

## Supporting Information

### **Copper Decorated Nanoporous Gold by Galvanic Displacement as an Efficient Electrocatalyst for the Electrochemical Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>**

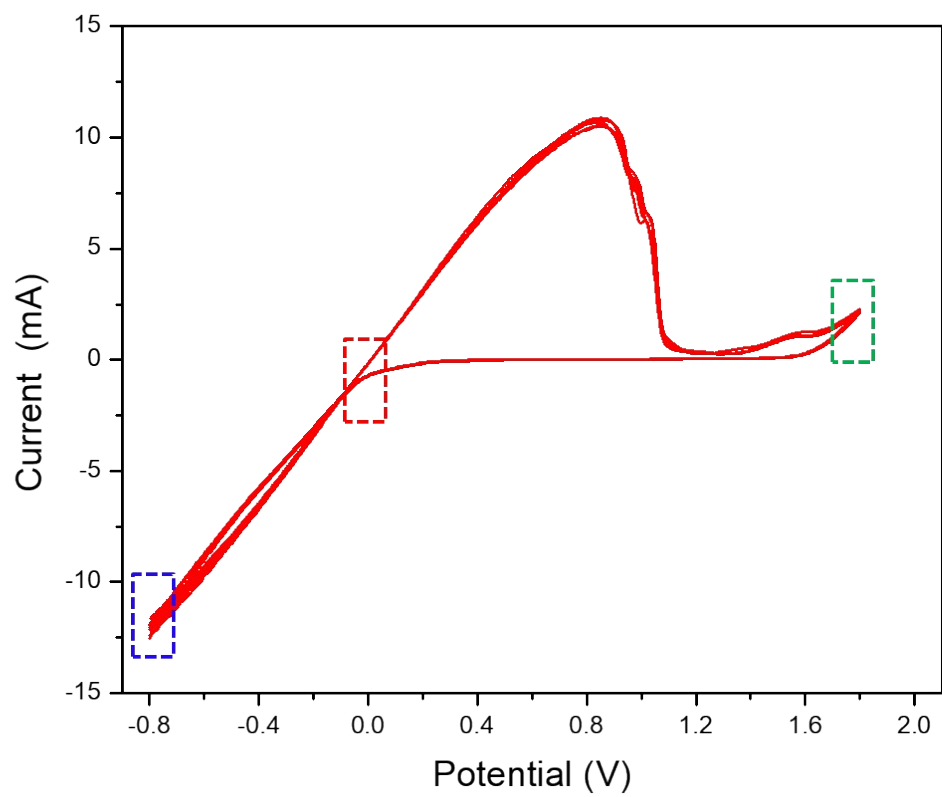
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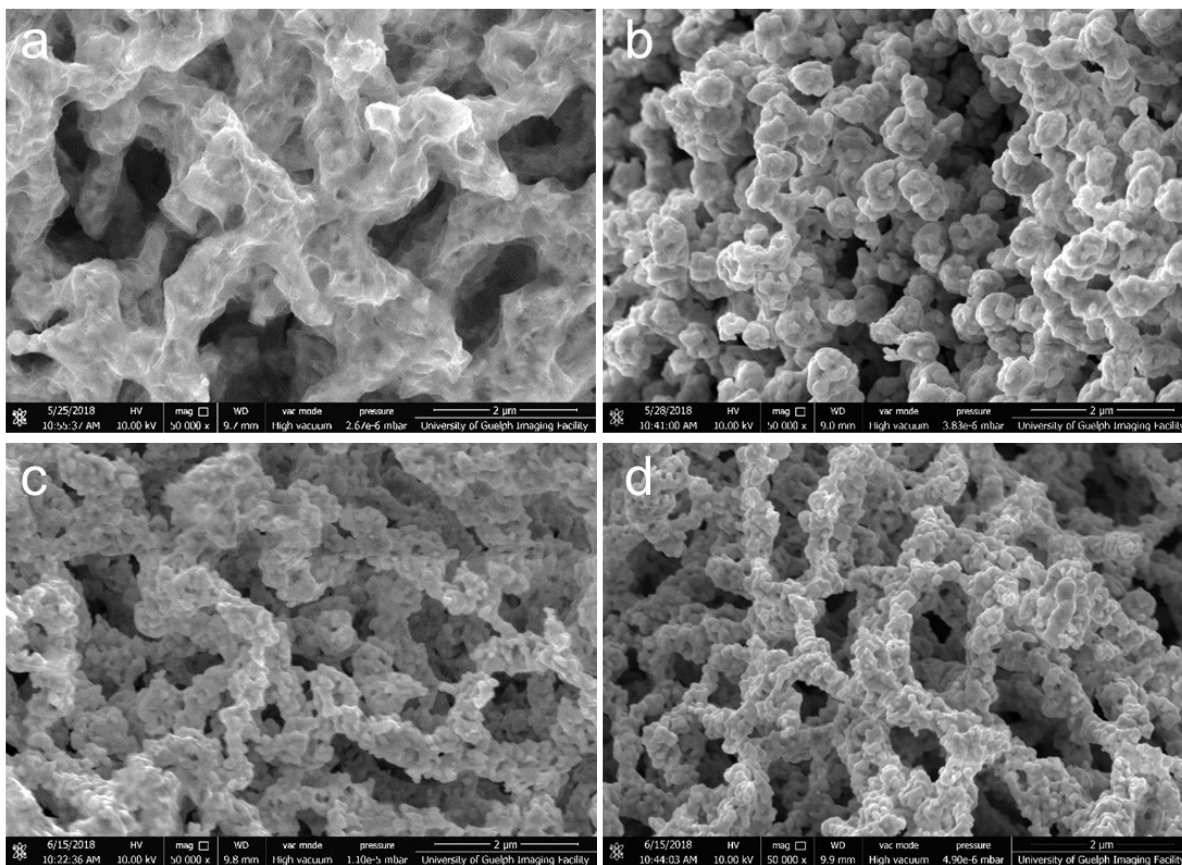
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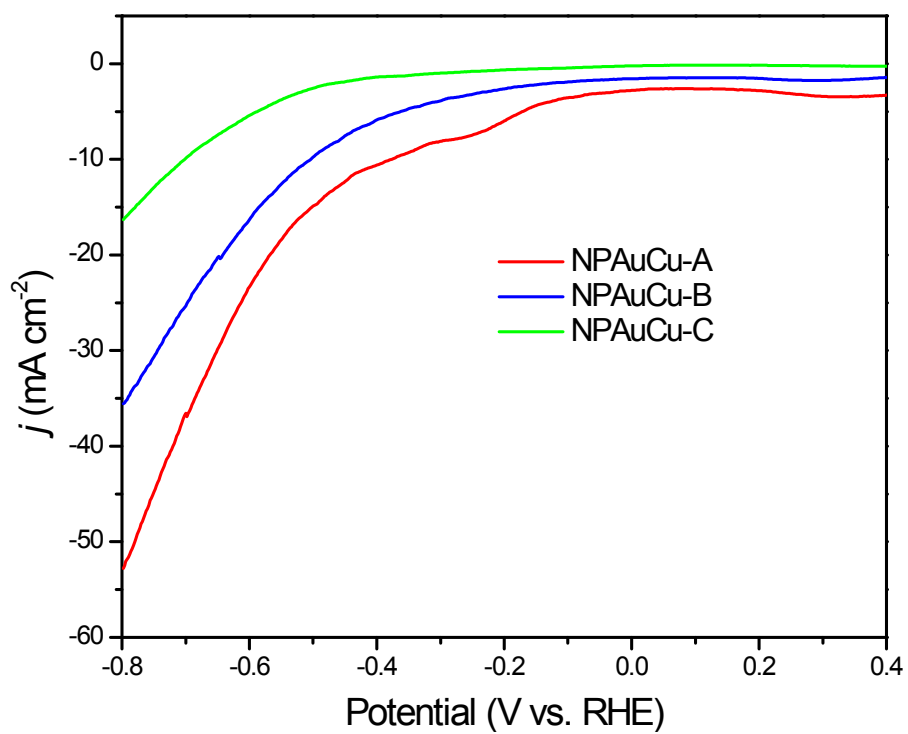
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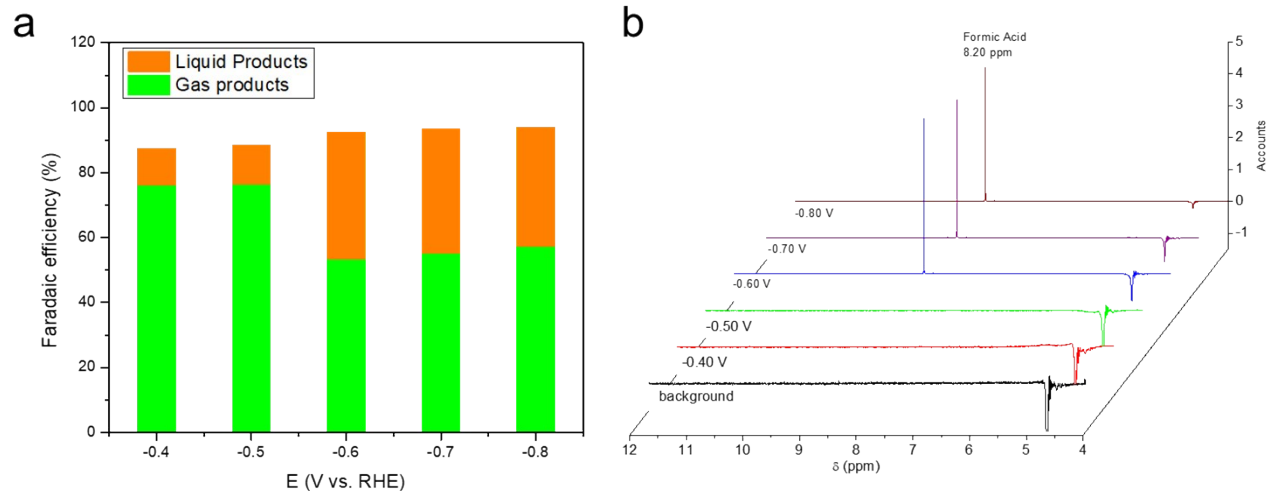
**Fig. S1** Cyclic voltammety curves of a gold wire in  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ /ethylene glycol electrolyte at  $110^\circ\text{C}$ . Scan rate:  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S2** SEM images of nanoporous gold with the electrode potential stopped at (a, b)  $-0.80$  V and (c, d)  $+1.8$  V (vs. Zn) prior to (a, c) and following (b, d) immersion in a  $0.5$  M  $\text{Cu(II)}$  solution for  $24$  h.



