

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Unassisted Photoelectrochemical Hydrogen Peroxide Production over MoO<sub>x</sub>-Supported Mo on Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub> Photocathode

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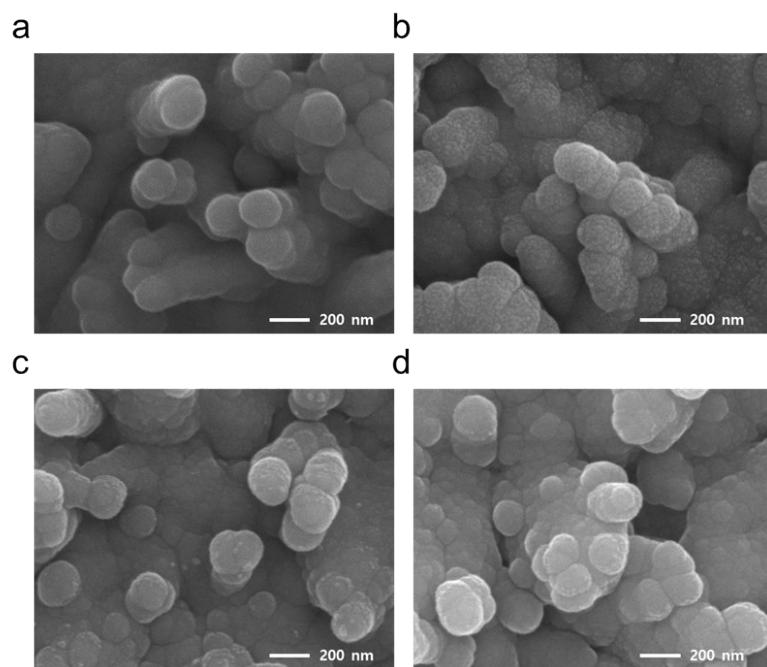
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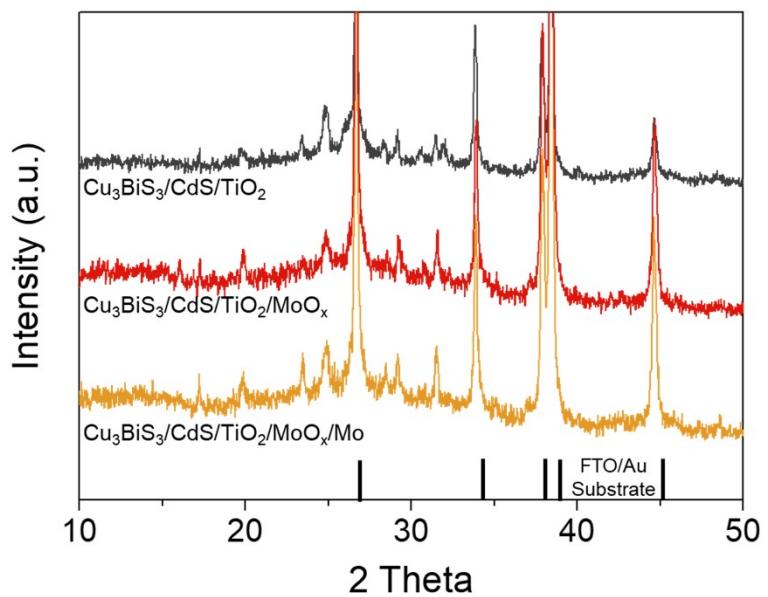
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**Keywords:** photoelectrochemical oxygen reduction reaction, strength of adsorbate adsorption, metal oxide supported catalyst, unassisted hydrogen peroxide production

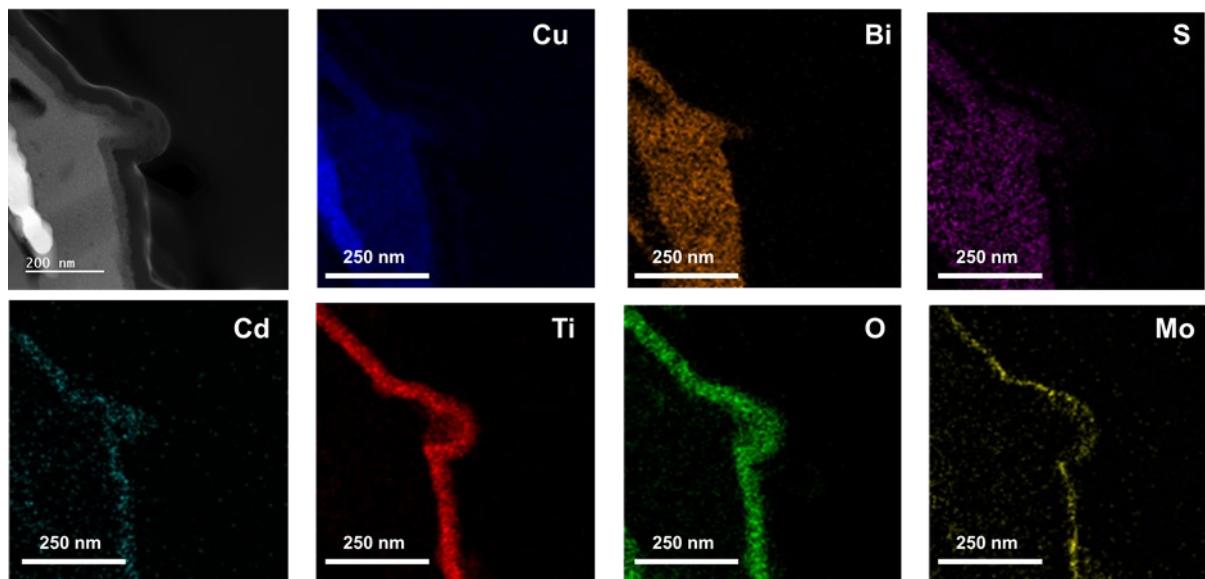
## Supplementary Figures



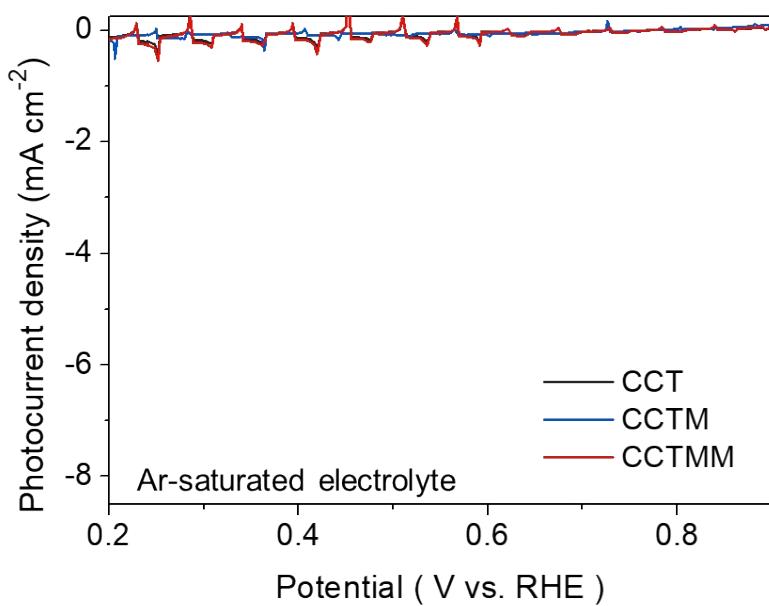
**Fig. S1** Top-view scanning electron microscopy image for a)  $\text{Cu}_3\text{BiS}_3/\text{CdS}/\text{TiO}_2$ , b)  $\text{Cu}_3\text{BiS}_3/\text{CdS}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{MoO}_x$ , c)  $\text{Cu}_3\text{BiS}_3/\text{CdS}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{MoO}_x/\text{Mo}$ , and d)  $\text{Cu}_3\text{BiS}_3/\text{CdS}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{Mo}$ .



