

Supporting Information

Inverse-opal CuCrO₂ photocathodes for H₂ production using organic dyes and a molecular Ni catalyst

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Supporting Tables

Table S1. Dye properties determined using UV-Vis spectroscopy, fluorescence spectroscopy, and cyclic voltammetry.¹⁻³

Dye	λ_{\max} (nm)	ϵ ($M^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$)	E_{00} (eV)	E_{S^+/S^-} (V vs. RHE)	E_{S/S^-} (V vs. RHE)
PMI-P	536	3.8×10^4	2.20	1.47	-0.73
DPP-P	496	2.6×10^4	2.27	1.57	-0.70

Table S2. Quantities of dye and catalyst loaded on the photocathodes.

Photocathode	Dye Loading (nmol cm^{-2})	NiP Loading (nmol cm^{-2})	
		Pre-catalysis	Post-catalysis ^a
IO-CuCrO ₂ PMI-P/NiP	11.4 ± 1.8	4.5 ± 0.9	3.9 ± 1.5
IO-CuCrO ₂ DPP-P/NiP	14.8 ± 1.6	4.5 ± 0.4	3.3 ± 1.1
Sol-Gel CuCrO ₂ DPP-P/NiP ^b	2.6 ± 0.7	0.8 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.3

^a Conditions for catalysis: Visible light illumination (100 mW cm^{-2} , AM 1.5G, $\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$) for 2 h with the cell maintained at $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, applied potential of 0.0 V vs. RHE , aqueous Na_2SO_4 (0.1 M , pH 3). ^b Taken from previous report.¹

Supporting Figures

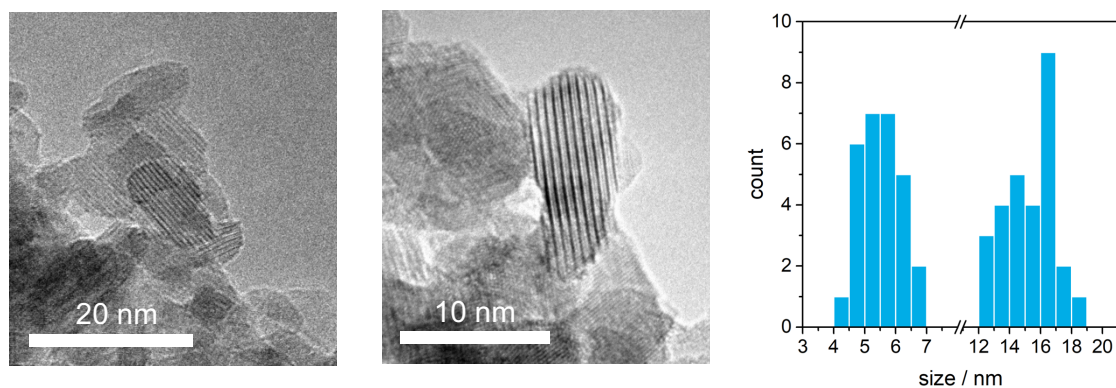


Figure S1. TEM images of as-prepared CuCrO_2 nanoparticles with measured diameter and length distribution.

