

Supplementary information

Hydrogen production by photocatalytic water splitting of  
aqueous hydrogen iodide over Pt/alkali metal tantalates

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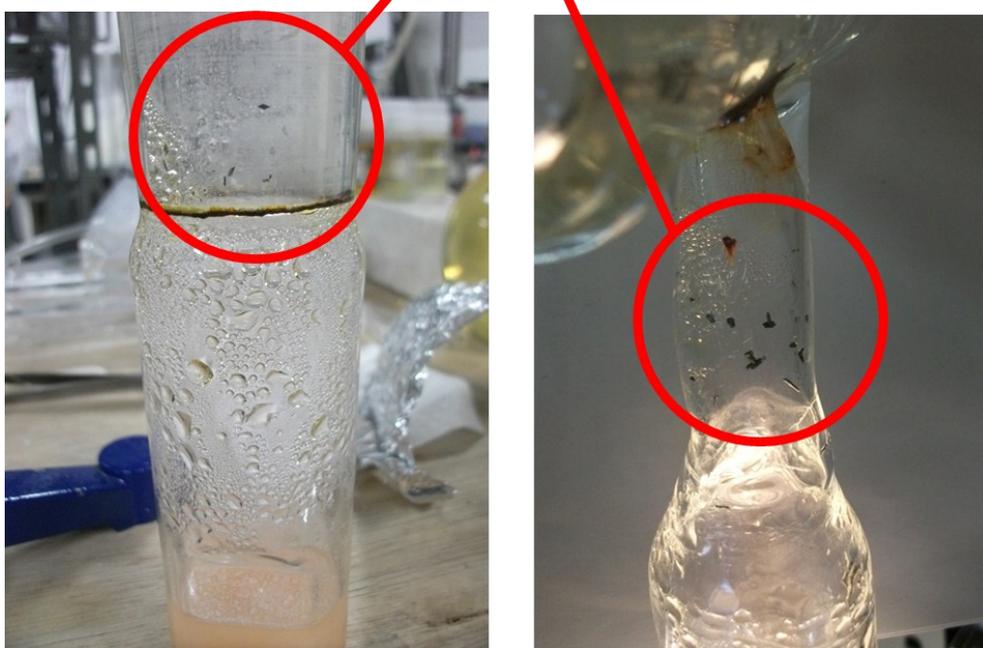
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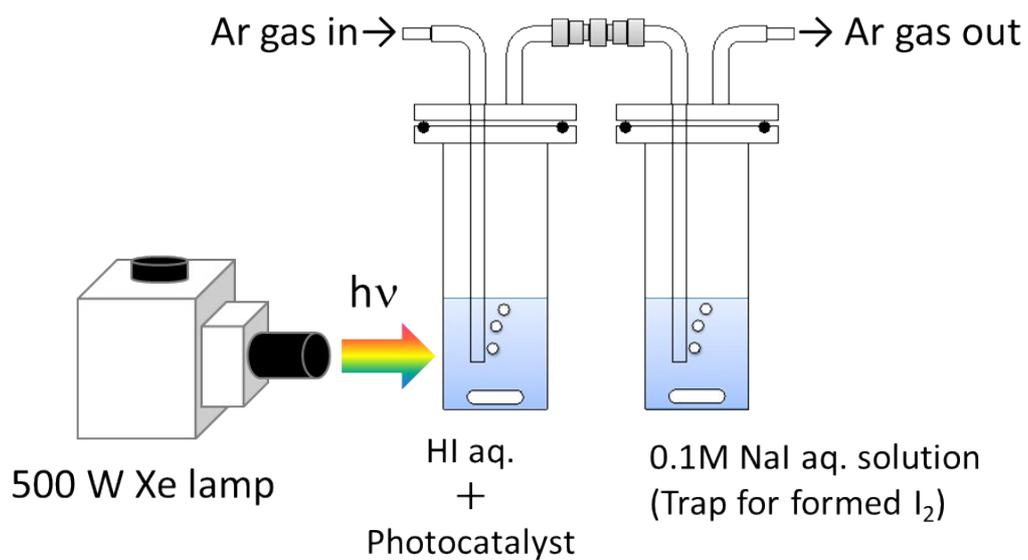
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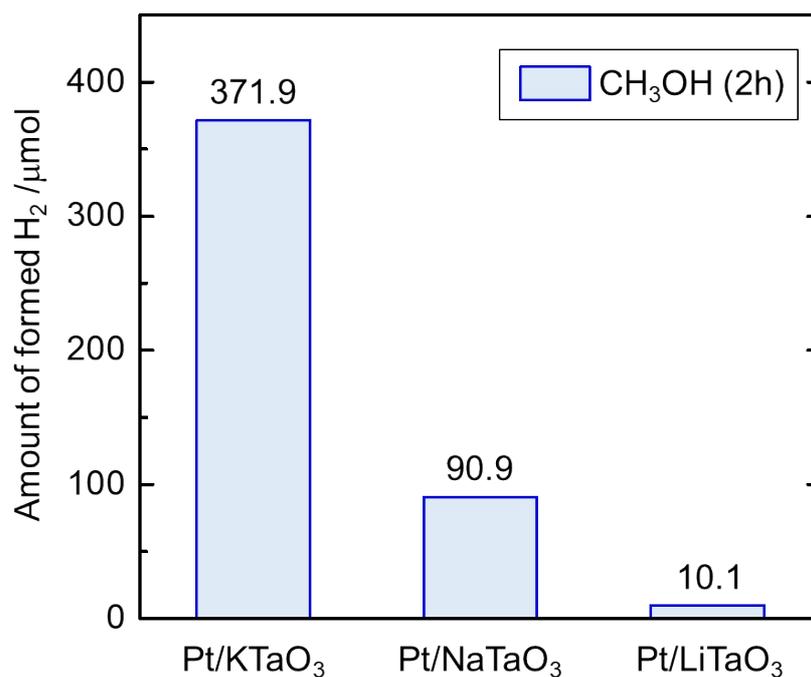