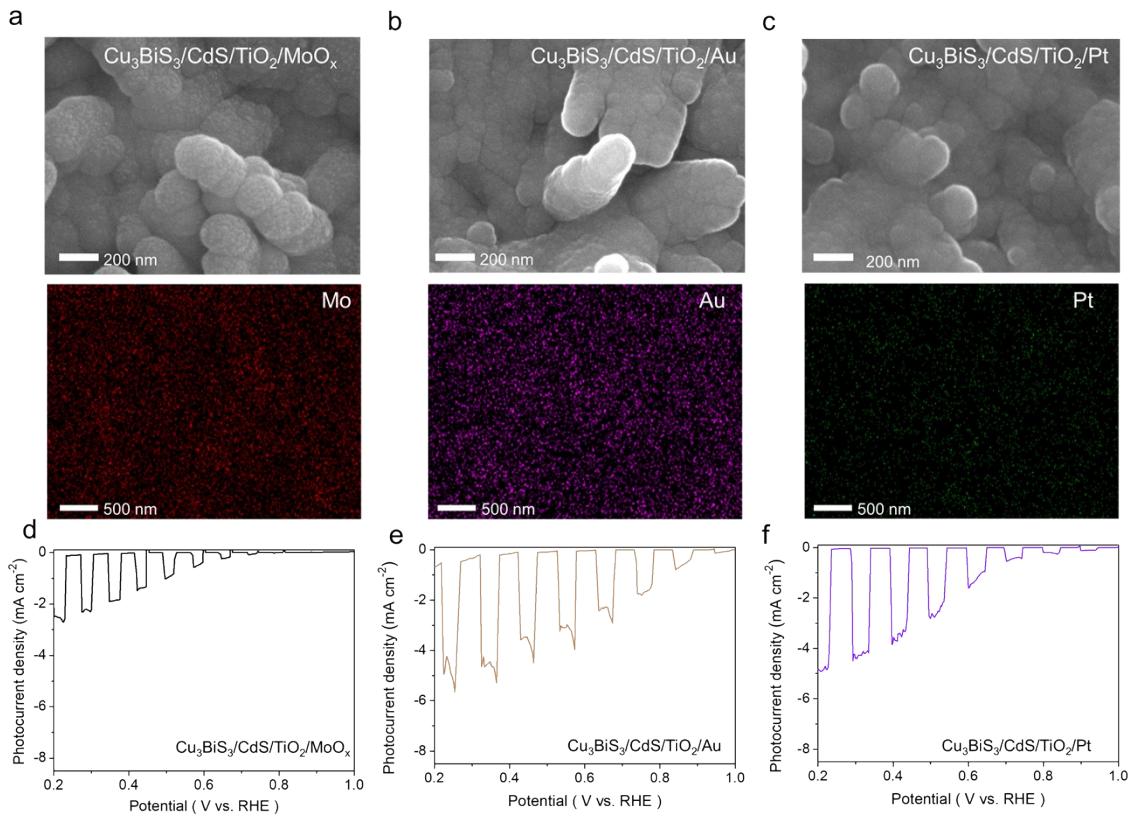
**Fig. S2** XRD patterns for Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub> (black) and after MoO<sub>x</sub> deposition (red) followed by Mo deposition (yellow).



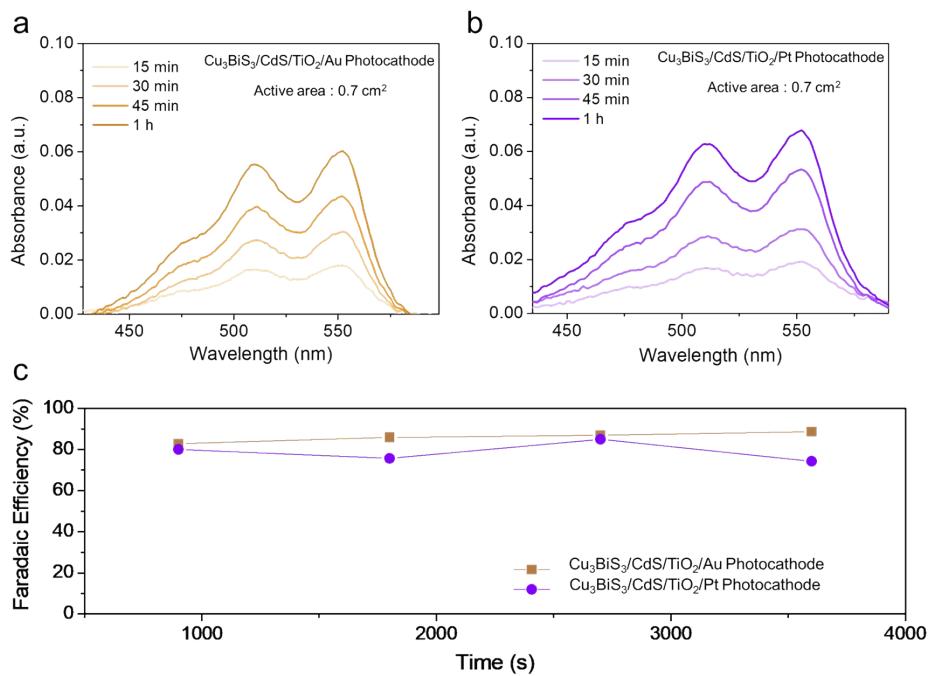
**Fig. S3** TEM image and corresponding EDS elemental mapping images at the low magnification for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{BiS}_3/\text{CdS}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{MoO}_x/\text{Mo}$ .