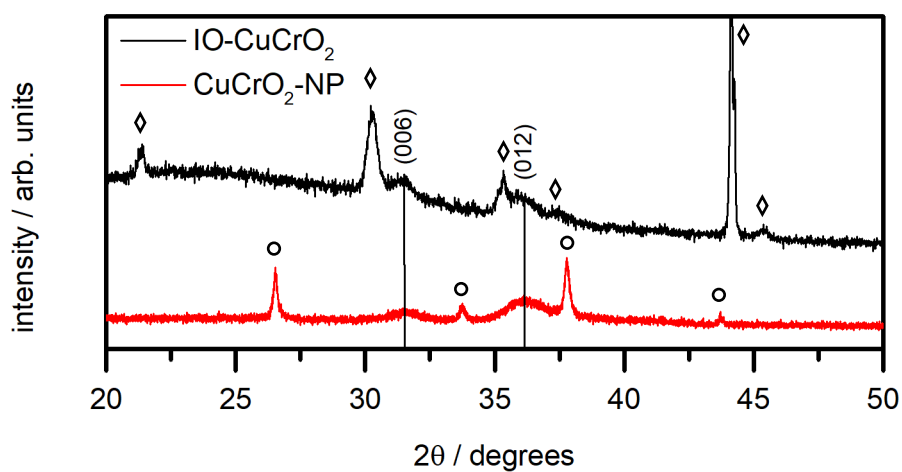


Figure S2. XRD patterns of $\text{CuCrO}_2\text{-NPs}$ and IO-CuCrO_2 films. Diamonds represent ITO-glass background and circles the SiO_2 reference.

