Supporting Information for

# **In situ copper faceting enables efficient CO2/CO electrolysis**

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#### **Table of Contents**

#### **1. Supplementary Figures**

Fig. 1 | Model structure of  $Cu(100)$  and  $Cu(111)$ .

- Fig. 2 |  $E^{avg}$  of \*CO and OH<sup>-</sup> on Cu(111) and Cu(100) at various coverage.
- Fig. 3 | The adsorption structure of  $Cu(100)$  with different  $°CO$  coverage.
- Fig. 4 | The adsorption structure of Cu(100) with different OH<sup>−</sup> coverage.
- Fig. 5 | The adsorption structure of  $Cu(111)$  with different  $*CO$  coverage.
- Fig. 6 | The adsorption structure of Cu(111) with different OH<sup>−</sup> coverage.
- Fig. 7 | The work function of Cu(100) with different OH<sup>-</sup> coverage.
- Fig. 8 | PDOS of Cu atom on Cu(111) and Cu(100) with different\*CO and OH<sup>−</sup> coverage.
- Fig. 9 | P/Cu atomic ratio in the precatalysts measured by EDX and ICP-OES.
- Fig. 10 | SEM images of precatalysts.
- Fig. 11 | Characterization of the CuP0 precatalyst.
- Fig. 12 | Characterization of the CuP0.4 precatalyst.
- Fig. 13 | The Cu K-edge XANES derivative spectra of Cu precatalyst and standards.
- Fig. 14 | High-resolution XPS spectra of CuP0.4 and CuP0 precatalysts.
- Fig. 15 | XRD patterns for precatalysts and corresponding derived Cu catalysts.
- Fig. 16 | FTIR spectra for precatalysts.
- Fig. 17 | Possible geometry structures of phosphate-copper complexes.
- Fig. 18 | High-resolution XPS spectra of the precatalyst and derived Cu-based catalysts.
- Fig. 19 | High-resolution and dark-field TEM images for Cu(100)-rich catalyst.

Fig. 20 | Dark-field microscope images and SEM images of CuP0 precatalyst and derived Cu catalysts.

Fig. 21 | High-resolution and dark-field TEM images for Cu catalyst.

Fig. 22 | CV curves for Cu(100)-rich and Cu catalysts and the corresponding facet ratio.

- Fig. 23 | A photograph of the *in-situ* Raman setup.
- Fig. 24 | Raman spectra of CuP0 and CuP0.4 precatalysts.

Fig. 25 | Time-dependent *in-situ* ATR-SEIRAS spectra for CuP0.4 and CuP0 precatalysts.

- Fig. 26 | Time-dependent Cu K-edge XAFS spectra before normalized of CuP0.4 precatalys.
- Fig. 27 | Time-dependent Cu K-edge XANES and EXAFS of control CuP0 precatalyst.
- Fig. 28 | Performance comparison for the Cu-based catalysts tested in MEA-CO<sub>2</sub>R systems.
- Fig. 29 | CV curves for Cu and Cu(100)-rich catalyst and ECSA-normalized  $j_{C2+}$ .
- Fig. 30 | *In-situ* Raman spectra for Cu(100)-rich catalyst derived from  $CO<sub>2</sub>R$  and COR.
- Fig. 31 | Performance comparison for the Cu-based catalysts tested in MEA-COR systems.

#### **2. Supplementary Tables**

Table 1 | Surface energies for Cu(100) and Cu(111) facets at different coverages of  $CO^*$ and OH<sup>-</sup>.

Table 2 | The dipole moment of Cu(100) and Cu(111) with different OH<sup>-</sup> coverage.

Table 3 | Work function of Cu(100) with 1/9 ML and 2/9 ML of OHˉ coverage.

Table 4 | The energy of 1/9 ML of OH<sup>-</sup> coverage on Cu(100) with/without spin polarization.

Table 5 | Calculated area proportion of  $Cu(100)$  and  $Cu(111)$  facets at different coverages of CO\* and OH- from the Wulff construction analysis.

Table 6 | Atomic percentages of elements in precatalysts measured by EDX and ICP-OES.

