

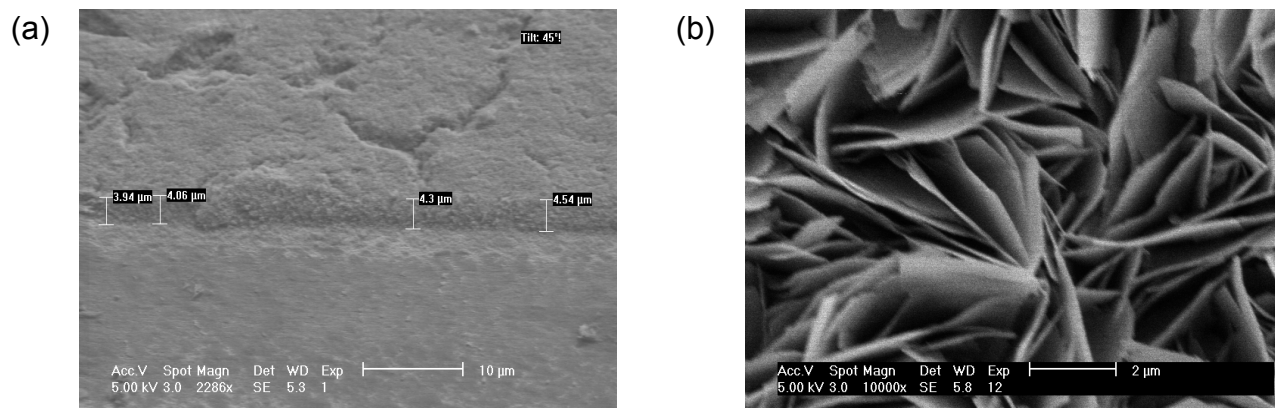
## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Precious-metal free photoelectrochemical water splitting with immobilised molecular Ni and Fe redox catalysts

