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# Carbon nitride—TiO<sub>2</sub> hybrid modified with hydrogenase for visible light driven hydrogen production†

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A system consisting of a [NiFeSe]-hydrogenase ( $H_2$ ase) grafted on the surface of a TiO $_2$  nanoparticle modified with polyheptazine carbon nitride polymer, melon ( $CN_x$ ) is reported. This semi-biological assembly shows a turnover number (TON) of more than  $5.8 \times 10^5$  mol  $H_2$  (mol  $H_2$ ase) $^{-1}$  after 72 h in a sacrificial electron donor solution at pH 6 during solar AM 1.5 G irradiation. An external quantum efficiency up to 4.8% for photon-to-hydrogen conversion was achieved under irradiation with monochromatic light. The  $CN_x$ - $TiO_2$ - $H_2$ ase construct was also active under UV-free solar light irradiation ( $\lambda$  > 420 nm), where it showed a substantially higher activity than  $TiO_2$ - $H_2$ ase and  $CN_x$ - $H_2$ ase due, in part, to the formation of a  $CN_x$ - $TiO_2$  charge transfer complex and highly productive electron transfer to the  $H_2$ ase. The  $CN_x$ - $TiO_2$ - $H_2$ ase system sets a new benchmark for photocatalytic  $H_2$  production with a  $H_2$ ase immobilised on a noble- and toxic-metal free light absorber in terms of visible light utilisation and stability.

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#### Introduction

The use of efficient electrocatalysts in artificial photocatalytic schemes has been an area of recent interest for the conversion of protons to hydrogen using sunlight. Specifically, the use of redox enzymes in photocatalytic schemes highlights the importance of investigating the compatibility of biological systems with light harvesting materials and testing the stability of the resultant bio-hybrid assemblies. Hydrogenases (H2ases) are the most efficient noble-metal free electrocatalysts for H<sub>2</sub> production and achieve a turnover frequency (TOF) of more than 1000 s<sup>-1</sup> with a small overpotential.<sup>2</sup> H<sub>2</sub>ases also show impressive H<sub>2</sub> production rates and yields in sacrificial photocatalytic schemes in pH neutral aqueous solution.14 In these systems, a photoexcited light absorber provides electrons to the protein via an internal wire, the iron-sulfur electron relay, to the active site where proton reduction occurs. Examples are the immobilization of a H2ase on Ru-sensitised TiO2,3 on Cd-based quantum dots4 as well as homogeneous systems using the H<sub>2</sub>ase with a covalently linked photosystem I<sup>5</sup> or in combination with an organic dye,6 and multi-component systems with a dye and a soluble redox mediator.7

Polymeric carbon nitride (polyheptazine or melon, herein  $\mathrm{CN}_x$ ) is a promising visible-light absorber for the photocatalytic generation of  $\mathrm{H}_2$ . We have recently reported the use of  $\mathrm{CN}_x$  as a light harvesting material in combination with a  $\mathrm{H}_2$ ase and a  $\mathrm{H}_2$ ase-inspired synthetic Ni catalyst for solar  $\mathrm{H}_2$  generation. The  $\mathrm{CN}_x$ - $\mathrm{H}_2$ ase system showed sustained catalysis with a turnover number (TON) of more than 50 000 after 70 h solar light irradiation. However, this hybrid system suffered from a weak interaction between the  $\mathrm{H}_2$ ase and the  $\mathrm{CN}_x$  surface, and consequently, poor electron transfer from  $\mathrm{CN}_x$  to the  $\mathrm{H}_2$ ase. Furthermore,  $\mathrm{CN}_x$ - $\mathrm{H}_2$ ase only showed efficient  $\mathrm{H}_2$  production up to wavelengths of approximately 420 nm and therefore only limited visible light harvesting capabilities.