Table 7 | Comparison of this work with a previous work that growth of  $Cu(100)$  using  $*CO$ .

Table 8 | The Cu(100)/(Cu(100)+Cu(111)) ratio of different Cu catalysts.

Table 9 | Linear combination fit analysis of CuP0.4 precatalyst at different reduction times.

Table 10 | EXAFS fitting results of CuP0.4 precatalyst at different reduction times.

Table 11 | Performance comparison for the Cu-based catalysts in  $MEA-CO<sub>2</sub>R$  systems.

Table 12 | Double-layer capacitance and ECSA for Cu and Cu(100)-rich catalysts.

Table 13 | Performance comparison for the Cu-based catalysts in MEA-COR systems.

### **3. Supplementary References**



**Supplementary Fig. 1** | Model structure of **(a)** Cu(100) and **(b)** Cu(111).



**Supplementary Fig. 2** |  $E^{avg}$  of (a) \*CO and (b) OH<sup>−</sup> on Cu(111) and Cu(100) at various coverage. We exclude the adsorbate-adsorbate interaction as it does not affect the relative trend of surface energies between Cu(100) and Cu(111).



**Supplementary Fig. 3** | The top and side views of adsorption structure of Cu(100) with different \*CO coverage.



**Supplementary Fig. 4** | The top and side views of adsorption structure of Cu(100) with different OH<sup>−</sup> coverage.



**Supplementary Fig. 5** | The top and side views of adsorption structure of Cu(111) with different \*CO coverage.



**Supplementary Fig. 6** | The top and side views of adsorption structure of Cu(111) with different OH<sup>−</sup> coverage.



**Supplementary Fig. 7** | The work function of Cu(100) with 1/9 ML and 2/9 ML of OH<sup>-</sup> coverage.



**Supplementary Fig. 8 |** The projected density of state (PDOS) of top Cu atom on Cu(111) with different **(a)** \*CO coverage and **(b)** OH<sup>−</sup> coverage; PDOS of top Cu atom on Cu(100) with different **(c)** \*CO coverage and **(d)** OH<sup>−</sup> coverage.



**Supplementary Fig. 9** | **a,** P/Cu atomic ratio in the precatalysts measured by EDX and ICP-OES. **b,** The atomic percentages of different elements in the precatalysts measured by EDX.



**Supplementary Fig. 10** | SEM images of precatalysts for **(a)** CuP0, **(b)** CuP0.2, **(c)** CuP0.4, and **(d)** CuP0.6.



**Supplementary Fig. 11** | **Characterization of the CuP0 precatalyst without phosphate doping. a,b,** TEM images with different magnifications. **c-e,** Corresponding element mappings of **(c)** Cu, **(d)** Cl, and **(e)** O. **f,** HRTEM image.



**Supplementary Fig. 12** | **Characterization of the CuP0.4 precatalyst. a,** SEM image. **be,** Corresponding element mappings of **(b)** Cu, **(c)** P, **(d)** Cl, and **(e)** O. **f,** EDX spectrum.



**Supplementary Fig. 13** | **a,** The Cu K-edge XANES derivative spectra of Cu precatalyst and standards (Cu foil, Cu<sub>2</sub>O, CuO, and Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>), in which the blueshift of XANES derivative maximum in the precatalyst is due to the ligand effect from phosphate doping. **b,c,** Wavelet transform of the Cu K-edge EXAFS of (**b**) precatalyst and (**c**) CuO standard.



**Supplementary Fig. 14** | High-resolution XPS spectra of **(a)** P 2p, **(b)** Cu 2p, **(c)** Cl 2p, and **(d)** O 1s for CuP0.4 and CuP0 precatalysts.



**Supplementary Fig. 15** | **a,** XRD patterns for CuP0, CuP0.2, CuP0.4, and CuP0.6 precatalysts. **b,** XRD patterns of different Cu catalysts derived from various phosphateloaded precatalysts. # represents the diffraction peak of carbon paper substrate.