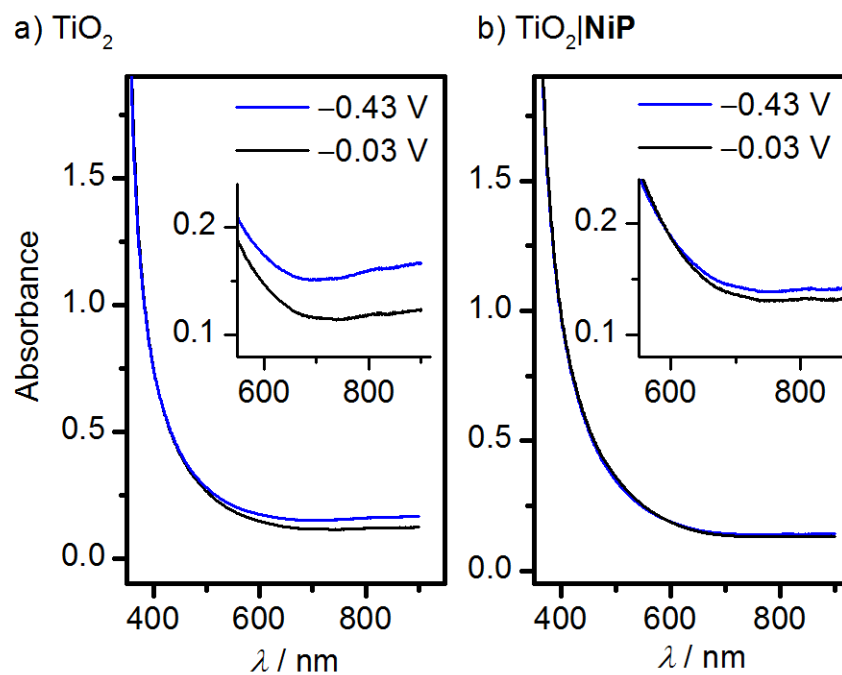
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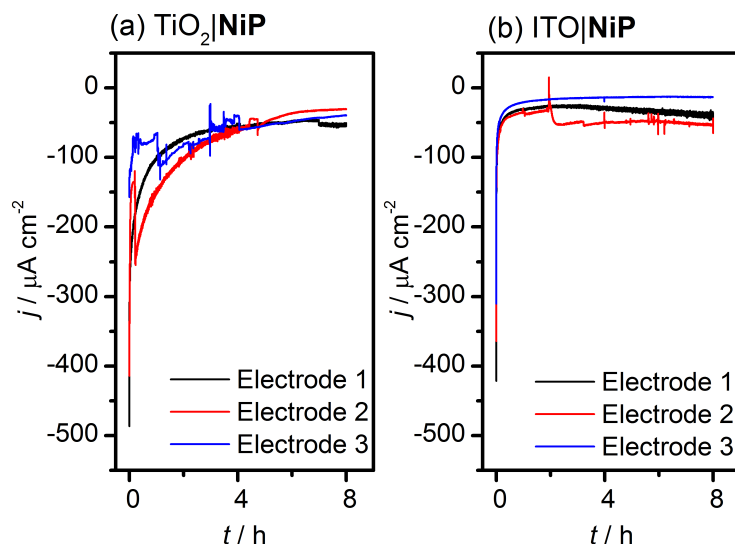
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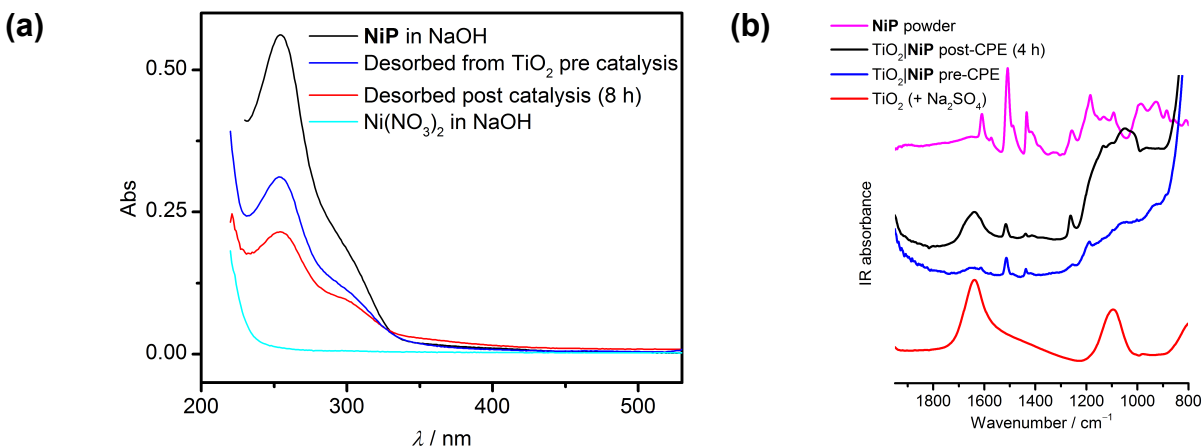
**Figure S1.** SEM images of (a) mesoporous  $\text{TiO}_2$  and (b)  $\text{WO}_3$  nanosheets.



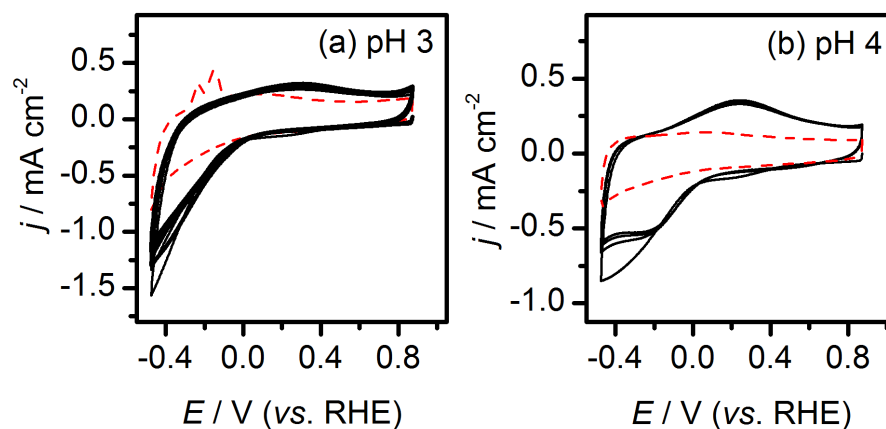
**Figure S2.** UV-vis spectra of (a) an unmodified and (b) a **NiP**-modified meso $\text{TiO}_2$  electrode at  $E_{\text{appl}} = -0.43$  V and  $-0.03$  V vs RHE in an aqueous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution (0.1 M) at pH 3.