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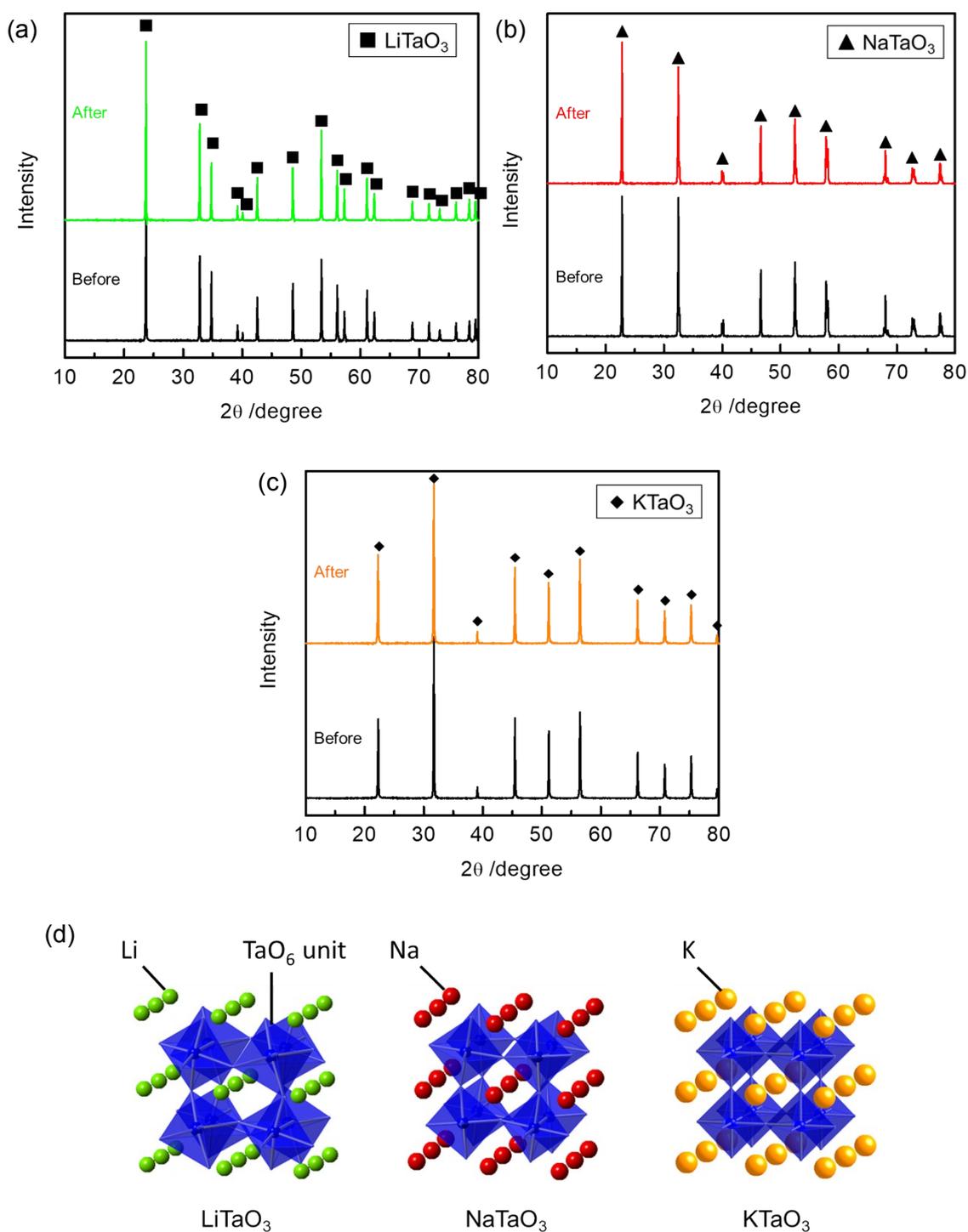
**Fig. S1** Photographs of quartz cell after photocatalytic hydrogen iodide decomposition reaction. Light source: 500 W Xe lamp (full arc, 2.0 W cm<sup>-2</sup>); reaction time: 12 h; photocatalyst: Pt (0.2 wt%)/KTaO<sub>3</sub>; reactor type: batch type reactor.