**Supplementary Fig. 16** | **FTIR spectra for precatalysts. a,** FTIR spectra for CuP0, CuP0.2, CuP0.4, and CuP0.6 precatalysts. **b,** The difference spectra between the different P-doping concentration precatalysts with CuP0 precatalyst. **c,** FTIR spectra for CuP0.4 and CuP0 precatalysts in the range of  $1300~700$  cm<sup>-1</sup> and the corresponding fitting spectra of CuP0.4 precatalyst.



**Supplementary Fig. 17** | Possible geometry structures of **(a)** bidentate and **(b)** monodentate ligands in various phosphate-copper complexes.



**Supplementary Fig. 18** | **High-resolution XPS spectra. a,** Cu 2p for CuP0.4 and Cu(100) rich catalyst. **b,** Cu 2p for CuP0 and Cu. **c,** Cl 2p for CuP0.4, Cu(100)-rich catalyst, CuP0, and Cu. **d,** P 2p for CuP0.4 and Cu(100)-rich catalyst. The results show the removal of nonmetallic elements and the reduction of  $Cu$  ions during the  $CO<sub>2</sub>R$  process to form the active Cu sites.



**Supplementary Fig. 19** | High-resolution and dark-field TEM images at three different random sites on the Cu(100)-rich catalyst. The scale bars are 5 nm for **(a)** and **(b)**, and 10 nm for **(c)**.



**Supplementary Fig. 20** | **a,b,** Dark-field microscope images (left) and related SEM images (right) of CuP0 precatalyst after electrolysis at different reduction times, i.e. **(a)** 0 min and **(b)** 30 min. **c,d,** TEM images for Cu catalyst, the inset in **(d)** is the corresponding FFT pattern.



**Supplementary Fig. 21** | High-resolution and dark-field TEM images for the Cu catalyst at three different random sites. The scale bars are 50 nm for **(a)** and **(b)**, and 10 nm for **(c)**.



**Supplementary Fig. 22 | <b>a**, CV curves collected in N<sub>2</sub>-purged 1.0 M KOH for Cu(100)rich and Cu(111)-rich catalysts. **b,** CV curves collected in N2-purged 1.0 M KOH for different Cu catalysts derived from various phosphate-loaded precatalysts. **c,** The corresponding Cu(100)/(Cu(100)+Cu(111)) ratio obtained from the CV curves.



**Supplementary Fig. 23** | A photograph of the *in-situ* Raman setup.



**Supplementary Fig. 24** | Raman spectra of CuP0 and CuP0.4 precatalysts in 0.1 M KHCO<sub>3</sub> electrolyte at open circuit potential. For the CuP0 precatalyst, the lower frequency peak at 512 cm-1 was assigned to the Cu-O bond, which became widened after P-doping, likely due to the symmetric bending mode of PO<sub>4</sub> (v<sub>2</sub>) at 472 cm<sup>-1</sup>. For the CuP0.4 precatalyst, P-O vibrations in phosphate anions showed the antisymmetric stretching mode  $(v_3)$  at 1019 cm<sup>-1</sup>, the symmetric stretching mode ( $v_1$ ) at 998 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and the peak at 298 cm<sup>-1</sup> attributable to the  $[PO_4]$  species in reichenbachite and libethenite<sup>1</sup>.



**Supplementary Fig. 25** | Time-dependent *in-situ* ATR-SEIRAS spectra for CuP0.4 (left) and CuP0 (right) precatalysts.



**Supplementary Fig. 26** | Time-dependent Cu K-edge XAFS spectra (before normalization) of Cu precatalyst with phosphate addition, in which the edge jump of XAFS spectrum drastically decreases at the first 15 mins and then remains steady at the later stage, indicating that the catalyst is dissolved and re-deposited. The test was performed in  $CO<sub>2</sub>$ flowed 0.1 M KHCO<sub>3</sub> electrolyte at -1.1 V *vs* RHE over the course of 30-min reduction time; ocp stands for open-circuit potential.