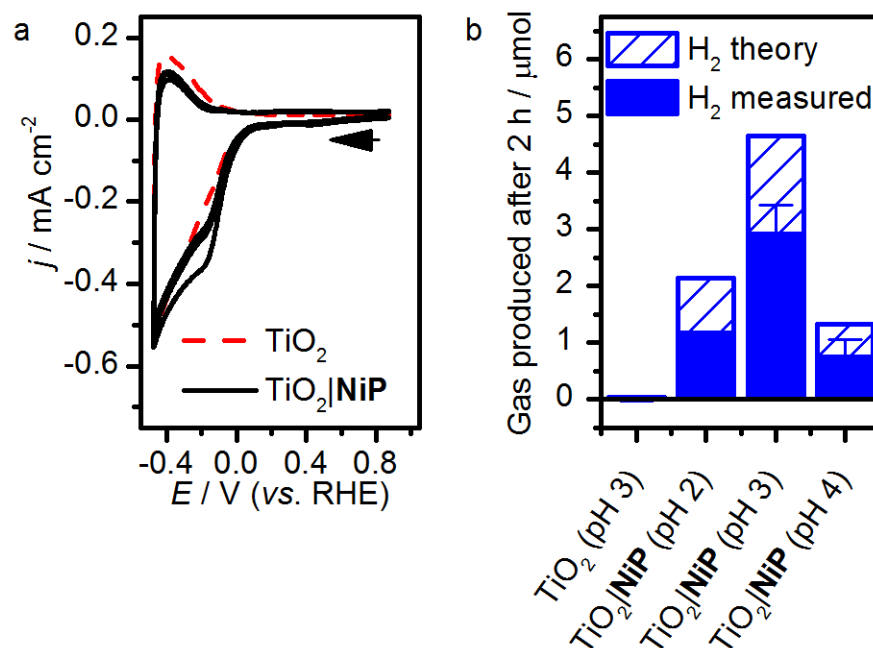
**Figure S3.** Chronoamperograms of (a)  $\text{TiO}_2|\text{NiP}$  and (b)  $\text{ITO}|\text{NiP}$  at  $E_{\text{appl}} = -0.25$  V vs RHE, using a freshly-prepared electrode for each experiment. Conditions: Aqueous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution (0.1 M) at pH 3 with a Ag/AgCl reference electrode and a Pt mesh counter electrode.



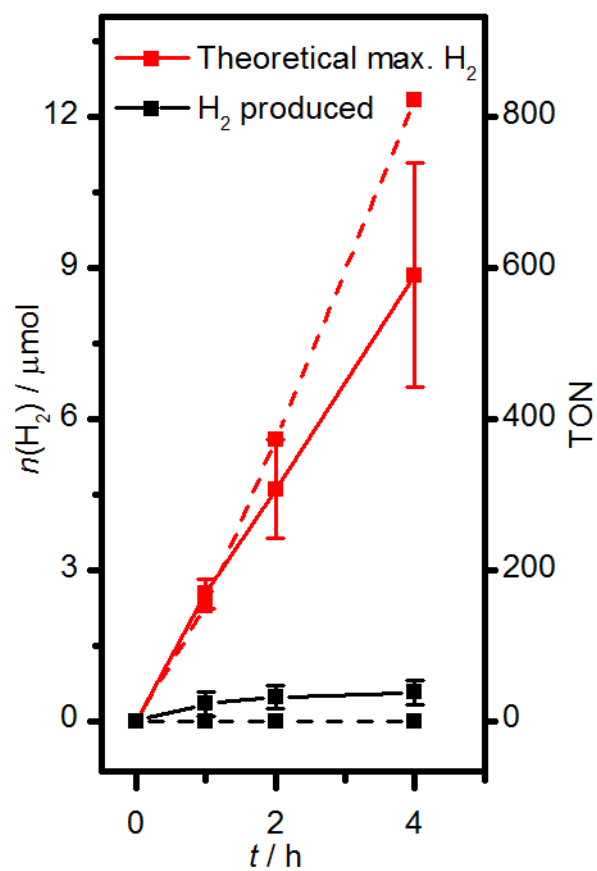
**Figure S4.** (a) UV-vis spectra of an aqueous NaOH solution (0.1 M) obtained after treating **NiP**-modified meso $\text{TiO}_2$  electrodes before and after CPE for 8 h. Reference spectra of **NiP** (13  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and  $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  (13  $\mu\text{M}$ ) dissolved in NaOH (0.1 M) is shown for comparison. The spectrum of **NiP** is significantly different to that of  $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  in NaOH, suggesting that this is not just evidence of unassigned Ni on the electrode surface. (b) ATR-IR spectroscopy of **NiP**-modified meso $\text{TiO}_2$  electrodes before and after 4 h CPE. Reference spectra of **NiP** and  $\text{TiO}_2$  treated with 0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  are also shown. CPE conditions:  $E_{\text{app}} = -0.25$  V vs RHE, 0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  (pH 3), Pt CE, Ag/AgCl RE.



