

*Supplementary Information for*  
**Solar Photoelectrochemical Synthesis of Electrolyte-free H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
Aqueous Solution without Needing Electrical Bias and H<sub>2</sub>**

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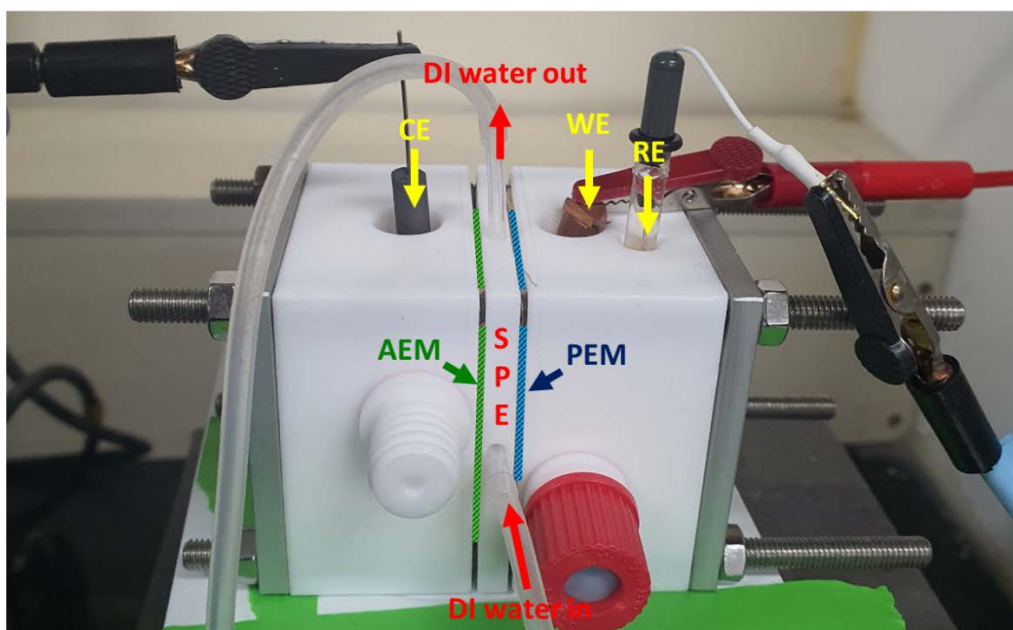
Total number of pages: 6

Number of Tables: 1

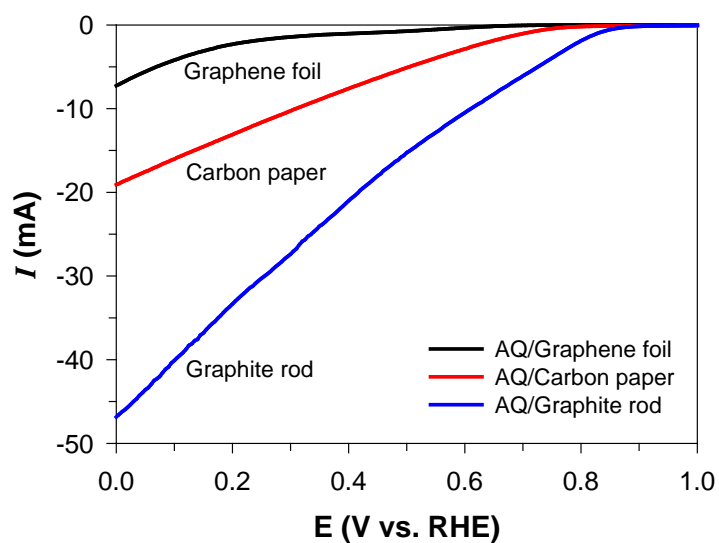
Number of Figures: 4

**Table S1.** Comparison of the previous studies of photoelectrochemical (PEC) production of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