**Supplementary Fig. 27** | **a, b,** Time-dependent Cu K-edge XANES (**a**) and Fouriertransformed EXAFS (**b**) of control Cu precatalyst without phosphate, the test was performed in CO2-flowed 0.1 M KHCO3 electrolyte at -1.1 V *vs* RHE over the course of 30-min reduction time; ocp stands for open-circuit potential. **c,** The corresponding XANES fitting spectra in (**a**), solid lines represent the experiment data and circles represent the linear combination fit spectra. **d,** The percentage of metallic Cu at different reduction times for Cu precatalyst with phosphate and control Cu precatalyst without phosphate. Values are extracted from linear combination fit using the XANES spectra of Cu precatalyst at ocp and metallic Cu with the weighting factors as fit parameters.



**Supplementary Fig. 28** | Performance comparison for the Cu-based catalysts tested in similar MEA-CO2R systems using bicarbonate electrolytes. Details are included in Supplementary Table 11. References: 1 for <sup>2</sup>, [2](#page-48-1) for <sup>[3](#page-48-2)</sup>, 3 for <sup>[4](#page-48-3)</sup>, 4 for <sup>[5](#page-48-4)</sup>, 5 for <sup>[6](#page-48-5)</sup>, 6 for <sup>7</sup>, [7](#page-48-6) for <sup>[8](#page-48-7)</sup>, 8 for <sup>[9](#page-48-8)</sup>, 9 for <sup>10</sup>, 10 for <sup>11</sup>, 11 for <sup>12</sup>, 12 for <sup>13</sup>, and 13 for <sup>14</sup>.



**Supplementary Fig. 29** |  $a,b, CV$  curves collected in N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 1.0 M KOH with scan rates from 40 mV/s to 100 mV/s for **(a)** Cu catalyst and **(b)** Cu(100)-rich catalyst. **c,** Correlation between the absolute current density difference and the scan rate, double-layer capacitance  $(C_{d})$  is equal to half of the linear slope. **d**, ECSA-normalized  $C_{2+}$  current densities for Cu(100)-rich catalyst and Cu catalysts.



**Supplementary Fig. 30** | Comparison of *in-situ* Raman spectra for Cu(100)-rich catalyst derived from CO<sub>2</sub> electrolysis in 0.1 M KHCO<sub>3</sub> and CO electrolysis in 1 M KOH. The CO2-related spectrum has a higher \*CO / OHˉ ratio (correlated to the peak intensity ratio of  $\sim$ 380 cm<sup>-1</sup> and  $\sim$ 520 cm<sup>-1</sup>) than the CO-related spectrum.



**Supplementary Fig. 31** | Comparison of stable COR catalytic performance of various Cubased catalysts in similar alkaline MEA systems at stabilities > 100 hours. Details are included in Supplementary Table 13. References: 1 for  $^{15}$ , 2 for  $^{16}$ , 3 for  $^{17}$ , 4 for  $^{18}$ , 5 for  $^{19}$ , 6 for  $20$ , and 7 for  $21$ .

	$CO*$	<b>Surface energy</b>		OH <sup>-</sup>	<b>Surface energy</b>
Facet	coverage	(J/m <sup>2</sup> )	Facet	coverage	(J/m <sup>2</sup> )
Cu(111)	$\theta$	1.328	Cu(111)	$\boldsymbol{0}$	1.328
Cu(111)	$1/9$ ML	1.268	Cu(111)	$1/9$ ML	1.110
Cu(111)	$2/9$ ML	1.216	Cu(111)	$2/9$ ML	1.023
Cu(111)	$3/9$ ML	1.180	Cu(111)	$3/9$ ML	1.024
Cu(111)	$4/9$ ML	1.140	Cu(111)	$4/9$ ML	0.897
Cu(100)	$\theta$	1.472	Cu(100)	$\overline{0}$	1.472
Cu(100)	$1/9$ ML	1.411	Cu(100)	$1/9$ ML	1.195
Cu(100)	$2/9$ ML	1.352	Cu(100)	$2/9$ ML	1.031
Cu(100)	$3/9$ ML	1.295	Cu(100)	$3/9$ ML	0.945
Cu(100)	$4/9$ ML	1.245	Cu(100)	$4/9$ ML	0.634

**Supplementary Table 1** | Calculated surface energies for Cu(100) and Cu(111) facets at different coverages of CO\* and OH.