Here, we selected a hybrid material consisting of  ${\rm TiO_2}$  (Hombikat UV 100, anatase, BET surface area: 300 m² g<sup>-1</sup>, crystallite size < 10 nm) surface-modified with  ${\rm CN_x}$  polymer as a light absorbing hybrid material for the photocatalytic system with a  ${\rm H_2}$ ase for three main reasons (Fig. 1; see ESI and Fig. S1† for synthesis and characterisation). Firstly,  ${\rm CN_x}$ – ${\rm TiO_2}$  can be readily prepared on a gram scale by heating  ${\rm TiO_2}$  nanoparticles in the presence of urea, an inexpensive and sustainable material.<sup>10</sup>

Secondly,  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$  provides us with substantially improved solar light harvesting performance compared to individual  $CN_x$  and  $TiO_2$ . Band gap excitation of  $TiO_2$  (pathway 1; Fig. 1) efficiently utilises the UV spectrum (band gap of 3.2 eV for anatase  $TiO_2$  with  $CB_{TiO_2}$  at approximately -0.6 V vs. NHE at pH 6).<sup>11</sup> A significant portion of the visible spectrum is utilised with  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$  as it can, upon photo-excitation of  $CN_x$ , perform photoinduced electron transfer from the LUMO<sub>CN\_x</sub> to  $CB_{TiO_2}$  (pathway 2).

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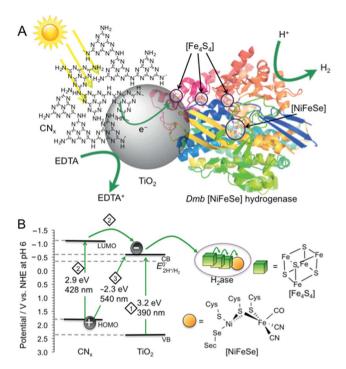


Fig. 1 (A) Schematic representation of photo- $H_2$  production with Dmb [NiFeSe]- $H_2$ ase (PDB ID : 1CC1)<sup>14</sup> on  $CN_x$ - $TiO_2$  suspended in water containing EDTA as a hole scavenger. (B) Irradiation of  $CN_x$ - $TiO_2$  can result in photo-induced electron transfer by three distinct pathways: (1)  $TiO_2$  band gap excitation (2) excitation of  $CN_x$  ( $HOMO_{CN_x}$ - $LUMO_{CN_x}$ ), followed by electron transfer from  $LUMO_{CN_x}$  into the conduction band of  $TiO_2$  ( $CB_{TiO_2}$ ). (3) Charge transfer excitation with direct optical electron transfer from  $HOMO_{CN_x}$  to  $CB_{TiO_2}$ . The  $CB_{TiO_2}$  electrons generated through pathways 1 to 3 are then transferred via the [Fe<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4</sub>] clusters to the [NiFeSe]  $H_2$ ase active site.

In addition, *direct optical electron transfer* can occur from the  $HOMO_{CN_x}$  (with contributions of molecular orbitals formed upon interaction of  $CN_x$  with  $TiO_2$ )<sup>12</sup> directly to the  $CB_{TiO_2}$  (pathway 3), extending the absorption even further into the visible region (up to 540 nm). This absorption pathway 3 is based on strong coupling between  $CN_x$  covalently grafted onto  $TiO_2$ , resulting in strong charge-transfer absorption. Conclusive evidence of this charge-transfer includes previously reported spectroscopic, photoelectrochemical, and theoretical investigations. The generated  $CB_{TiO_2}$  electrons provide the  $H_2$  ase with an overpotential of approximately 0.2 V for proton reduction.

Thirdly, the  $H_2$  evolution catalyst employed in this study,  $Desulfomicrobium\ baculatum\ (Dmb)\ [NiFeSe]$ -hydrogenase is not only known for its high  $H_2$  evolution activity, lack of  $H_2$  inhibition and  $O_2$ -tolerance,  $^{6,14b,14c,15}$  but also for its titaniaphilicity.  $^{3a}$  This high affinity of the enzyme to adsorb strongly to  $TiO_2$  stems presumably from a protein surface rich in glutamatic and aspartic acid residues close to the distal  $[Fe_4S_4]$  cluster, which act as anchor sites to  $TiO_2$  and allow for stable binding and efficient electron flow into the hydrogenase active site  $(Fig.\ 1A)$ .  $^{1a,3a}$  Thus, the  $CN_x$ - $TiO_2$  hybrid is expected to support a more robust  $H_2$  ase-particle interaction than with  $CN_x$  alone,

which would result in improved charge transfer and ultimately increased catalytic turnover for  $H_2$  production.