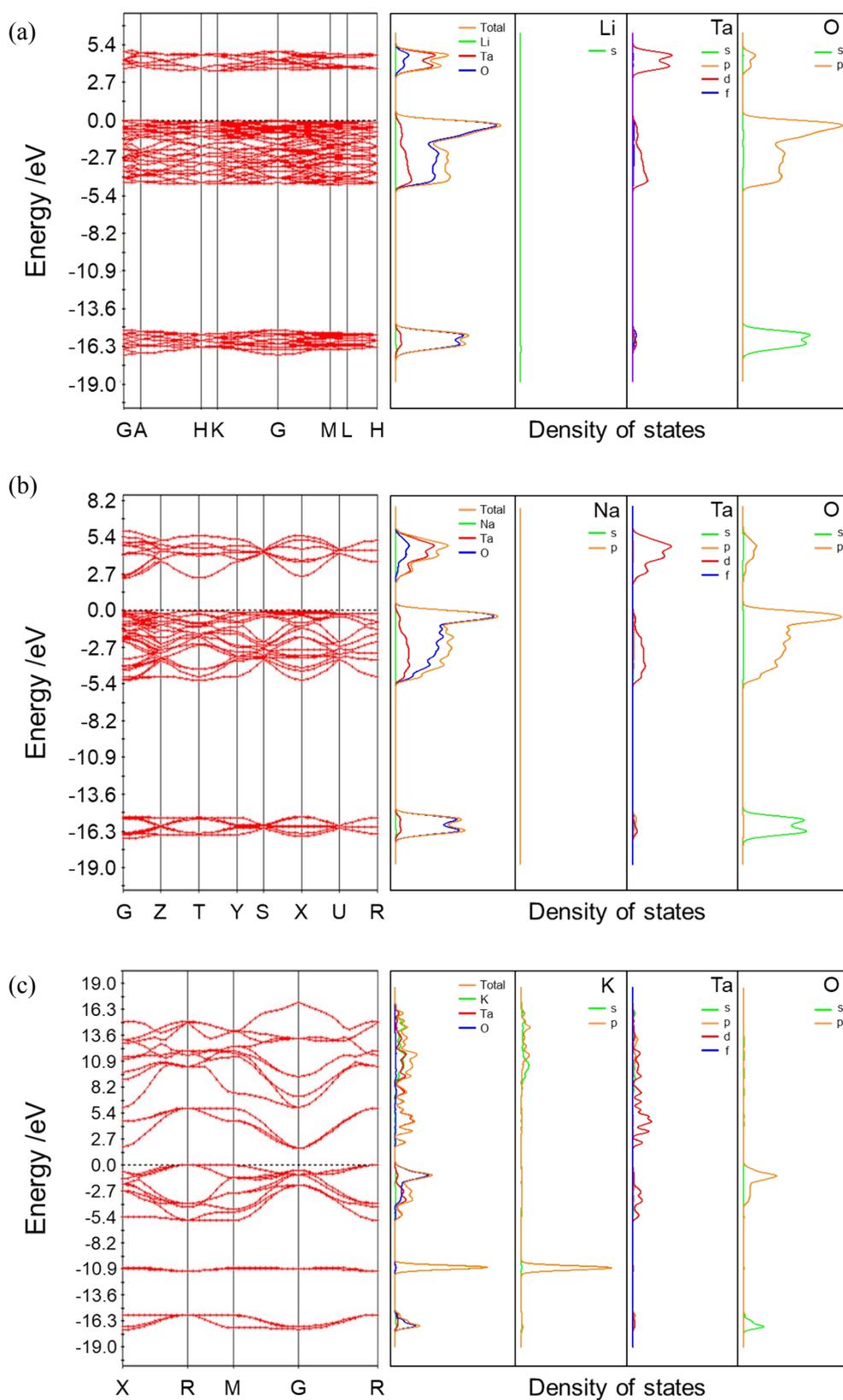
**Fig. S2** Schematic image of flow type reactor for photocatalytic HI decomposition in this study. Light source: 500 W Xe lamp (full arc,  $2.0 \text{ W cm}^{-2}$ ); reaction time: 6 h; reaction solution: 0.1 M HI aqueous solution (30 ml); Amount of photocatalyst: 50 mg; Ar flow rate: 50 ml/min.