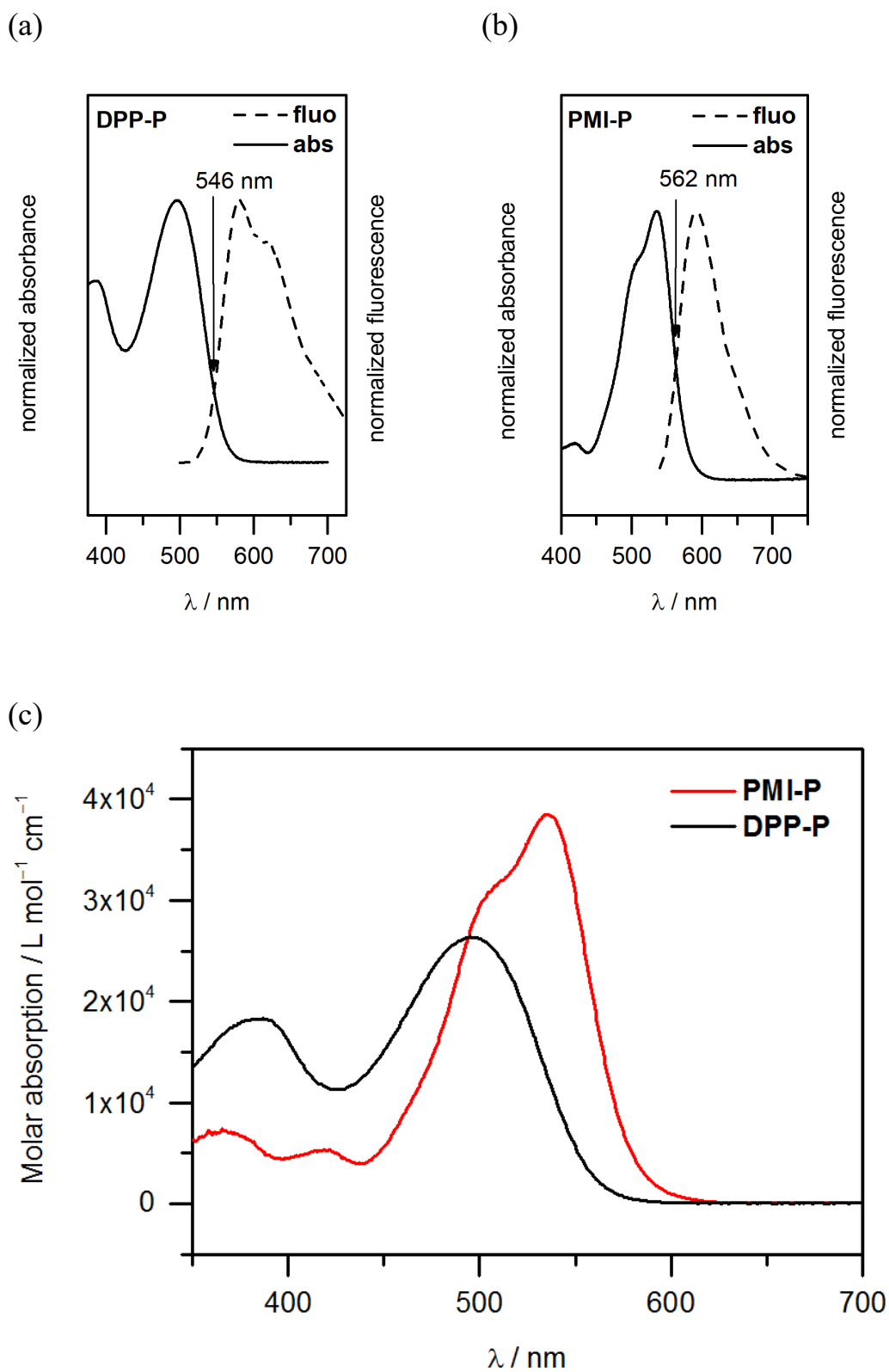


Figure S3. Normalized absorption and emission spectra of (a) **PMI-P** and (b) **DPP-P** in DMF, (c) UV-Vis spectra of **PMI-P** (red) and **DPP-P** (black) recorded in DMF.^{2,4}