**Fig. S3** LSV curves of NPAuCu electrodes in a CO<sub>2</sub> saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (0.1 M), where the NPAu electrodes were fabricated by stopping at 0.0 V (red curve), -0.80 V (blue curve), +1.80 V (green curve) during the electrochemical alloying/dealloying process. Scan rate: 20 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S4** (a) FEs for gas and liquid products under various cathodic potentials at the NPAuCu-A electrode. (b)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra for liquid product analysis. The  $\text{CO}_2$  saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution without the application of cathodic potential was analyzed as the control (black curve).

**Table S1** The amount of zinc on the surfaces of the different NPAuZn electrodes obtained by ICP-OES.

Electrode	Zn Amount (nmol)
NPAuZn-A	1657.52±584.05
NPAuZn-B	1191.01±133.11
NPAuZn-C	5.48±2.88

**Table S2** The integrated charge and quantity of copper for the different NPAuCu electrodes.

Electrode	1 <sup>st</sup> scan		2 <sup>nd</sup> Scan	
	Q (mC)	n (nmol)	Q (μC)	n (nmol)
NPAuCu-A	396 ±11.4	2052.0±59.1	80.4±10.4	0.42±0.05
NPAuCu-B	171 ± 26.9	886.0±139.0	45.87±6.88	0.24±0.03
NPAuCu-C	0.668 ± 0.101	3.5±0.5	3.561±0.534	0.0018 ±0.0003