ₃ N ₄ with 9% strain	2.72	-7.15	-4.43	Indirect	Yes



different slabs. Similarly, the CB in $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ is composed of Hf 5d and S 3p states located in the HfS_2 layer, while the VB is composed of C 2p and N 2p states located in the other layer. Therefore, both of the heterostructures form typical type-II semiconductors, which can improve the efficiency of utilizing sunlight. With moderate bandgaps and full separation of photogenerated electron–hole pairs, $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ ($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$) heterostructures have profound development potential as photovoltaic materials for solar power, except for in water splitting.

In previous studies it was confirmed that the in-plane biaxial strains can effectively adjust the optical absorption and electronic properties of vdW heterostructures.^{8,24} In order to explore their potential application in the field of photocatalytic water splitting, $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructures with biaxial strains have been comprehensively investigated. During relaxation of the geometric structure, the lattice constant l_x is fixed to imitate the strain on the heterostructures. Strains are defined as follows: $\eta = (l_x - l_0)/l_0$, where l_0 and l_x represent the lattice of the original heterostructures and strained hetero-junctions. Employing the in-plane biaxial compressive and tensile strain on these nanocomposites, the value of η ranges from -6% to 9% , as shown in Fig. 5, where the bandedge positions are presented as a function of the applied strains. With increasing tensile strains, the lattices of the heterostructures become larger, which indicates that the distance of the nearest atoms is enlarged. On the basis of tight-binding theory,³⁹ their energy-bands will narrow down and the bandgaps will get bigger. Consequently, the enlargement of the bandgaps is accompanied by an increase in the biaxial strain as shown in Fig. 5. Due to their porosity in the $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ layer,⁴⁰ the bandedge variation with strain in the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunction is different from that in the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterojunction. Applying 6% or 9% tensile strain, the bandedge of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterostructure can straddle water redox potentials. Similarly, that of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% tensile strain can straddle water redox potentials as well. However, $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ with increasing pressure, whose bandgap approaches to zero, can transform from semiconductor to metal. With the aim of meeting the requirements for photocatalytic water splitting, a $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterostructure with 6% strain and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% strain were investigated using the following calculations.

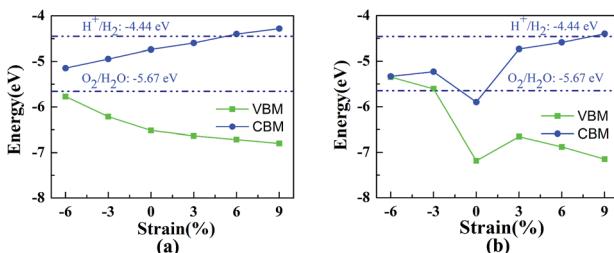


Fig. 5 The bandedge positions of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterojunction (a) and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunction (b) as a function of biaxial strain.

The $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterojunction with 6% applied tensile strain is a direct bandgap semiconductor, whose bandgap is calculated to be 2.28 eV . The VBM and CBM of the heterojunction are both at the G point, as plotted in Fig. 6. Meanwhile the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% applied tensile strain, whose VBM is at the G point and CBM is between the G and K points, is an indirect bandgap semiconductor with a bandgap of about 2.72 eV . Considering the moderate and direct bandgap, the photocatalytic performance of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterojunction with 6% strain is superior to that of the other heterostructures.

The TDOS and PDOS of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterostructure with 6% strain and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% strain are presented in Fig. 7. The CB of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterostructure with 6% strain is mainly composed of Hf 5d, Hf 6s and S 3p orbitals derived from the HfS_2 layer, while the VB of the heterojunction is primarily composed of the N 2p state stemming from the h-BN layer. Obviously, this heterojunction is a classic type-II semiconductor, where the CB and VB are located on different layers in favor of complete separation of the electron–hole pairs and separate production of hydrogen and oxygen. For the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% strain, the VB of the heterojunction is composed of N 2p and S 3p orbitals that originate from both layers, and the CB is composed of the Hf 5d, Hf 6s and S 3p orbitals. As a result, the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% strain is incapable of completely separating the photoinduced carriers. Therefore, considering the efficient division of the electron–hole pairs, the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterostructure with 6% strain is more suitable for photocatalysis than the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% strain.