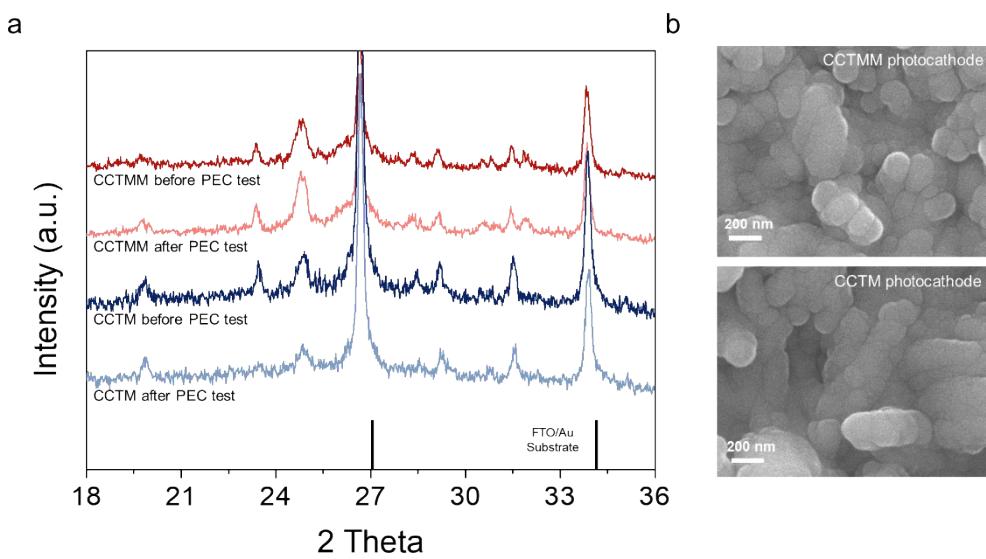
**Fig. S4** LSV measurements for CCT, CCTM, and CCTMM photocathodes under 1-sun solar simulated AM 1.5 G irradiation in an Ar-saturated 0.2 M KOH electrolyte (pH 12).



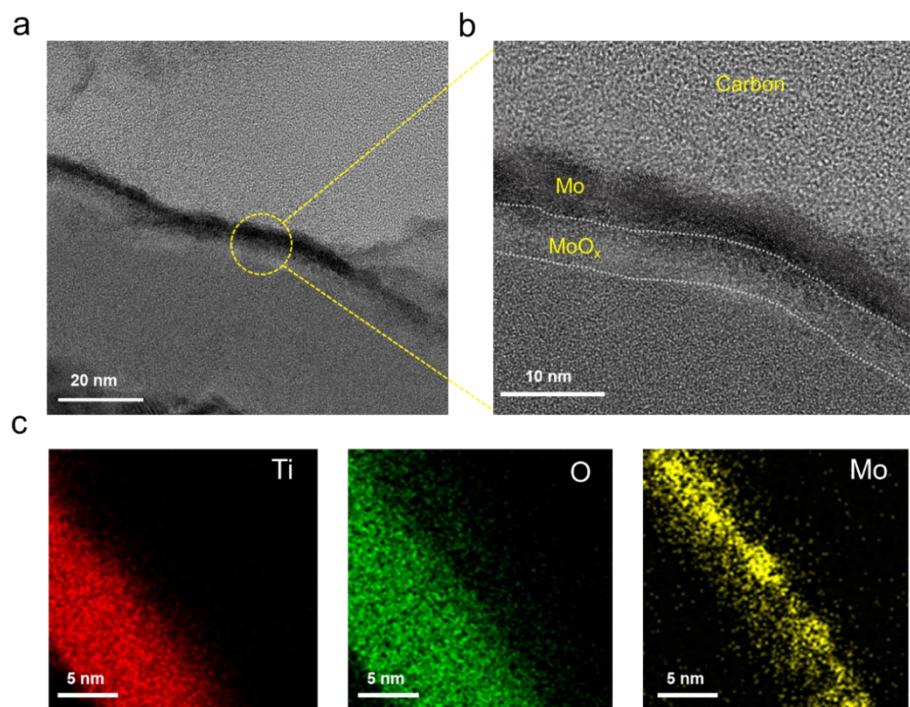
**Fig. S5** SEM images, EDS mapping, and LSV measurements for a,d) Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/MoO<sub>x</sub>, b,e) Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/Au and c,f) Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/Pt.



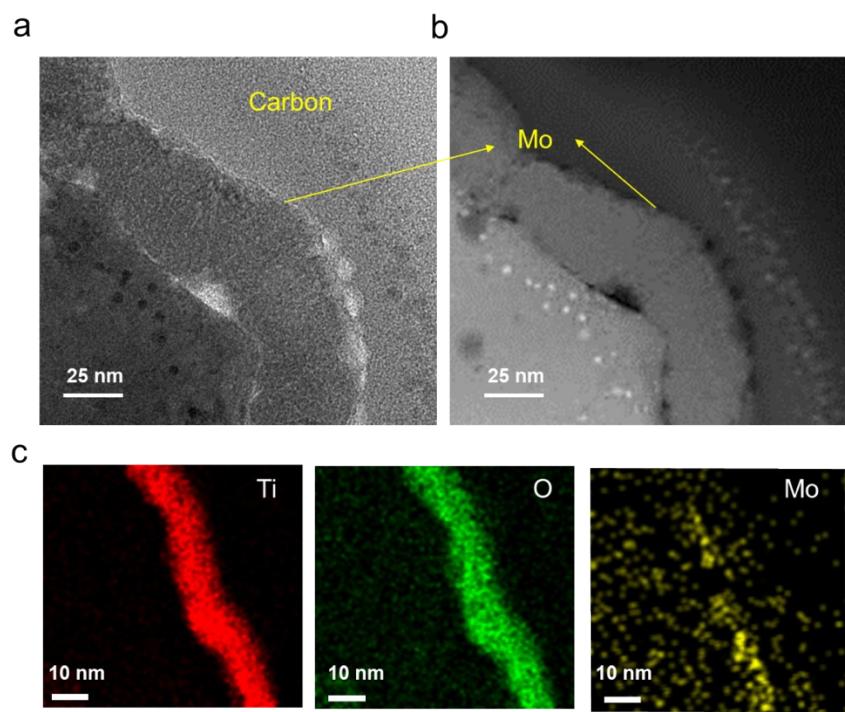
**Fig. S6** Time-dependent absorption spectra of the catholyte aliquot as a function of the reaction duration for a) Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/Au and b) Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/Pt photocathodes. c) Faradaic efficiency of the photocathodes.



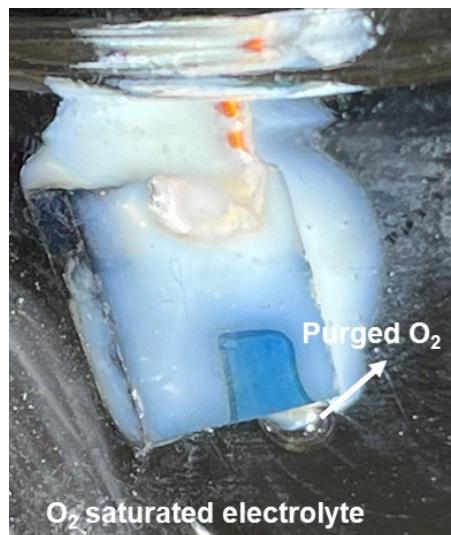
**Fig. S7** a) XRD patterns for CCTM and CCTMM photocathodes of before and after stability test.  
 b) Top-view SEM images for CCTM and CCTMM photocathodes of after stability test.