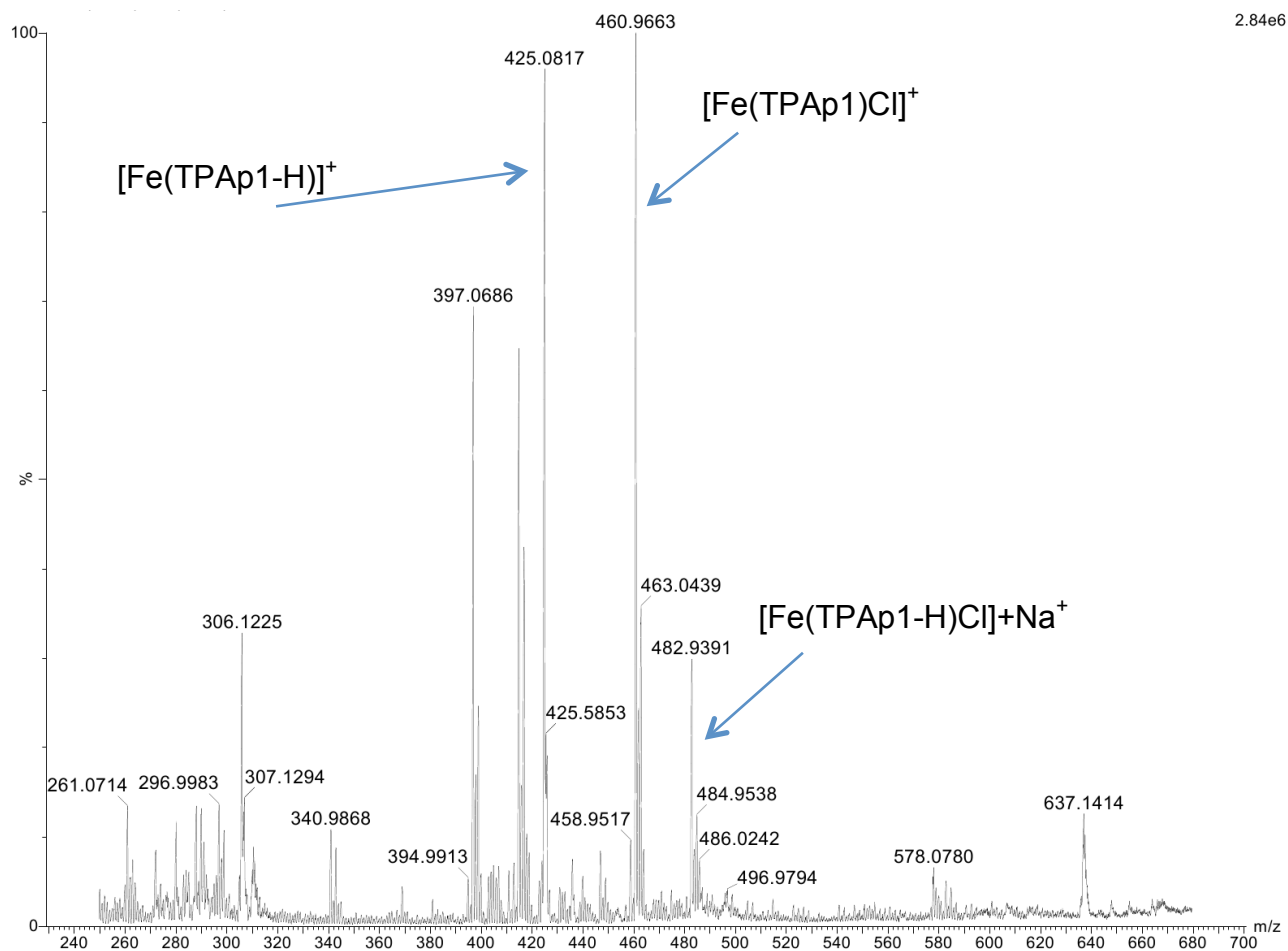
**Figure S5.** CVs of **NiP**-modified (solid traces) and unmodified mesoITO (dashed traces) at  $\nu = 100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . Conditions: Aqueous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  (0.1 M) solution at pH 3 and pH 4 with a Ag/AgCl reference electrode and a Pt mesh counter electrode. Oxidative waves in the CV at pH 3 stem from the re-oxidation of degraded ITO.



