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Electronic Supplementary Information

Liquid Metal-Supported Synthesis of Cupric Oxide

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- **Fig. S1.** X-ray diffraction analysis of CuO and Cu₂O reference samples. (A) XRD patterns. (B) Rietveld phase quantification.
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- Fig. S3. SEM images of sheets exfoliated form the suface of the bulk LM. The sheet was obtained by limiting the reaction time to 1 sec. The sample was touch-printed on Si wafer. In this experiment, 50 μ L of 1.0 M NaOH solution was added onto a galinstan droplet (120 μ L) in a glass petri-dish. The NaOH solution was left on galinstan for 2.0 min before it was removed using a Pasteur pipette. Approximately 4.5 ml of stock solution (made from 8 ml of 0.25 M NH₄OH and 14 ml of 0.01 M CuSO₄) of pH = 10.5 was added over galinstan (120 μ L).
- Fig. S4. AFM analysis of smooth and thin sheets exfoliated from the surface of the bulk LM. The sheet was obtained by limiting the reaction time to 1 sec. The sample was touchprinted on Si-SiO₂ wafer. Details of synthesis conditions are given in the caption of Fig. S3.
- Fig. S5. SEM Images of Cu_xO-micronised LM composites synthesised at different pH.
- **Fig. S6.** SEM images of CuO-micronised LM composites obtained at different temperatures, pH of 10.5, and 45 min reaction time.
- **Table S1.** Summary of previous research on the photocatalytic activity of CuO (single phase and composite).

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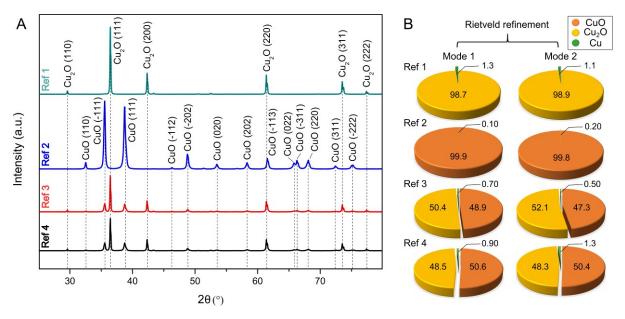


Fig. S1. X-ray diffraction analysis of CuO and Cu_2O reference samples. (A) XRD patterns. (B) Rietveld phase quantification.

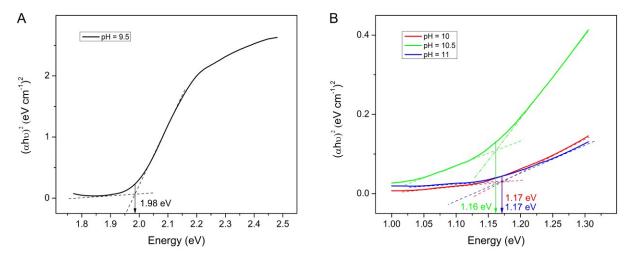


Fig. S2. Tauc plots extrapolated from data in Fig. 5. (A) Tauc plot of the visible light absorption spectrum in the wavelength range of 480 to 680 nm. (B) Tauc plots of the near infrared light absorption spectra in the range of 950 to 1800 nm.

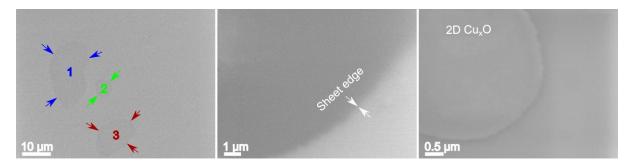


Fig. S3. SEM images of sheets exfoliated form the suface of the bulk LM. The sheet was obtained by limiting the reaction time to 1 sec. The sample was touch-printed on Si wafer. In this experiment, 50 μ L of 1.0 M NaOH solution was added onto a galinstan droplet (120 μ L) in a glass petri-dish. The NaOH solution was left on galinstan for 2.0 min before it was removed using a Pasteur pipette. Approximately 4.5 ml of stock solution (made from 8 ml of 0.25 M NH₄OH and 14 ml of 0.01 M CuSO₄) of pH = 10.5 was added over galinstan (120 μ L).

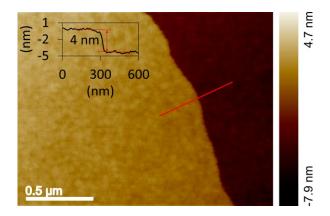


Fig. S4. AFM analysis of smooth and thin sheets exfoliated from the surface of the bulk LM. The sheet was obtained by limiting the reaction time to 1 sec. The sample was touch-printed on $Si-SiO_2$ wafer. Details of synthesis conditions are given in the caption of Fig. S3.

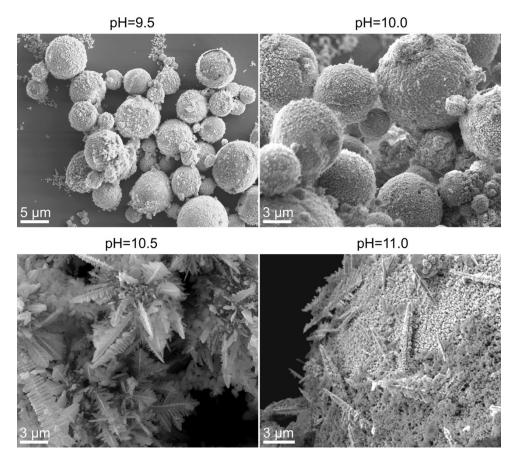


Fig. S5. SEM Images of Cu_xO-micronised LM composites synthesised at different pH.

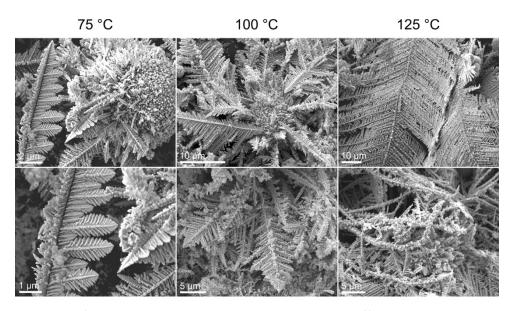


Fig. S6. SEM images of CuO-micronised LM composites obtained at different temperatures, pH of 10.5, and 45 min reaction time.

Table S1. Summary of previous research on the photocatalytic activity of CuO (single phase and

Catalyst	Morphology of the	Catalyst	Light source	Co-catalyst	Photocatalytical	References
	catalyst	loading			conversion after	
		(g/L)			120 min	
CuO/LM	Dendritic	0.2	100 W xenon lamp	N/A	96%	This work
CuO/Cu ₂ O	Thin films	N/A	300 W xenon lamp	N/A	80%	[1]
Cu₂O/Cu	Nanowires	0.28	300 W xenon lamp	N/A	67%	[2]
CuO	Nano-clinoptilolites	0.2	75 W mercury lamp	N/A	30%	[3]
CuO/zeoliteX	Nanoparticles	0.1	75 W mercury lamp	N/A	4%	[4]
CuO/Graphene oxide	Nanoparticles	0.2	N/A	H ₂ O ₂	70%	[5]
CuO/graphene/TiO ₂	Frost-like	0.5	N/A	N/A	60%	[6]
CuO/CeO ₂ /Graphene	Agglomerates	0.5	300 W xenon lamp	H ₂ O ₂	95%	[7]
oxide						
CuO/TiO₂/Graphene	Nano-sheets	0.6	100 W mercury	N/A	44%	[8]
			lamp			

composite).

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