#### Results and Discussion

Photocatalytic systems were assembled by dispersing CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> particles in an aqueous electron donor solution (0.1 M; 2.98 mL) in a photoreactor vessel (headspace volume: 4.74 mL; see ESI† for experimental details). The vessel was sonicated under air (15 min) before sealing and purging with an inert gas (2% CH<sub>4</sub> in  $N_2$ ). The  $H_2$  ase (16.5  $\mu$ L, 3  $\mu$ M) was then added and the photoreactor purged again to ensure anaerobic conditions. The stirred suspension was irradiated at 25 °C with a solar light simulator (air mass 1.5 global filter,  $I = 100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ) and the headspace H2 was quantified at regular time intervals by gas chromatography against the internal CH<sub>4</sub> standard. The conditions were optimised for maximum turnover frequency (TOF<sub>H-ase</sub>) by varying the electron donor and pH of the solution (Table S1; Fig. S2 and S3†). Optimised conditions consisted of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA; 0.1 M) as the electron donor at pH 6. A ratio of semiconductor (5 mg unless otherwise noted) to H<sub>2</sub>ase (50 pmol) was used for ease of comparison to previously reported photosystems with *Dmb* [NiFeSe]-H<sub>2</sub>ase.<sup>3,6,9</sup>

Solar (UV-visible) irradiation ( $\lambda$  > 300 nm) of CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>ase under standard conditions generated an initial TOF<sub>H<sub>2</sub>ase</sub> of (2.8  $\pm$  0.3)  $\times$  10<sup>4</sup> h<sup>-1</sup> or 8 s<sup>-1</sup> with the production of 5.85  $\pm$  0.59 µmol H<sub>2</sub> after 4 h and 28  $\pm$  3 µmol H<sub>2</sub> with an overall TON<sub>H<sub>2</sub>ase</sub> > (5.8  $\pm$  0.6)  $\times$  10<sup>5</sup> after 72 h (Fig. 2 and S4†). Negligible amounts of H<sub>2</sub> were detected in the absence of H<sub>2</sub>ase, CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> or EDTA. UV band gap excitation of TiO<sub>2</sub> did not result in the accumulation of O<sub>2</sub>, which suggests that holes generated upon UV band gap excitation of TiO<sub>2</sub> are either efficiently quenched by EDTA directly or scavenged after being trapped by CN<sub>x</sub>.

To qualitatively determine the contributions from the three excitation pathways in Fig. 1B, irradiation was also performed with different long-pass filters. The  $\text{CN}_x$ -TiO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>ase system was studied under visible light irradiation at  $\lambda > 420$  nm to study the contribution of  $\text{CN}_x$  to light absorption (pathways 2 & 3) without

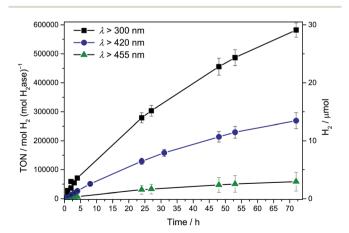


Fig. 2 Photocatalytic  $H_2$  production with Dmb [NiFeSe]– $H_2$ ase (50 pmol) with  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$  (5 mg) in EDTA (pH 6, 0.1 M, 3 mL) under AM 1.5G irradiation at an intensity of 1 Sun at  $\lambda$  > 300, 420 and 455 nm.

the contribution of intrinsic absorption by TiO<sub>2</sub> (pathway 1). A photoactivity with an initial TOF<sub>H<sub>2</sub>ase</sub> of 6353  $\pm$  635  $h^{-1}$  was observed, which results in the generation of 1.31  $\pm$  0.13  $\mu mol$  H<sub>2</sub> after 4 h. After 72 h, 13  $\pm$  1  $\mu mol$  of H<sub>2</sub> were generated with a TON<sub>H,ase</sub> of more than (2.6  $\pm$  0.3)  $\times$  10<sup>5</sup> (Fig. 2).