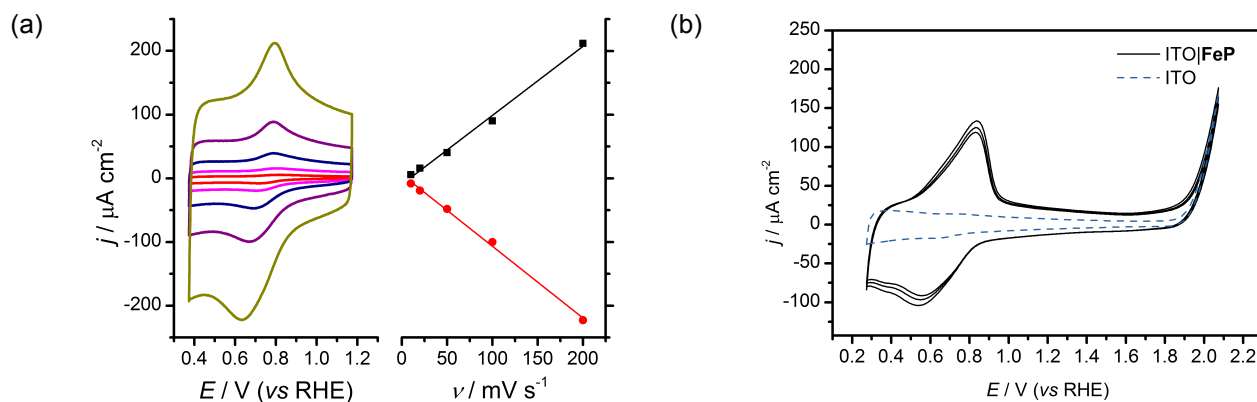
**Figure S6.** (a) CV of **NiP**-modified (solid trace) and unmodified (dashed trace) mesoTiO<sub>2</sub> in an aqueous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution at pH 4 ( $\nu = 100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ). The arrow indicates the initial scan direction. Reductive wave at -0.2 V due to **NiP** reduction (b) Theoretical and measured H<sub>2</sub> after 2 h CPE of **NiP**-modified and unmodified electrodes at  $E_{\text{app}} = -0.33 \text{ V vs RHE}$  at pH 2, 3 and 4 (0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ).



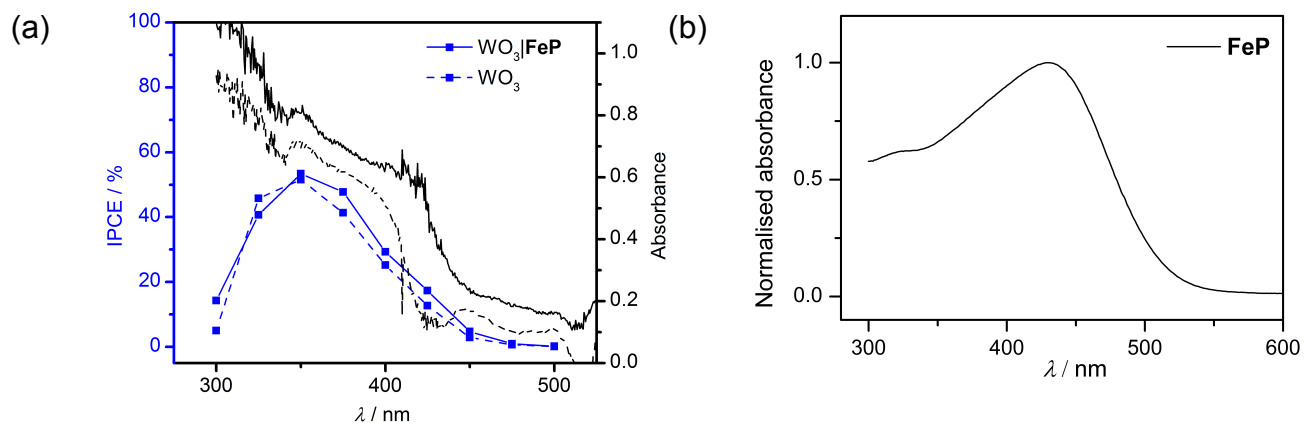
**Figure S7.** Theoretical (red) and measured (black) amount of H<sub>2</sub> after 4 h CPE with TiO<sub>2</sub>|**NiP** (solid line) and TiO<sub>2</sub> (dashed line) at  $E_{\text{appl}} = -0.25$  V vs RHE under air. Conditions: Aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution (0.1 M) at pH 3 with a Ag/AgCl reference electrode and a Pt mesh counter electrode.