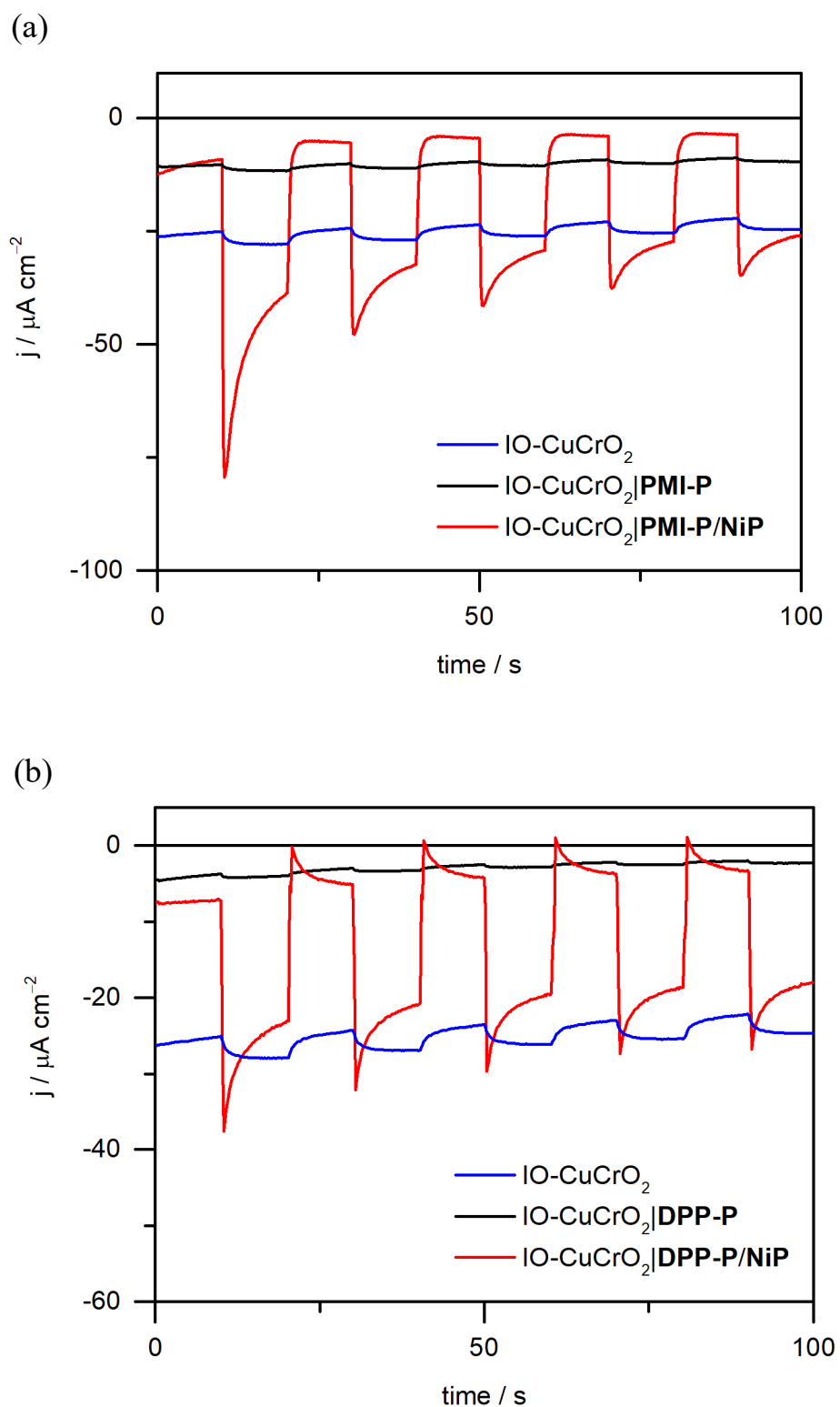


Figure S4. Chronoamperometry results at 0.0 V vs. RHE under chopped light illumination upon loading of separate components for (a) IO-CuCrO₂|PMI-P/NiP and (b) IO-CuCrO₂|DPP-P/NiP photocathodes. Conditions: aqueous Na₂SO₄ (0.1 M, pH 3), chopped visible light illumination (100 mW cm⁻², AM 1.5G, λ > 420 nm). A geometric electrode area of 0.25 cm² was used for all experiments.

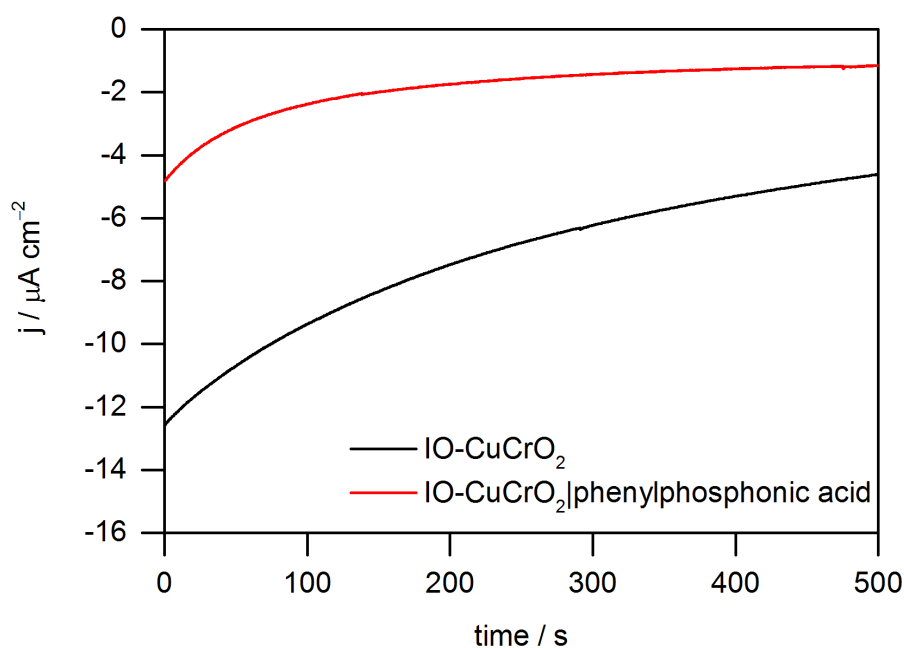


Figure S5. Chronoamperometry at 0.0 V vs. RHE in the dark for IO-CuCrO₂ and IO-CuCrO₂|phenylphosphonic acid electrodes. Conditions: aqueous Na₂SO₄ (0.1 M, pH 3). A geometric electrode area of 0.25 cm² was used.