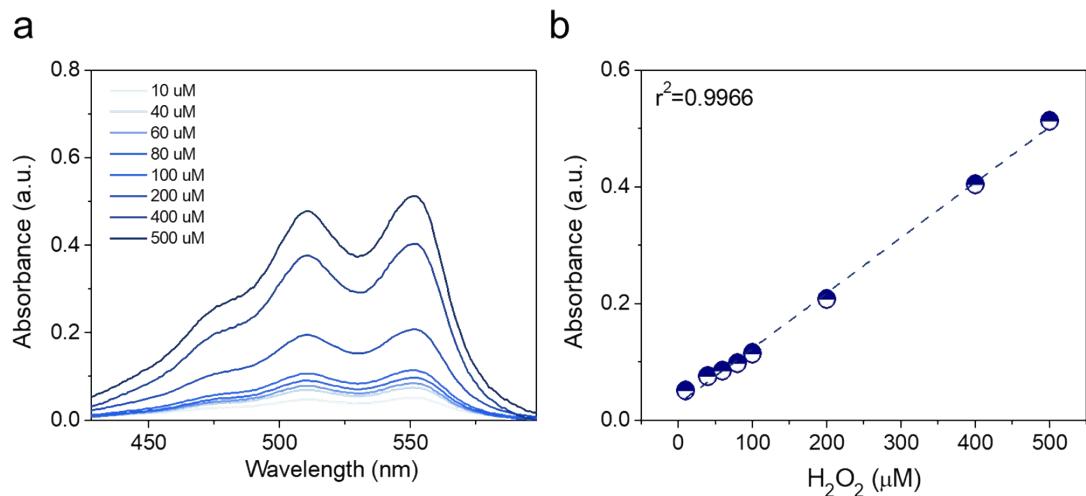
**Fig. S8** a) Cross-sectional TEM image, b) HR-TEM cross-sectional image, and c) EDS mapping of CCTMM photocathode after stability test.



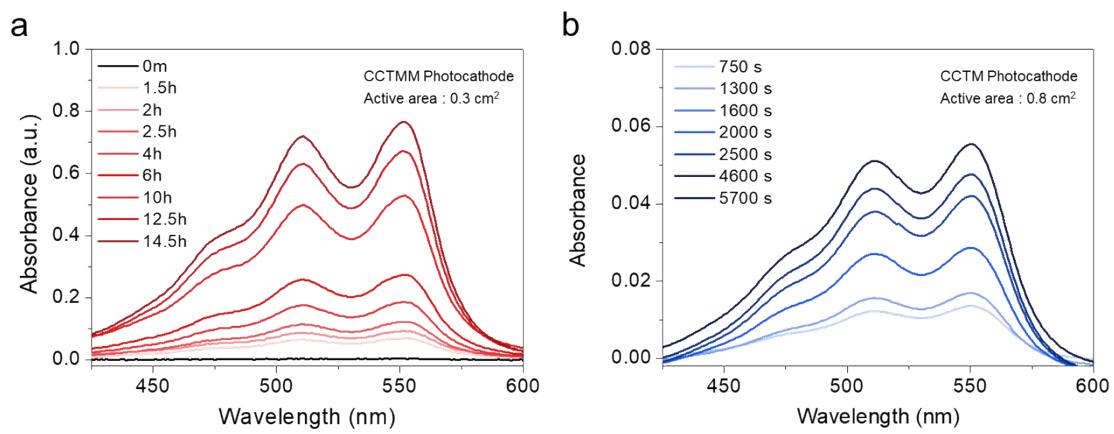
**Fig. S9** a) Bright-field, b) dark-field TEM images, and c) EDS mapping of CCTM photocathode after PEC test.



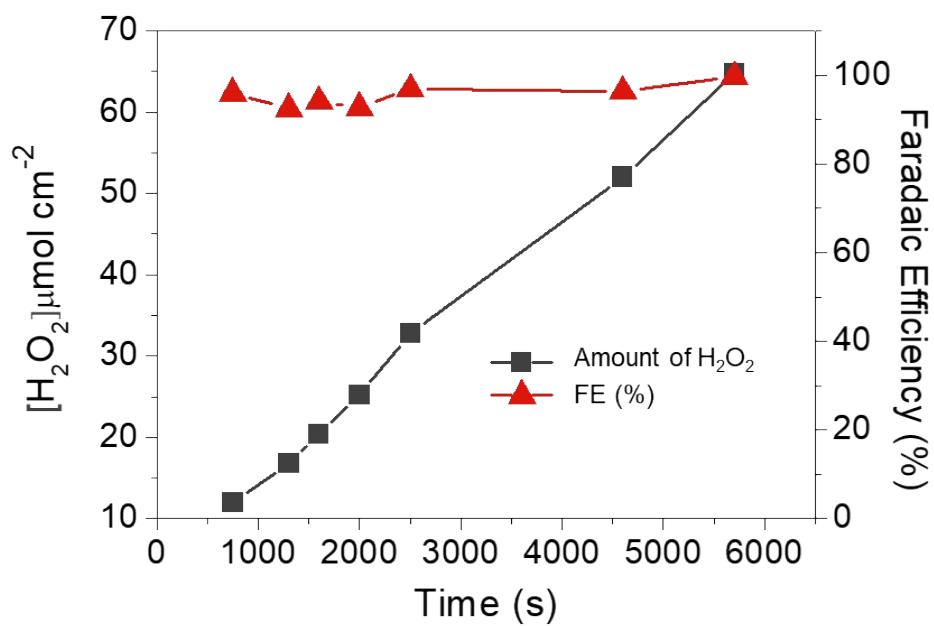
**Fig. S10** Photograph of the CCTMM photocathode being operating in an O<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.2 M KOH electrolyte.



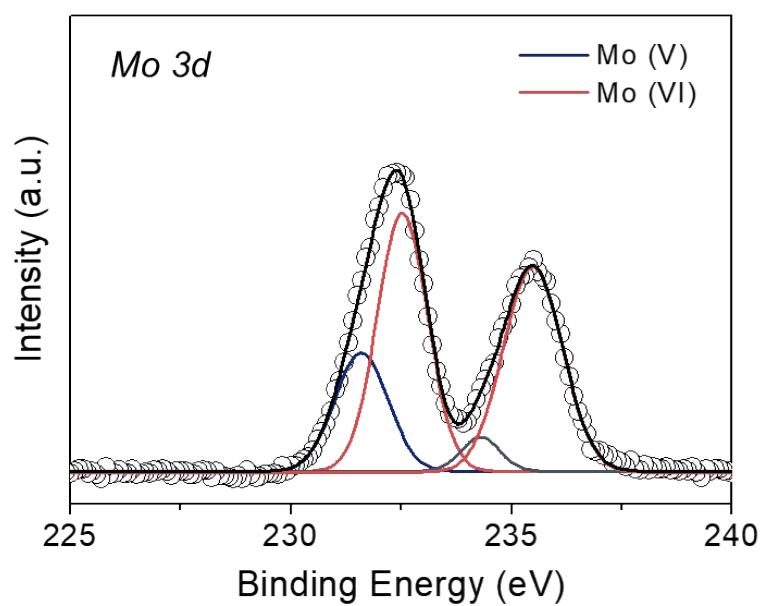
**Fig. S11** a) Absorbance as a function of the added amount of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . A calibration curve is derived based on the absorbance at 551 nm using the colorimetric method. b) Resulting calibration curve as a function of the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  content.