Subsequently, irradiation was carried out at  $\lambda > 455$  nm to investigate the contribution of the direct charge-transfer from the HOMO<sub>CN<sub>x</sub></sub> to CB<sub>TiO<sub>2</sub></sub> to the photoactivity. A TOF<sub>H<sub>2</sub>ase</sub> of  $1096 \pm 175 \; h^{-1}$  with the evolution of  $0.26 \pm 0.06 \; \mu \text{mol H}_2$  after 4 h and  $2.9 \pm 1.6 \; \mu \text{mol H}_2$  after 72 h was observed, which corresponds to 17% of the visible light activity. This suggests that all three pathways in Fig. 1B contribute to the UV-vis photoactivity, whereas pathways 2 and 3 are responsible for the visible-light response of CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>ase. Previous investigations of CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> hybrids have shown that their activity is limited by the strong electronic coupling between CN<sub>x</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub> leading not only to intense visible light absorption but also to fast back electron transfer (primary recombination).  $^{13,16}$ 

In order to study the role of  $TiO_2$  as heterogeneous electron relay in  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$ – $H_2$ ase in more detail, a sample of  $CN_x$ – $ZrO_2$  (15 mg) was also tested with the  $H_2$ ase. The negative  $CB_{ZrO_2}$  at approximately -1.35 V  $\nu s$ . NHE at pH 6, prevents electron injection from LUMO $_{CN_x}$  (approximately -1.25 V  $\nu s$ . NHE at pH 6). This band level mismatch allowed us to demonstrate that spatial proximity of surface-bound  $H_2$ ase to  $CN_x$  alone cannot promote productive electron transfer as no  $H_2$  was observed with  $CN_x$ – $ZrO_2$ – $H_2$ ase ( $\lambda$  > 300 nm; Fig. S4†). Thus, charge transfer from the LUMO $_{CN_x}$  into  $CB_{ZrO_2}$  (pathway 2) is not possible, nor is the direct electron transfer from HOMO $_{CN_x}$  to  $CB_{ZrO_2}$  (pathway 3), which are crucial to the formation of  $H_2$  with the hybrid material.

For comparison,  $H_2$  production was also tested with  $CN_x$  (5 mg) and  $H_2$ ase (50 pmol) in the absence of metal oxide under standard conditions. A  $TON_{H_2$ ase of  $14852 \pm 1485$  was obtained after 4 h with an initial TOF of  $6288 \pm 649$  h<sup>-1</sup> when irradiated with UV-visible light ( $\lambda$  > 300 nm, Table S1†). Under visible light irradiation ( $\lambda$  > 420 nm), a  $TON_{H_2$ ase of  $2375 \pm 267$  was observed after 4 h and no  $H_2$  was produced at  $\lambda$  > 455 nm, demonstrating the substantially enhanced activity with  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$ – $H_2$ ase compared to  $CN_x$ – $H_2$ ase at all wavelengths (Fig. S4†).

Experiments were also performed with  $TiO_2$ – $H_2$ ase. While the system showed comparable activity under UV-visible irradiation due to efficient band gap excitation of  $TiO_2$  (pathway 1), it showed significantly reduced activity under visible only irradiation at  $\lambda > 420$  nm and displayed negligible  $H_2$  yields at  $\lambda > 455$  nm compared to  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$ – $H_2$ ase (Fig. S4†). Thus, UV-band gap excitation of  $TiO_2$  dominates the absorption of the  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$ – $H_2$ ase hybrid material under UV-light irradiation, which becomes less significant under visible irradiation.

The effect of light intensity on the photocatalytic activity ( $\lambda$  > 300 nm) was studied by employing neutral density filters. A photoactivity of approximately 90% remained when employing a 50% absorbance filter (50 mW cm $^{-2}$ ) and 44% of activity remained with an 80% filter (20 mW cm $^{-2}$ ; Fig. S5†). The initial non-linear decrease in activity implies that the system is not limited by light at 1 Sun intensity as has been observed

previously with synthetic  $H_2$  evolution catalyst-modified Ru dyesensitised  $TiO_2$  systems. <sup>18</sup>

The  $\mathrm{CN_x}$ – $\mathrm{TiO_2}$ – $\mathrm{H_2}$ ase system sets a new benchmark for visible light driven and prolonged  $\mathrm{H_2}$  production with a heterogenised  $\mathrm{H_2}$ ase without the need for expensive or toxic materials.  $^{3,4,9}$  A part of this improvement can be attributed to the direct optical electron transfer (pathway 3) within  $\mathrm{CN_x}$ – $\mathrm{TiO_2}$ , which draws the absorption of solar light significantly into the visible spectrum.

