Supplementary Materials for

Visible-light-driven oxygen reduction by an anisotropically crystallized CuBi₂O₄ photocathode fabricated using a mixed metal-imidazole casting method

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Figure S1. Photos of precursor suspensions containing $Cu(NO_3)_2$ and $Bi(NO_3)_3$ (a) with and (b) without MeIm.



Figure S2. XPS spectra of (a) $CuBi_2O_4(w)$ and (b) $CuBi_2O_4(w/o)$ films in a N 1s region.



Figure S3. Top view SEM images (a) and cross-section view SEM images (b) of $CuBi_2O_4(w)$ after CA at 0.41 V vs. RHE under O_2 for 1 hour.



Figure S4. XPS spectra of $CuBi_2O_4(w)$ after CA at 0.41 V vs. RHE under O_2 for 1 hour in (A) Cu 2*p* and (B) Bi 4*f* regions. The dotted lines show the deconvoluted bands.



Figure S5. Photos of (A) $CuBi_2O_4(w)$ and (B) $CuBi_2O_4(w/o)$ films before (left) and after (right) CA at 0.41 V vs RHE under O_2 for 24 h.



Figure S6. Top view SEM images of $CuBi_2O_4(w)$ (A, B) and $CuBi_2O_4(w/o)$ (C, D) films before (A, C) and after (B, D) CA at 0.41 V vs RHE under O₂ for 24 h.



Figure S7. XRD patterns of $\text{CuBi}_2\text{O}_4(w)$ (a, b) and $\text{CuBi}_2\text{O}_4(w/o)$ (c, d) films before (a, c) and after (b, d) CA at 0.41 V vs RHE under O₂ for 24 h. The peaks of the FTO substrate are indicated by the purple asterisks in the spectrum a.



Figure S8. Calibration curve of hydrogen peroxide. (A) UV-visible absorption spectra of the aqueous solution (2.5 mL) containing 5 μ M Ti-TPyP reagent, 5 mM HCl and 0.48 M HNO₃ with the various concentrations (c_{H2O2}) of hydrogen peroxide. (B) Relationship between the absorbance decrease (ΔA_{433}) at 433 nm and c_{H2O2}.



Figure S9. UV-visible absorption spectra of the aqueous solution (2.5 mL) containing 5 μ M Ti-TPyP reagent, 5 mM HCl and 0.48 M HNO₃ with adding the electrolyte solutions before (black) and after (red) the bulk photoelectrolysis for ORR at 0.41 V vs. RHE under O₂ for 1 hour.

Photocathodes	Preparation method	Conditions	Applied potential (V vs. RHE)	λ (nm)	IPCE (%)	Ref.
FTO/CuBi ₂ O ₄ (w)	MiMIC	0.1 M phosphate buffer solution $(pH = 7.0)$ saturated with O_2	0.41	440	21	This work
FTO/CuBi ₂ O ₄	Drop cast	0.3 M K_2SO_4 and 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH 6.65) with H_2O_2	0.6	440	20	S 1
FTO/CuBi ₂ O ₄	Electrodeposition	0.1 M NaOH solution (pH 12.8) saturated with O_2	0.6	440	5	S2
FTO/CuBi ₂ O ₄ /A u/N,Cu-C ^{a)}	Thermal oxidation	0.3 M K ₂ SO ₄ /0.2 M phosphate buffer solution (pH 6.68) under Ar	0.65	440	3	S3
FTO/CuBi ₂ O ₄	Spin coating	0.3 M K_2SO_4 and 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH 6.65) with H_2O_2	0	440	27	S4
FTO/CuBi ₂ O ₄ / APTES ^{b)}	Electrodeposition and spin coating	0.1 M KHCO ₃ solution (pH = 6.8) saturated with CO ₂	0.4	440	4	S5
FTO/CuBi ₂ O ₄	Electrodeposition	$0.1M \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 (\text{pH} = 10.8) \text{ under Ar}$	0.2	440	0.5	S6
FTO/CuBi ₂ O ₄	Spin coating	0.3 M K_2SO_4 and 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH 6.65) with H_2O_2	0.6	440	30	S7

Table S1. Comparison of IPCE values among state-of-the-art CuBi₂O₄ photocathodes but being not exclusively for ORR.

^{a)} N, Cu-C : nitrogen/copper co-doped carbon nanosheet, ^{b)} APTES: 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane.

References

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