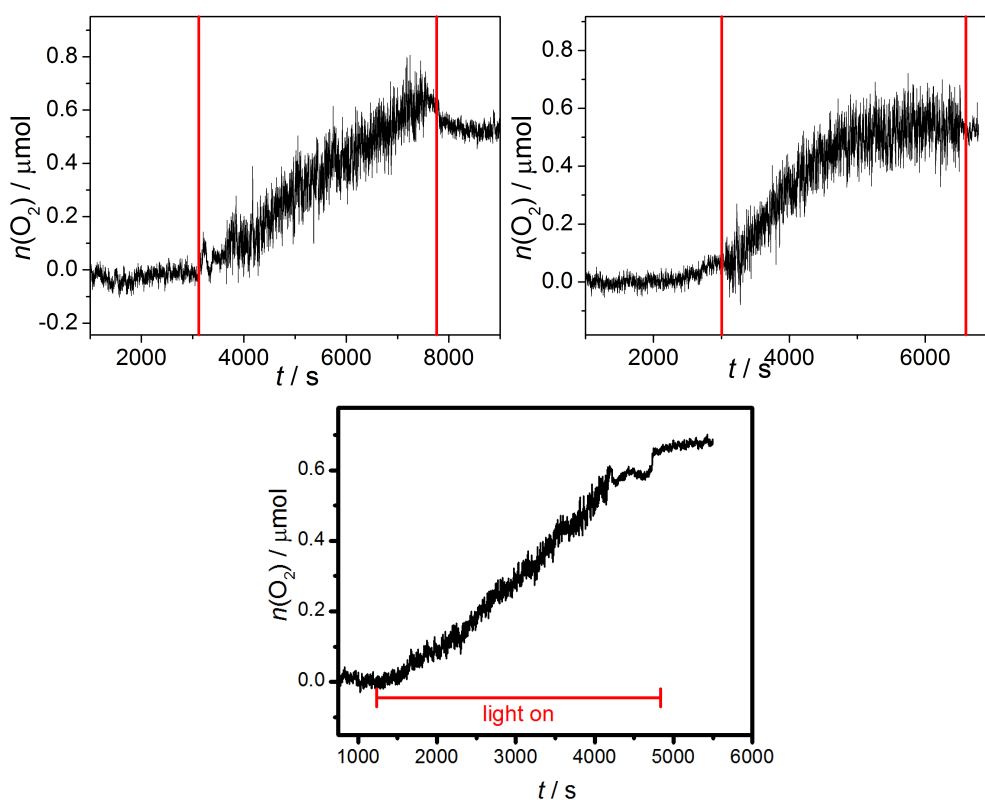
**Figure S8.** ESI-MS (positive ion mode) of **FeP** in MeOH.



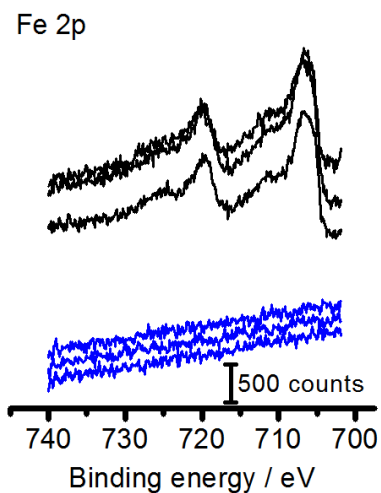
**Figure S9.** (a) CV of **FeP** on mesoITO at scan rates from  $\nu = 10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  to  $200 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  alongside the scan-rate-dependence of the peak current. Conditions: aqueous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  (0.1 M) solution at pH 3 with a Ag/AgCl reference electrode and a Pt mesh counter electrode.