**Fig. S3** Amounts of H<sub>2</sub> formed from aqueous methanol solution over Pt/ATaO<sub>3</sub> photocatalysts. Light source: 500 W Xe lamp (full arc, 2.0 W cm<sup>-2</sup>); reaction time: 2 h; reaction solution: 50 vol.% aqueous methanol solution (30 ml); Amount of photocatalyst: 50 mg.



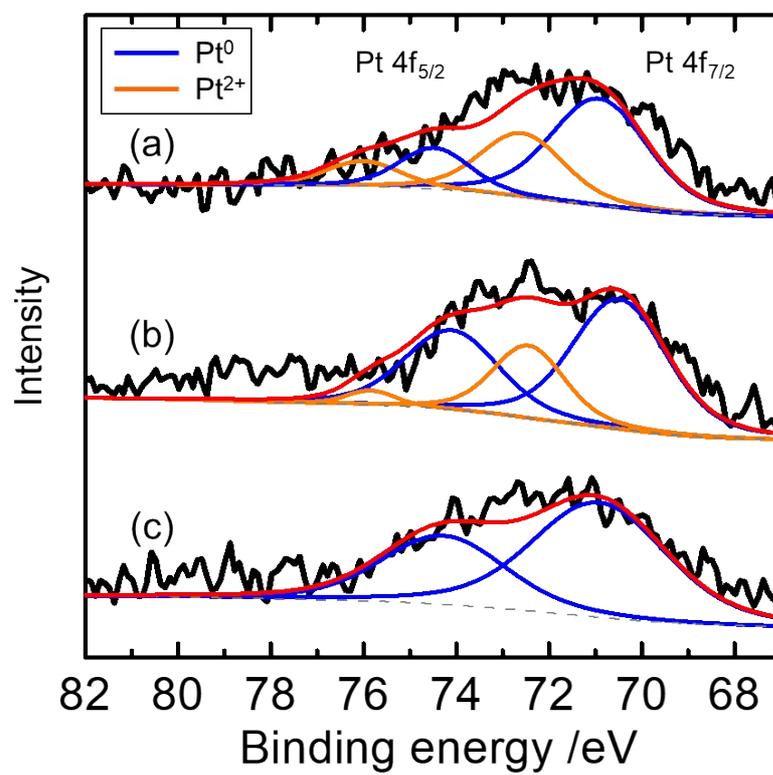
**Fig. S4** XRD patterns of (a)  $\text{LiTaO}_3$ , (b)  $\text{NaTaO}_3$ , and (c)  $\text{KTaO}_3$  before and after HI photodecomposition reaction. (d) Crystal structures of  $\text{ATaO}_3$  (A: Li, Na, K).



**Fig. S5** Calculated band structures, total density of states, partial density of states of constituent elements of (a)  $\text{LiTaO}_3$ , (b)  $\text{NaTaO}_3$  and (c)  $\text{KTaO}_3$ .

### Theoretical calculations

The electronic structures of  $ATaO_3$  (A: Li, Na, K) was studied by theoretical calculation using DFT implemented in the DMol<sup>3</sup> software package. The generalized gradient approximation with Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof functional was used to describe the exchange-correlation interaction. All electrons were treated in this calculation. The convergence criteria for energy, maximum force, and displacement were set as  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  Ha, 0.002 Ha/Å, and 0.005 Å, respectively. Static calculations were carried out using a Monkhorst-Pack k-point grid,  $3 \times 3 \times 2$  for  $LiTaO_3$ ,  $3 \times 2 \times 3$  for  $NaTaO_3$  and  $4 \times 4 \times 4$  for  $KTaO_3$ .



**Fig. S6** XPS spectra of Pt cocatalysts on (a) KTaO<sub>3</sub>, (b) NaTaO<sub>3</sub>, and (c) LiTaO<sub>3</sub> after photocatalytic HI decomposition