**Supplementary Table 2** | The dipole moment of Cu(100) and Cu(111) with different OH<sup>-</sup> coverage.



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OH <sup>-</sup> coverage	$1/9$ ML $2/9$ ML	
$E$ -fermi (eV)	1.8345 1.8345	
Electrostatic potential energy (eV)	4.94017 4.94017	
Work Function (eV)	3.10567 3.10567	

**Supplementary Table 3** | Calculation of work function of Cu(100) with 1/9 ML and 2/9 ML of OHˉ coverage.

**Supplementary Table 4** | The energy of 1/9 ML of OHˉ coverage on Cu(100) with/without spin polarization.

	System Energy (eV)
with spin polarization	$-132.81613$
without spin polarization	$-132.81613$



**Supplementary Table 5** | Calculated area proportion of Cu(100) and Cu(111) facets at different coverages of CO\* and OH- from the Wulff construction analysis.

At%	Cu	( )	Cl	P	P/Cu atomic ratio	
					EDX	<b>ICP-OES</b>
$Cu$ $P0$	36.17	47.59	16.24	$\theta$	$\theta$	
CuP <sub>0.2</sub>	31.62	49.98	12.84	5.56	0.175	0.2
CuP <sub>0.4</sub>	27.96	52.90	8.13	11.01	0.394	0.4
CuP <sub>0.6</sub>	25.14	53.17	8.01	13.68	0.544	0.6

**Supplementary Table 6** | Atomic percentages of different elements in precatalysts as measured by EDX and a comparison of the P/Cu atomic ratios extracted from EDX and ICP-OES.

**Supplementary Table** 7 | Comparison of this work with a previous work<sup>3</sup> that reported the in situ growth of Cu(100) using \*CO.



†This value is calculated based on the XRD pattern of Cu-CO2 catalyst (63s) reported in Supplementary Fig. 18a of Ref. [3](#page-48-2) .

P/Cu ratio in	Area of	- of Area		
precatalyst	Cu(100) Cu(111)		$Cu(100)/(Cu(100)+Cu(111))$	
0.6	0.1447	0.1969	0.577	
0.4	0.0916	0.1979	0.684	
0.2	0.1999	0.2156	0.416	
$\theta$	0.3221	0.1365	0.298	

**Supplementary Table 8** | The Cu(100)/(Cu(100)+Cu(111)) ratio of different Cu catalysts derived from various phosphate-loaded precatalysts calculated from the XRD patterns in Supplementary Fig. 15b.



**Supplementary Table 9** | Linear combination fit analysis to obtain the percentages of the CuP0.4 precatalyst and metallic Cu at different reduction times.

**Supplementary Table 10 | EXAFS fitting results for CuP0.4 during CO<sub>2</sub>R over the course** of 30-min reduction time. Data range  $k = 3-11 \text{ Å}^{-1}$ , amplitude reduction factor  $S_0^2 = 0.8$ . We referred to a previous work<sup>22</sup> for the fitting principle. Briefly, the coordination numbers (N) were fixed to the expected values listed in cif files of  $Cu<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>Cl$  and Cu foil, bond distances (R) and the Debye Waller factor  $(\sigma^2)$  for each cell were determined. Then the Debye Waller values were fixed to calculate N. Numbers marked with \* are fixed according to the information in the cif file. Bolded and unbolded scatter paths are from  $Cu<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>Cl$ and metallic Cu, respectively.







**Supplementary Table 11** | Performance comparison for the Cu-based catalysts tested in similar neutral MEA-CO2R systems using bicarbonate electrolytes.

Catalyst	Capacitance $(mF cm-2)$	$ECSA$ (cm <sup>2</sup> )
Ċи	2.10	72
$Cu(100)$ -rich Cu	1.64	56
Electropolished Cu foil	0.029	

**Supplementary Table 12** | Double-layer capacitance and corresponding ECSA for Cu and Cu(100)-rich catalysts. The double-layer capacitance of electropolished Cu foil was obtained from the previous report $^{23}$ .



**Supplementary Table 13** | Comparison of stable COR catalytic performance of various Cu-based catalysts in similar alkaline MEA systems at stabilities > 100 hours.

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