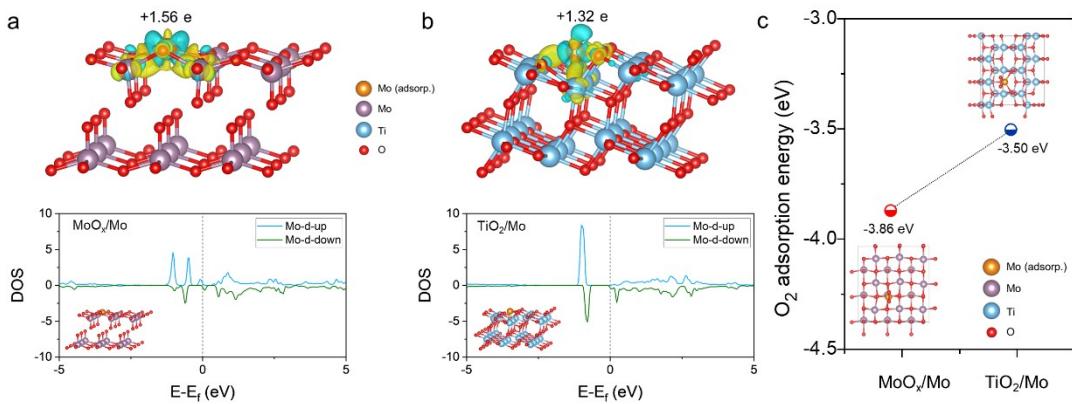
**Fig. S12** Time-dependent absorption spectra of the catholyte aliquot as a function of the reaction duration for the a) CCTMM and b) CCTM photocathodes.



**Fig. S13** Amount of generated H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and Faradaic efficiency (FE) of operating CCTM photocathode.

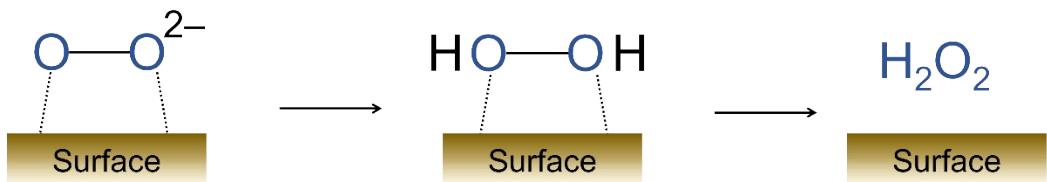


**Fig. S14** XPS spectra for Mo 3d of the MoO<sub>x</sub>.

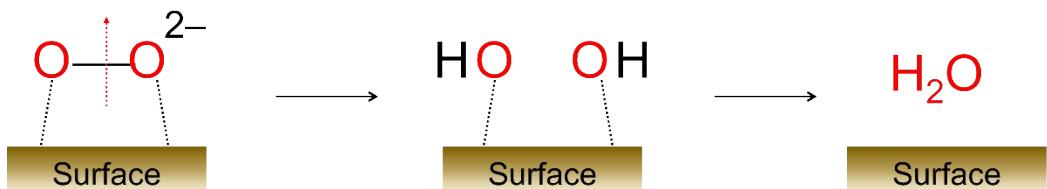


**Fig. S15** Differential charge density, Bader charge analysis, and the partial density of states (PDOS) for Mo d orbital of the a) MoO<sub>x</sub>/Mo and b) TiO<sub>2</sub>/Mo structures. c) Adsorption energies of oxygen adsorbates on the MoO<sub>x</sub>/Mo and TiO<sub>2</sub>/Mo structures.

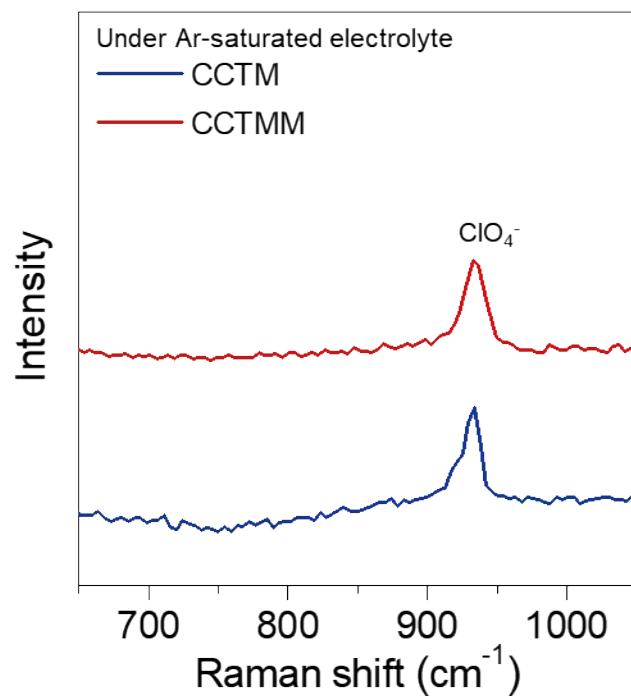
A. Pathway 1 (ORR for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  generation)



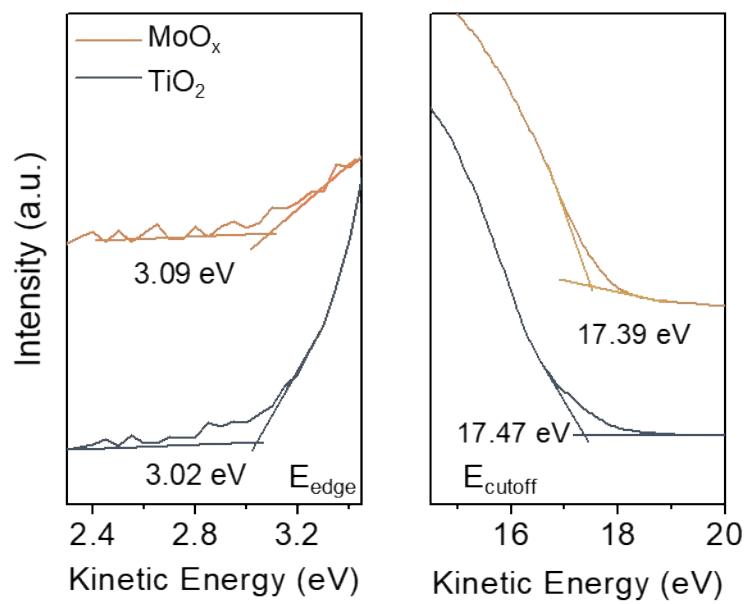
B. Pathway 2 (ORR for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  generation)