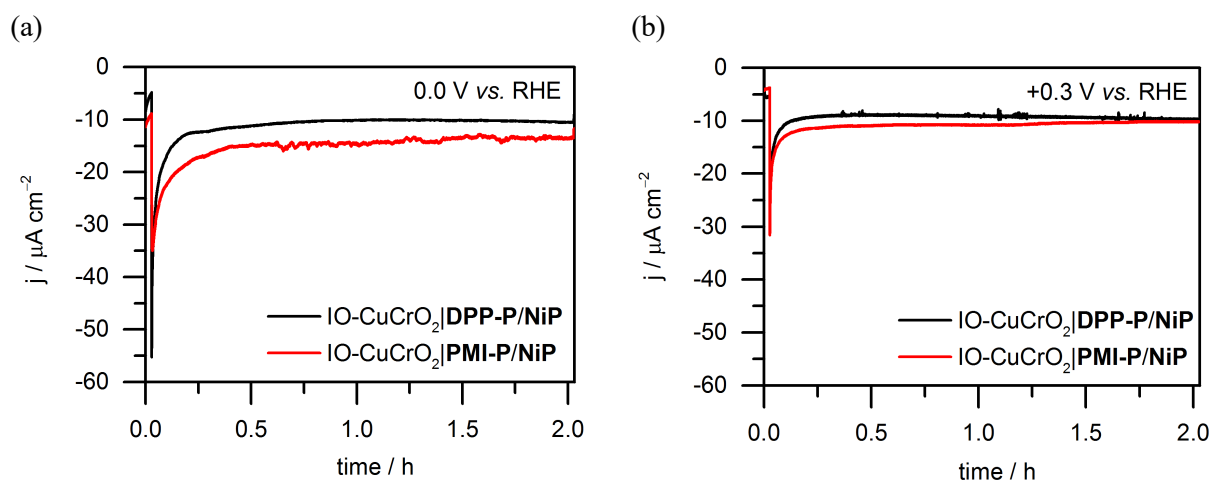


Figure S6. Controlled potential photoelectrolysis at (a) 0.0 V vs. RHE and (b) +0.3 V vs. RHE under constant light illumination for IO-CuCrO₂|PMI-P/NiP (red) and IO-CuCrO₂|DPP-P/NiP (black) photocathodes. Conditions: aqueous Na₂SO₄ (0.1 M, pH 3), illumination (100 mW cm⁻², AM 1.5G, $\lambda > 420$ nm). A geometric electrode area of 0.25 cm² was used for all experiments.

Supporting References

- (1) Creissen, C. E.; Warnan, J.; Reisner, E. Solar H₂ Generation in Water with a CuCrO₂ Photocathode Modified with an Organic Dye and Molecular Ni Catalyst. *Chem. Sci.* **2018**, *9*, 1439–1447.
- (2) Warnan, J.; Willkomm, J.; Farre, Y.; Pellegrin, Y.; Boujtita, M.; Odobel, F.; Reisner, E. Solar Electricity and Fuel Production with Perylene Monoimide Dye-Sensitised TiO₂ in Water. *Chem. Sci.* **2019**, *10*, 2758–2766.
- (3) Farré, Y.; Maschietto, F.; Föhlinger, J.; Wykes, M.; Planchat, A.; Pellegrin, Y.; Blart, E.; Ciofini, I.; Hammarström, L.; Odobel, F. Manuscript in Preparation.
- (4) Warnan, J.; Willkomm, J.; Ng, J. N.; Godin, R.; Prantl, S.; Durrant, J. R.; Reisner, E. Solar H₂ Evolution in Water with Modified Diketopyrrolopyrrole Dyes Immobilised on Molecular Co and Ni Catalyst–TiO₂ Hybrids. *Chem. Sci.* **2017**, *8*, 3070–3079.

End of Supporting Information