The enzyme loading onto CNx-TiO2 was calculated based on the BET surface area of 111 m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>, a crystallite surface area of  $\sim$ 314 nm<sup>2</sup> per particle and an estimation that approximately one-quarter of the surface area of TiO2 is accessible for the enzyme to adsorb. This equates to  $\sim$ 0.1 H<sub>2</sub>ase per particle of  $CN_r$ -TiO<sub>2</sub>. The approximate 1 : 10 enzyme : particle ratio allows the H<sub>2</sub>ase to function at the maximum rate (i.e., TOF) as the maximum electron flux of conduction band electrons is directed towards a single enzyme. To qualitatively determine the amounts of surface-bound and solubilised H2ase in the optimised system, H<sub>2</sub>ase (50 pmol) was loaded onto CN<sub>r</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> (5 mg) in aqueous EDTA solution by stirring under N2 for 15 min. The suspension was centrifuged and the supernatant decanted (see ESI† for experimental details). The CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>ase pellet was re-dispersed in fresh EDTA solution (3 mL, 0.1 M, pH 6) and the photocatalytic vessel purged with 2% CH<sub>4</sub> in N<sub>2</sub>. The suspension was then irradiated ( $\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$ ) and H<sub>2</sub> production monitored (Fig. 3). The H<sub>2</sub> production activity was nearly identical to a sample that was not centrifuged, both in the presence and absence of methyl viologen (MV2+, see below), indicating that attachment of H<sub>2</sub>ase to CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> is essentially quantitative. The substantially improved adsorption of the enzyme on the TiO<sub>2</sub> surface compared to the inert CN<sub>x</sub> polymer therefore also contributes to the increased activity of CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>- $H_2$ ase compared to  $CN_x$ - $H_2$ ase. Previously an 88% decrease in photoactivity was observed with the poorly interacting CN<sub>r</sub>-

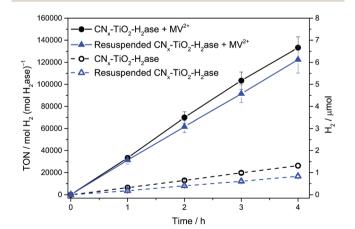


Fig. 3 Photocatalytic  $H_2$  production using Dmb [NiFeSe]– $H_2$ ase (50 pmol) in EDTA (pH 6, 0.1 M, 3 mL) with  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$  (5 mg) under optimised conditions before and after centrifugation and re-suspension in fresh EDTA buffer solution followed by 1 Sun irradiation ( $\lambda$  > 420 nm). Results are also shown in the presence and absence of redox mediator, methyl viologen (MV<sup>2+</sup>).

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donor buffer.9

H<sub>2</sub>ase after centrifugation and re-dispersion in fresh electron

The external quantum efficiency (EQE) of the  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$ – $H_2$ ase system was measured by applying narrow band pass filters ( $\lambda=360\pm10$  nm; I=2.49 mW cm $^{-2}$  and  $400\pm10$  nm; I=4.34 mW cm $^{-2}$ ; see ESI† for experimental details). UV-irradiation gave an EQE of approximately 4.8% and under visible irradiation an EQE of 0.51% was obtained. These values are more than a 10-fold improvement over the UV and visible EQE for the  $CN_x$ – $H_2$ ase system, $^9$  which can be attributed to the improved light absorption (Fig. S6†) and increased electron transfer rate due to adsorption of the  $H_2$ ase onto the particle surface.