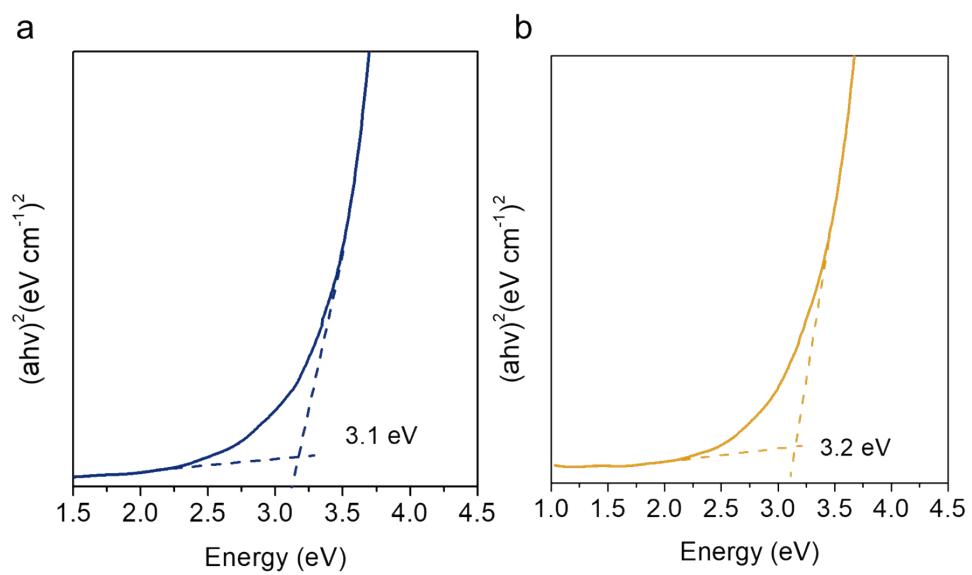
**Fig. S16** Schematic illustrating the mechanisms of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  production and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  generation. Pathway 1 is the case when  $E_d$  is larger than the threshold value of 3.5 eV, resulting in  $\text{O}-\text{O}$  preservation. Pathway 2 is when  $E_d$  is smaller than the threshold value of 3.5 eV. Excessive adsorption strength inevitably leads to the undesired production of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  instead of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  by facilitating  $\text{O}-\text{O}$  bond cleavage in the oxygen-containing adsorbate.



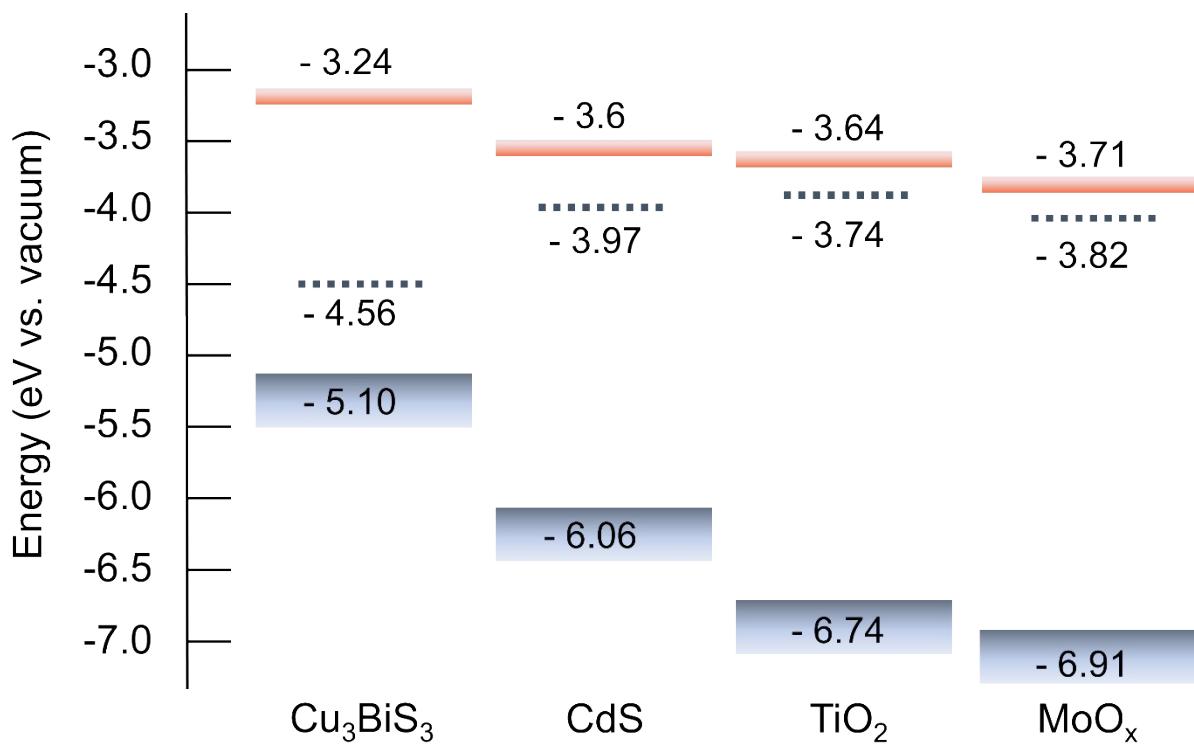
**Fig. S17** *In situ* Raman spectra obtained during ORR over the CCTM and CCTMM photocathodes in Ar-saturated 0.1 M NaClO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte under 1-sun solar simulated AM 1.5 G irradiation at 0.6 V<sub>RHE</sub>.



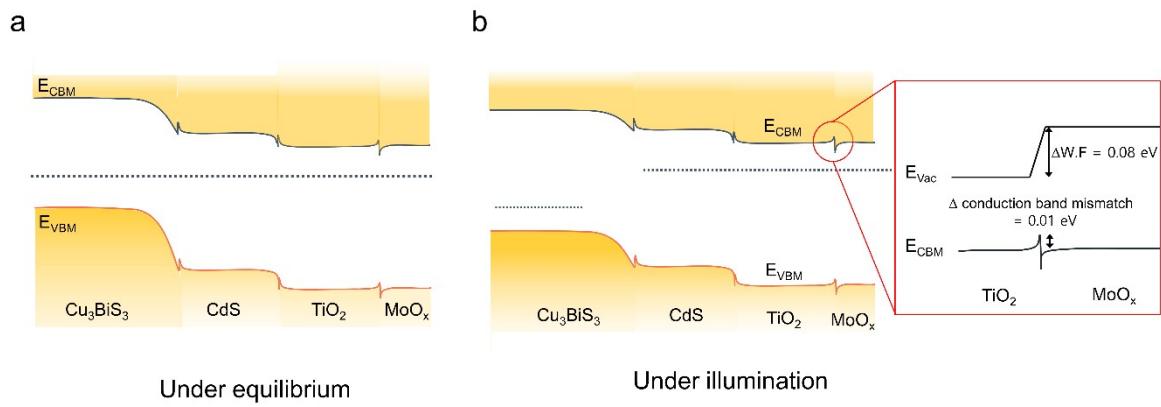
**Fig. S18** Normalized UPS spectra of the valence band edge and secondary electron cutoff region for  $\text{MoO}_x$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$ .



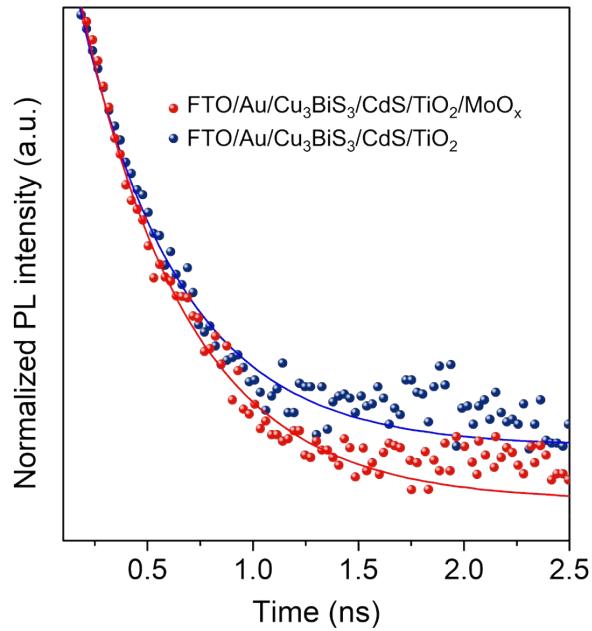
**Fig. S19** Tau plots of a)  $\text{TiO}_2$  and b)  $\text{MoO}_x$  deposited on bare FTO for determining the band gap.