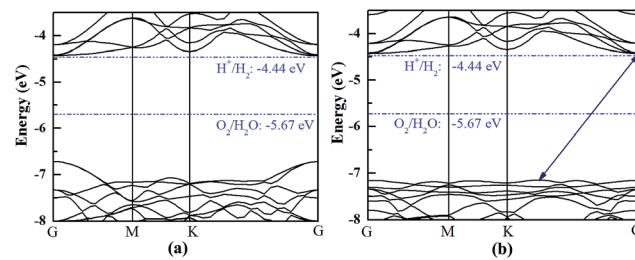


Fig. 6 The band structures of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterostructure with 6% strain (a) and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% strain (b) compared to the vacuum level.

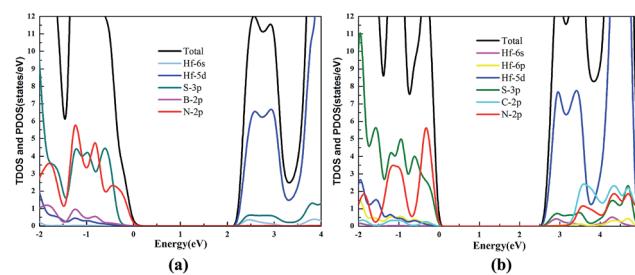


Fig. 7 The TDOS and PDOS for the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterostructure with 6% strain (a) and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterostructure with 9% strain (b).



3.3 Charge transfer analysis

Since strengthened photocatalytic performance arises from the effective separation and transfer of the photogenerated carriers,⁴¹ the three dimensional (3D) charge density differences at the interfaces of the heterojunctions are depicted in Fig. 8. This can be calculated using the following equation: $\rho_{\text{dif}} = \rho_{\text{HfS}_2/Y} - \rho_{\text{HfS}_2} - \rho_Y$, where Y and HfS₂/Y denote h-BN or g-C₃N₄ and HfS₂-based heterojunctions, respectively. As shown in the figure, a great deal of electrons are redistributed in the interfaces of the heterojunctions, which leads to built-in electric fields and facilitates separation of the photogenerated electron–hole pairs. For the sake of quantitative analysis of the charge variation at these interfaces, Bader charge analysis⁴² has been applied to these heterojunctions. Based on the calculations, the Hf, B and C atoms are inclined to deplete electrons, while the S and N atoms are inclined to aggregate electrons. Moreover, the calculated quantity of the charge transfer from the h-BN and g-C₃N₄ layer (the top layer in Fig. 8) to the HfS₂/layer (the bottom layer in Fig. 8) is 0.0056 e and 0.0165 e, respectively. The calculated quantity of the charge transfer is in the same order of magnitude as that for typical vdW heterostructures.⁴³ Obviously, a great deal of charge accumulation is observed in the interface of the lower layer shown in Fig. 8, while the charge depletion appears on the upper layer. Therefore, our work reveals that these HfS₂-based heterojunctions can effectively enhance the separation and transfer of electron–hole pairs and then improve the photocatalytic performance.

3.4 Optical properties

The calculated optical absorption spectra of the g-C₃N₄, h-BN and HfS₂ single-layers and related heterojunctions as a function of wavelength are illustrated in Fig. 9. Compared with the optical absorption of the h-BN and g-C₃N₄ monolayer, the optical absorption intensity of the corresponding HfS₂-based heterojunctions is dramatically strengthened in the ultraviolet–visible (UV-VIS) light region, which is in accordance with reduction of the band gap. Whether the HfS₂/h-BN heterostructures have applied strain or not, the optical absorption edges all shift to the visible light range (more than 500 nm), as plotted in Fig. 9.