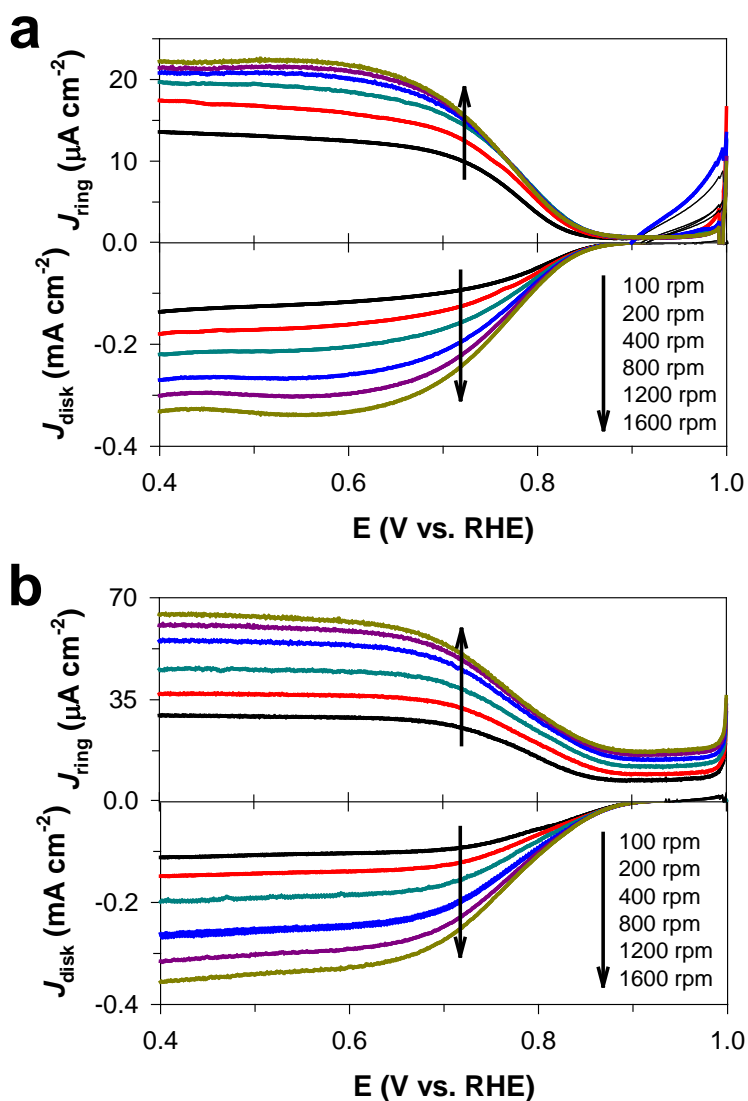
Anode	Cathode	Electrolyte	Applied bias	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> concentration (mM)	FE (%)	Durability (h)	Ref.
WO <sub>3</sub> /BiVO <sub>4</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Pt	0.5 M KHCO <sub>3</sub>	1.5 V of E <sub>cell</sub>	2.5	65	0.5	1
WO <sub>3</sub> /BiVO <sub>4</sub>	Pt	0.5 M KHCO <sub>3</sub>	1.5 V of E <sub>cell</sub>	~2	30	1	2
WO <sub>3</sub>	Co <sup>II</sup> (Ch)	Seawater (0.55 M NaCl)	No bias	~48	-	24	3
WO <sub>3</sub> /BiVO <sub>4</sub>	Au	2 M KHCO <sub>3</sub>	No bias	0.25	-	-	4
FeOOH/BiVO <sub>4</sub> /GIGS	C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /rGO	0.1 M KPi	No bias	~6	-	3	5
Pt	BH <sub>3</sub> /NiO	0.2 M KCl + 20mM MOPS	0.42 V vs. RHE	0.97		25	6
Pt	BH <sub>3</sub> /NiO	0.1 M TBAPF <sub>6</sub> + 0.5 M acetic acid + 0.2 M BAQ	-0.2 V vs. RHE	~4	84-95	3	7
h-TNR	CNT/a-CP	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.7 V of E <sub>cell</sub>	0.13	90-100	10	8
P-Mo-BiVO <sub>4</sub>	AQ on CNT	1 M NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	1.0 V vs. RHE No bias	4.2 0.6	Anode: 55 Cathode: 100	100	9
RuO <sub>x</sub> /TNR	AQ on graphite	Anode: 1 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> Cathode: 1 M KOH	No bias	~80 (electrolyte-free)	90	100	<b>This work</b>



**Figure S1.** Photo of three-compartment-stack cell for pure  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  solutions production.



**Figure S2.** Linear sweep voltammograms (LSVs) of various carbon-based substrates anchored with AQ in 1 M KOH purged with  $\text{O}_2$  gas.