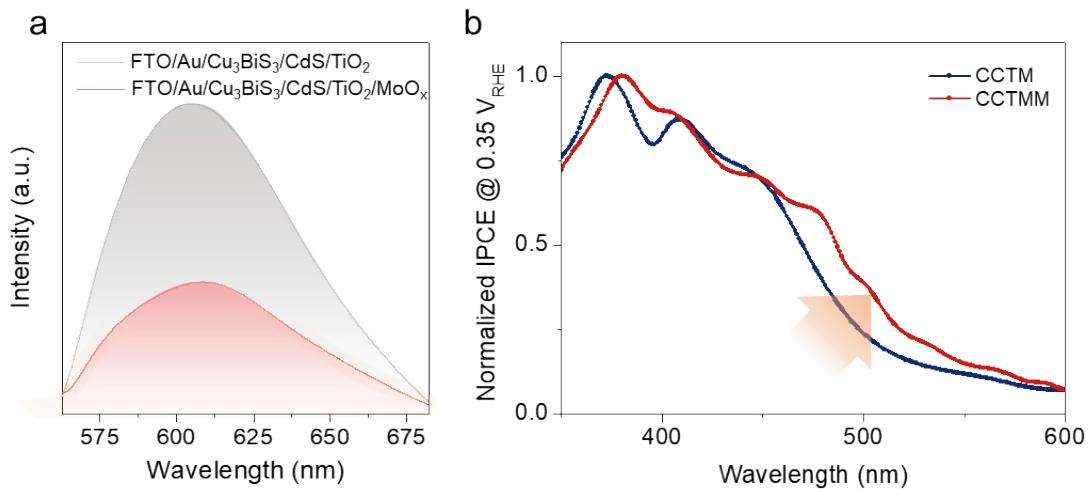
**Fig. S20** Schematic band diagram of Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/MoO<sub>x</sub> showing the relative energy positions based on the investigated band gaps of TiO<sub>2</sub> (3.1 eV) and MoO<sub>x</sub> (3.2 eV).<sup>S1-2</sup> Band structures of Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub> and CdS were obtained from our previous report.<sup>S3</sup>



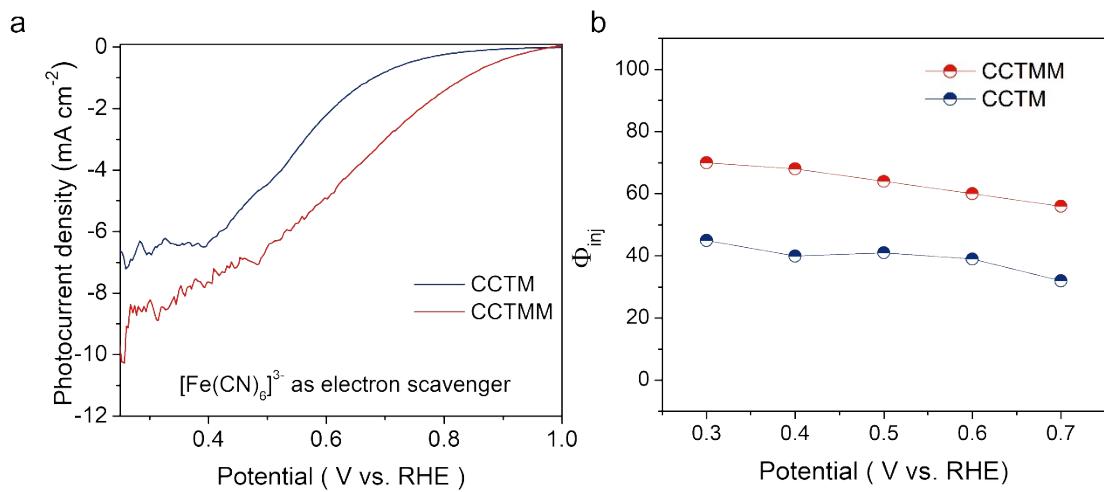
**Fig. S21** Schematic band diagram of Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/MoO<sub>x</sub> after junction formation a) under equilibrium and b) under illumination.



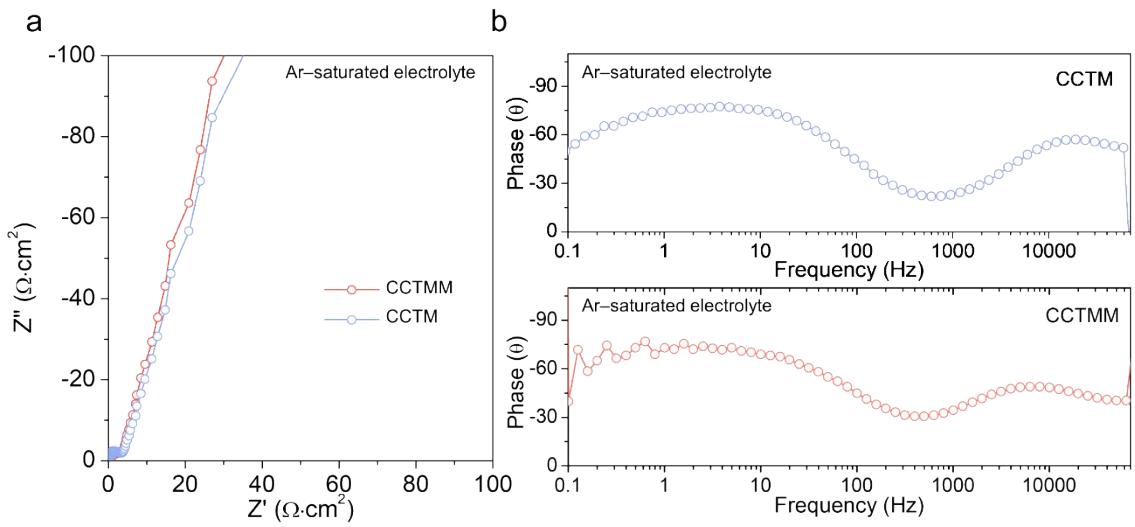
**Fig. S22** TRPL graph for FTO/Au/Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub> and FTO/Au/Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/MoO<sub>x</sub>.