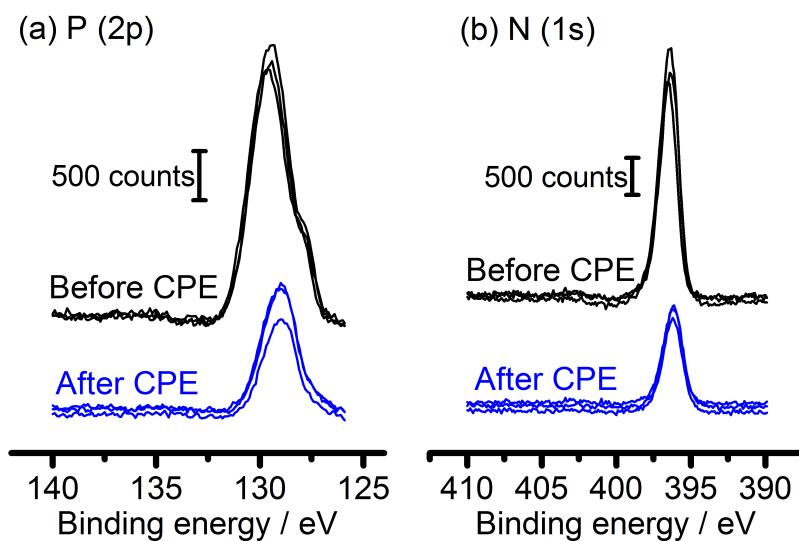
**Figure S10** (a) UV/vis spectra (reflectance mode) (black line) and incident photon-to-current efficiency (IPCE, blue lines) of  $\text{WO}_3|\text{FeP}$  (solid lines) and  $\text{WO}_3$  (dashed lines). Conditions for IPCE: pH 3  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  (0.1 M),  $E_{\text{appl}} = 1.0$  V vs RHE, Pt CE, Ag/AgCl RE, monochromatic irradiation (FWHM = 5 nm). (b) UV/vis spectrum of  $\text{FeP}$  in MeOH.



**Figure S11.** Examples of  $\text{O}_2$  detection experiments for the  $\text{TiO}_2|\text{NiP}$  /  $\text{WO}_3|\text{FeP}$  PEC cell with an applied bias ( $U_{\text{appl}}$ ) of 1.1 V for 1 h under solar illumination. Vertical lines indicate light on and off.



**Figure S12.** XPS spectrum in the Fe 2p region of  $\text{WO}_3|\text{FeP}$  before (black line) and after (blue line) 1 h PEC electrolysis in combination with  $\text{TiO}_2|\text{NiP}$  at  $U_{\text{appl}} = 1.1$  V under solar illumination.



**Figure S13** XPS spectrum in the (a) P 2p and (b) N 1s regions of  $\text{TiO}_2|\text{NiP}$  before (black line) and after (blue line) 1 h PEC electrolysis in combination with  $\text{WO}_3|\text{FeP}$  at  $U_{\text{appl}} = 1.1$  V under solar illumination.



**Table S1.** Relative elemental abundances of WO<sub>3</sub>|**FeP** and TiO<sub>2</sub>|**NiP** before and after photoelectrolysis for 1 h with an applied bias of 1.1 V derived from XPS data.

	Before electrolysis		After electrolysis	
	WO <sub>3</sub>   <b>FeP</b>	TiO <sub>2</sub>   <b>NiP</b>	WO <sub>3</sub>   <b>FeP</b>	TiO <sub>2</sub>   <b>NiP</b>
<b>Ni</b>	n/a	1	n/a	1
<b>Fe</b>	1	n/a	0	n/a
<b>P</b>	1	8.10	0	7.96
<b>N</b>	3.82	4.09	0	4.58

**Table S2.** XPS peak positions (in eV) of WO<sub>3</sub>|**FeP** and TiO<sub>2</sub>|**NiP** before and after photoelectrolysis for 1 h with an applied bias of 1.1 V.

	Before electrolysis		After electrolysis	
	WO <sub>3</sub>   <b>FeP</b>	TiO <sub>2</sub>   <b>NiP</b>	WO <sub>3</sub>   <b>FeP</b>	TiO <sub>2</sub>   <b>NiP</b>
<b>Ni</b>	n/a	851.5, 868.9	n/a	851.5, 869.1
<b>Fe</b>	706.5, 720	n/a	-	n/a
<b>P</b>	129	129.4	-	129.0
<b>N</b>	396.3	396.4	-	396.2

End of Electronic Supporting Information