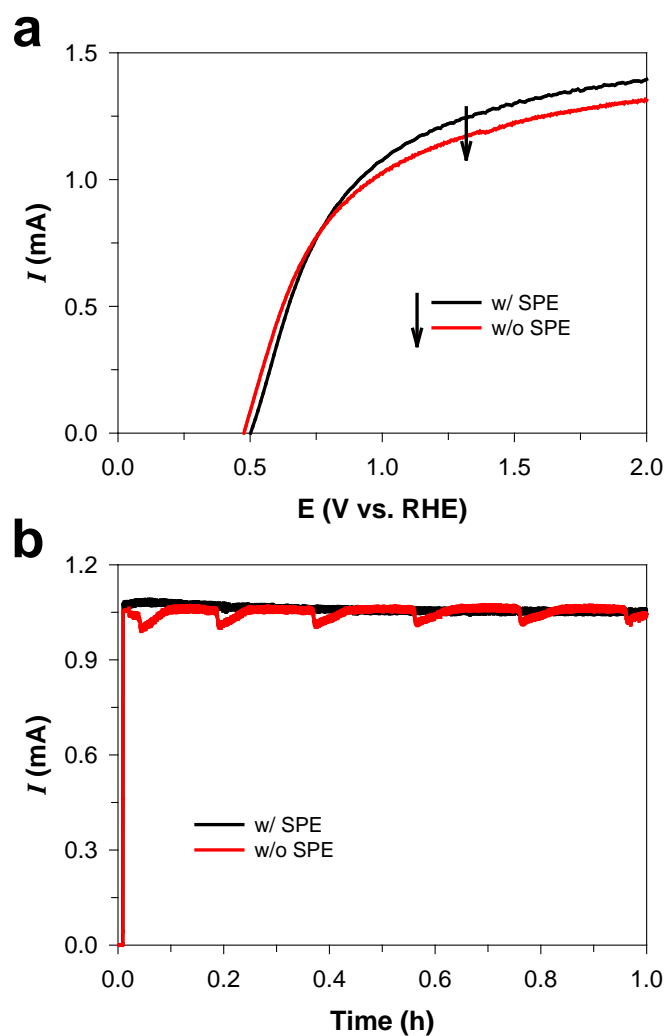


**Figure S3.** Rotation speed-dependent RRDE current-potential curves of (a) bare graphite rod (G) and (b) anthraquinone-anchored graphite rod (AQ/G) in 0.1 M KOH purged with O<sub>2</sub> gas. The electron transfer number (*n*) and HO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> selectivity (%) were estimated based on the following equations:

$$n = \frac{4 \times I_{Disk}}{I_{Disk} + \frac{I_{Ring}}{N}}$$

$$\%(\text{HO}_2^-) = \frac{200 \times \frac{I_{Ring}}{N}}{I_{Disk} + \frac{I_{Ring}}{N}}$$

Where *I*<sub>Disk</sub>, *I*<sub>Ring</sub>, and *N* refer to disk current, ring current, and current collection efficiency of the Pt ring (0.424).



	pH (w/ SPE)		pH (w/o SPE)	
	Initial	Final	Initial	Final
<b>Photoanode compartment</b>	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.19
<b>Cathode compartment</b>	13.67	13.60	13.67	13.40
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution (Middle compartment)</b>	5.9	6.80	5.9	10.90

**Figure S4.** (a) Linear sweep voltammograms (LSVs) and (b) photocurrent-time profiles of the configuration using RuO<sub>x</sub>/TNR and AQ/G electrodes in the presence and absence of SPE in the middle compartment. The table shows pH of the solution in anode, cathode, and middle compartments after 1 h PEC reaction in the presence and absence of SPE. The initial pH of 1 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 1 M KOH in photoanode and cathode compartments were 0.15 and 13.60, respectively.

### Solar to Fuel (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) calculation formula

Solar to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> energy conversion efficiency for the external bias-free experiments was calculated using the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Solar to H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ energy conversion efficiency (\%)} \\ &= \frac{\text{Output energy as H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ produced}}{\text{Energy of incident solar light}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{\Delta H \times \text{Amount of H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ produced}}{P_{\text{in}} \times S} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

where  $\Delta H$ , amount of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> produced,  $P_{\text{in}}$ , and  $S$  refer to the enthalpy change from the equation (2H<sub>2</sub>O + O<sub>2</sub> → 2H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; 98.3 kJ·mol<sup>-1</sup>), mol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> per s, intensity of incident solar light (100 mW·cm<sup>-2</sup>), and irradiation area (1 cm<sup>2</sup>), respectively.

### Reference

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