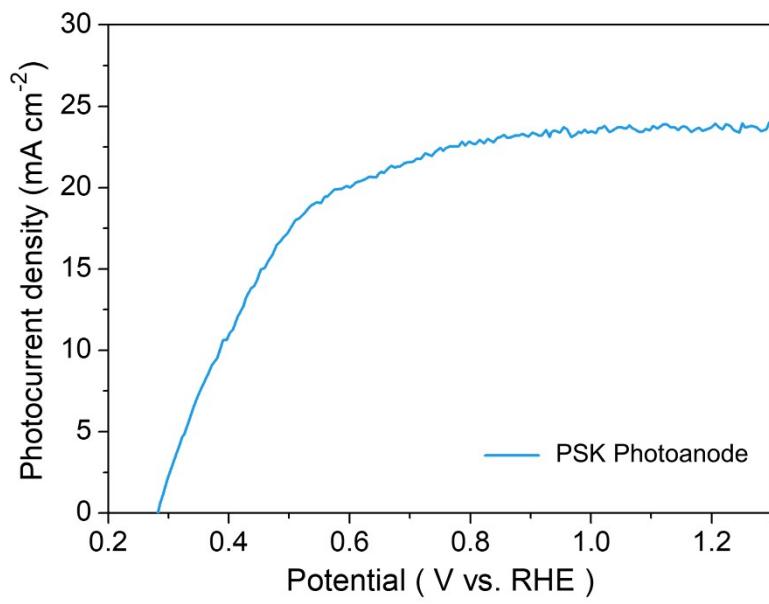
**Fig. S23** a) Steady-state PL spectra for FTO/Au/Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub> (grey) and after deposition of MoO<sub>x</sub> (red). b) Normalized IPCE spectra for CCTM and CCTMM photocathodes under long wavelength regions (> 450 nm).



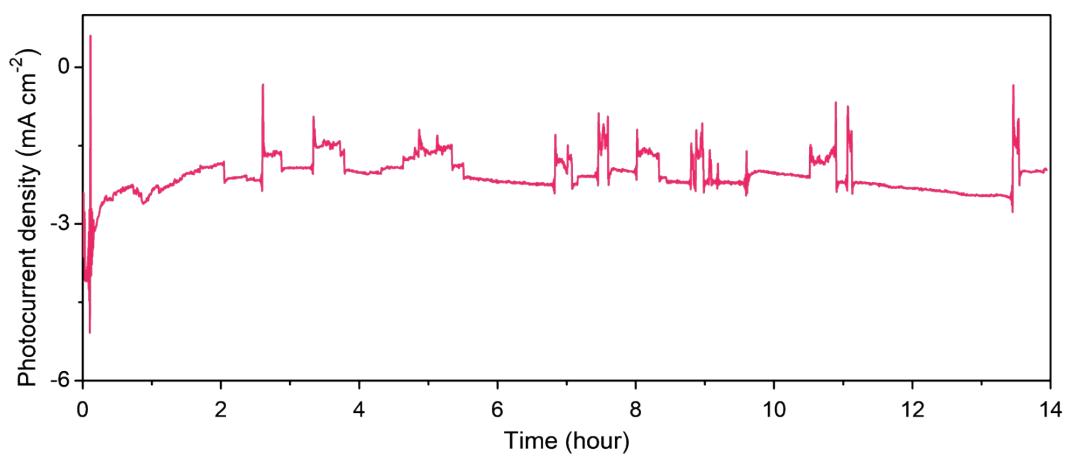
**Fig. S24** a) J-V curves and b) charge injection efficiency of CCTM and CCTMM photocathodes under AM 1.5 G irradiation in 0.2 M KOH electrolyte with 0.05 M  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$  as an electron scavenger.



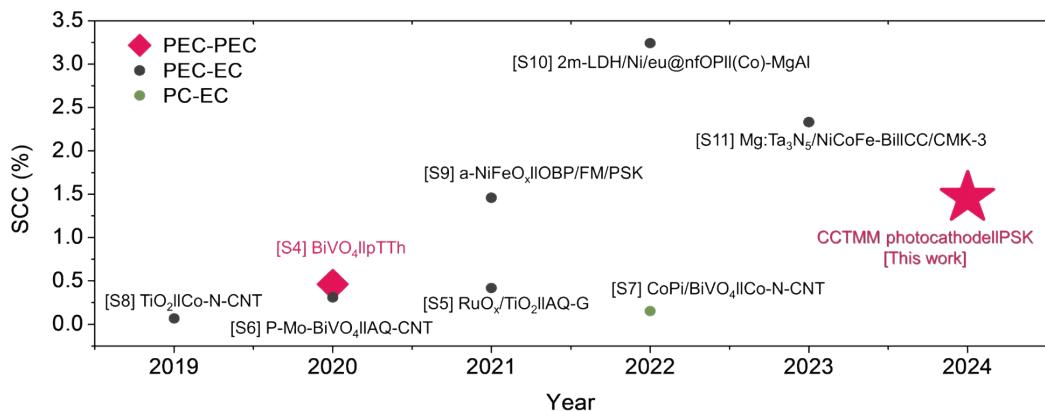
**Fig. S25** a) Nyquist plot and b) Bode plot obtained from EIS measurements for CCTM and CCTMM photocathodes under 1-sun solar simulated AM 1.5 G irradiation in Ar-saturated 0.2 M KOH electrolyte.



**Fig. S26** LSV measurement for the PSK photoanode under 1-sun solar simulated AM 1.5 G irradiation in 0.2 M KOH electrolyte (pH 12).



**Fig. S27** Photocurrent density versus time curve for the unbiased CCTMM photocathode–PSK based photoanode coplanar configuration under 1-sun solar simulated AM 1.5 G irradiation.



**Fig. S28** Summary of SCC efficiency for bias-free photoelectrochemical H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> production cells without any assistant agent such as HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>.<sup>S4-S11</sup>

**Table S1.** Inductively coupled plasma (ICP) analysis result for the dissolved Mo concentration in the electrolyte during the device operation.

Sample	Concentration (ppb)	Relative standard deviation (%)
CCTM	30.005	0.7
CCTMM	7.035	1.30

**Table S2.** Non-radiative lifetime ( $\tau_1$ ) and radiative lifetime ( $\tau_2$ ) of the FTO/Au/Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub> and FTO/Au/Cu<sub>3</sub>BiS<sub>3</sub>/CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>/MoO<sub>x</sub>.

	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$\tau_2$ (ns)
FTO/Au/Cu <sub>3</sub> BiS <sub>3</sub> /CdS/TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.55	1.1
FTO/Au/Cu <sub>3</sub> BiS <sub>3</sub> /CdS/TiO <sub>2</sub> /MoO <sub>x</sub>	0.49	0.61

**Table S3.** Area-specific resistance values and CPEs obtained by deconvolving the EIS spectra at 0.35 V<sub>RHE</sub>.

sample	R <sub>s</sub> (Ω)	R <sub>HF</sub> (Ω cm <sup>2</sup> )	CPE <sub>HF</sub> (F S <sup>n-1</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> )	R <sub>LF</sub> (Ω cm <sup>2</sup> )	CPE <sub>LF</sub> (F S <sup>n-1</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> )
CCTM	1.9	5.42	5.045 × 10 <sup>-6</sup> (n=0.881)	28	7.5 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> (n=0.933)
CCTMM	2.755	5.06	1.777 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> (n=0.811)	9.7	1.1 × 10 <sup>-4</sup> (n=0.895)

## Supplementary Information References

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