Moreover, the optical absorption spectra of the HfS₂/h-BN heterojunction (with 6% strain) depicted in Fig. 9(a) are obviously enhanced in the ultraviolet range in contrast to those of

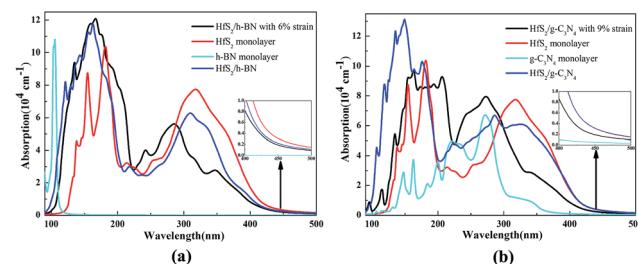


Fig. 9 Optical properties of HfS₂/h-BN heterojunctions (a) and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunctions (b).

the HfS₂ single-layer. Compared with the optical absorption spectrum of the h-BN monolayer, it can only be speculated that the significant red shift of the HfS₂/h-BN heterojunction's absorption spectrum (with 6% strain) is mainly induced by a transition from the N 2p to Hf 5d orbital, as shown in Fig. 5(a) (Fig. 7(a)), which is important for strengthening the heterojunction's photocatalytic activity. Consequently, with an ideal band gap, complete charge separation and visible-light response, the HfS₂/h-BN heterojunction can be used in the field of photovoltaics. On account of its moderate bandgap, well positioned band edge, effective charge separation and reinforced UV-VIS light absorption, the HfS₂/h-BN heterojunction with 6% strain can be used for photocatalytic water splitting.

As shown in Fig. 9(b), the optical absorption edge of the HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunction (with 9% strain) shifts to a longer wavelength range. In particular, the HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunction takes full advantage of visible light, which is similarly derived from a transition from the N 2p to Hf 5d orbital, as shown in Fig. 5(b). Because of its relatively narrow bandgap, efficient charge separation and visible-light response, the HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunction is a promising material for photovoltaic applications. With an indirect and moderate bandgap, the HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunction with 9% applied strain has a well positioned band edge but isn't able to completely separate charge carriers. Therefore, the photocatalytic performance of the HfS₂/h-BN heterojunction with 6% strain is superior to that of the HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunction with 9% strain.

4 Conclusions

In conclusion, we have systematically studied the HfS₂/h-BN and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunctions by using the HSE06 hybrid functional. We find that these heterostructures are both direct bandgap semiconductors, whose bandgaps have been observed to reduce to 1.78 eV and 1.29 eV, respectively. The CB and VB of the heterostructures are both derived from different layers, effectively avoiding recombination of the photoinduced electron–hole pairs. Owing to an ideal band gap, complete separation of the photoinduced charge carriers and a visible-light response, these heterojunctions can be widely used in the photovoltaic field. However, the bandedges of these heterojunctions are incapable of straddling water redox potentials.

In addition, applying biaxial strain can effectively adjust the electronic properties of HfS₂/h-BN and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄

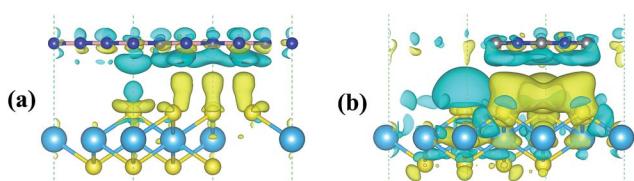


Fig. 8 3D charge density differences in the HfS₂/h-BN heterojunction with 6% applied strain (a) and HfS₂/g-C₃N₄ heterojunction with 9% applied strain (b) with an isovalue of 0.00012 e Å⁻³. The yellow and sea-green isosurfaces represent charge aggregation and depletion, respectively.



heterojunctions. With pressure of a certain extent, the bandgap of the $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunction can reduce to 0 eV, which may indicate that the heterojunction transforms from semiconductor to metal. The band edges of $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ composites with 6% tensile strain and $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunctions with 9% tensile strain are both able to straddle water redox potentials. The photocatalytic performance of a $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterojunction with 6% strain, which is a typical type-II semiconductor, has advantages over that of a $\text{HfS}_2/\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ heterojunction with 9% strain. Because of the moderate band gap, effective charge separation, well positioned band edge and reinforced UV-VIS light absorption, $\text{HfS}_2/\text{h-BN}$ heterojunctions with applied strains are a promising photocatalyst for water splitting. These calculations pave the way for exploiting high-performance HfS_2 -based photocatalysts.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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