We previously showed that a significantly increased photoactivity was observed under standard conditions using CN<sub>r</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>ase upon addition of an excess of the redox mediator MV<sup>2+</sup>, producing up to 77 µmol H<sub>2</sub> after 69 h of UV-visible irradiation.9 A long-term experiment with H<sub>2</sub>ase (50 pmol), CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> (5 mg) and added  $MV^{2+}$  (5 µmol) in aqueous EDTA (0.1 M) at pH 6 was performed with both  $\lambda > 300$  nm light and with visible light only ( $\lambda > 420$  nm). Under UV-visible irradiation after 72 h, the CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MV-H<sub>2</sub>ase system produced 193 μmol H<sub>2</sub> with a TON<sub>H, ase</sub> of  $> 3.8 \times 10^6$  and an initial TOF<sub>H,ase</sub> of 35 s<sup>-1</sup> (Fig. S7†). Under visible-light only, 66 µmol H2 was produced with a TONH ase of  $1.3 \times 10^6$  and an initial TOF<sub>H,ase</sub> of 9 s<sup>-1</sup> (Fig. S8†). The ratio of the amount of hydrogen produced in the presence and absence of MV<sup>2+</sup> can be used to estimate the relative efficiency of the charge transfer from material to H2ase. Under full spectrum irradiation ( $\lambda > 300$  nm) with CN<sub>x</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>ase the ratio was found to be 22, whereas for both TiO2-H2ase and CNx-TiO2-H2ase systems the ratio was 5. This strongly supports the fact that there is a significant improvement in the charge transfer from a TiO<sub>2</sub>-based material to H<sub>2</sub>ase. In addition, this ratio remains constant when the wavelength of light used is restricted to the visible region ( $\lambda > 420$  nm).

The H<sub>2</sub> production rates in the presence of MV<sup>2+</sup> are significantly higher than those obtained in the absence of MV<sup>2+</sup>. The blue colour of the vials containing MV<sup>2+</sup> is indicative of the formation of reduced MV++ in solution (Fig. S9†). By comparison, addition of MV<sup>2+</sup> to the previously reported Ru-dye-sensitised TiO2-H2ase system caused a slight decrease in activity, which was attributed to the decreased availability of electrons for the H<sub>2</sub>ase and the absorption of incident photons by MV<sup>+</sup>·.3a Here, solubilised MV<sup>+</sup> does not limit light absorption by CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO2 significantly and is able to efficiently donate electrons to surface-bound H2ase, resulting in increased H2 production. This result implies that interfacial electron transfer from CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> to H<sub>2</sub>ase is still not fully optimised in this system, where the orientation of the H<sub>2</sub>ase is not fully 'directed'. Ideally, the distance from the CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> surface to the [Fe<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4</sub>] electron transport chain should be minimised and an improved orientation of the enzyme would allow trapping of CB<sub>TiO2</sub> electrons more efficiently for maximised turnover.19

Favourable electron transfer kinetics at the  $CN_x$ – $TiO_2$ – $H_2$ ase interface can be assumed based on previous reports. Electron transfer in the order of  $10^7$  s<sup>-1</sup> was reported from CdS nanorods to an [FeFe]– $H_2$ ase isolated from *Clostridium* 

acetobutylicum.<sup>4c</sup> In addition, a long lived photo-excited state lifetime of  $\tau_{1/2} \sim 0.8$  s was previously reported for  $TiO_2$  conduction band electrons in a photocatalytic system with Ru dye-sensitised  $TiO_2$  and electron transfer to co-immobilised molecular cobaloxime catalysts occurred with  $\tau_{1/2} \sim 5$  to 50  $\mu$ s.<sup>20</sup> Based on these reports, we can assume that a reasonably long-lived  $TiO_2$  conduction band electron is generated and that  $H_2$  ase is capable of readily collecting these electrons.

#### Conclusions

In summary, solar light driven H<sub>2</sub> production with a semi-biological system consisting of TiO<sub>2</sub> modified with polymeric CN<sub>x</sub> and immobilised H2ase has been demonstrated. We have shown that by improving the surface interaction of the enzyme with the light harvesting CN<sub>x</sub> material, specifically by adsorption of the enzyme onto the TiO2 surface, H2 generation is drastically improved. Another important factor is the improved visible light absorption by direct CN<sub>x</sub> excitation (pathway 2) and CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> charge transfer (pathway 3), which enables high photoactivity. The CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>ase assembly achieved a TOF of 8 s<sup>-1</sup> and TON of >  $5.8 \times 10^5$  after 72 h in the absence of an external soluble redox mediator, thereby setting a new benchmark for photochemical architectures based on abundant and non-toxic materials and a heterogenised H2ase. The additional use of the redox mediator MV2+ allowed for the photo-generation of  $H_2$  with a TOF of 35 s<sup>-1</sup> and a TON of > 3.8 × 10<sup>6</sup>. This work advances the use of hybrid photocatalytic schemes by integrating highly active electrocatalysts with advanced light absorbing materials such as CN<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>, which is shown to be compatible with H2ases in aqueous solution.

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