

**Thermal and light irradiation effect on the electrocatalytic performance
of hemoglobin modified Co₃O₄-g-C₃N₄ nanomaterials for oxygen
evolution reaction**

*Carlos Leal-Rodríguez,^{†a} Daily Rodríguez-Padrón,^{†a} Zeid A. Alothman,^{*b} Manuel Cano,^{*c}
Juan J. Giner-Casares,^c Mario J. Muñoz-Batista,^{*d} Sameh M. Osman^b, and Rafael
Luque^{a,b}*

^aDepartamento de Química Orgánica, Universidad de Córdoba, Campus de Rabanales, Edificio Marie Curie (C-3), Ctra Nnal IV-A, Km 396, E14014, Cordoba, Spain.

^bDepartment of Chemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, P.O. Box 2455, Riyadh, 11451, Saudi Arabia

^cDepartamento de Química Física y Termodinámica Aplicada, Instituto Universitario de Nanoquímica (IUNAN), Universidad de Córdoba, Campus de Rabanales, Ed. Marie Curie, E-14071 Córdoba, Spain.

^dDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Sciences, University of Granada. Avda. Fuentenueva, s/n 18071, Granada, Spain.

[†] These authors contribute equally to the work.

*Correspondence: M.C. g82calum@uco.es, M.J.M-B. mariomunoz@ugr.es, R.L. rafael.luque@uco.es, Z.A.A. zaothman@ksu.edu.sa

Synthesis of Ruthenium Oxide Nanoparticles (RuO₂ NPs) by precipitation method.^{S1,S2}

RuO₂ NPs were synthesized according to the protocol described previously with slight modifications. Briefly, 0.28 g of RuCl₃·H₂O were dissolved into 15 mL of ultrapure water and, subsequently, 2 mL of propionic acid was added as pro-surfactant. Then, under vigorous stirring, 15 mL of NaOH 1.5 M were added dropwise to the mixture, increasing the pH up to 9. Next, the resulting reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 1 h. After that, the formed product was separated by centrifugation at 7500 rpm for 20 min. The resulting pellet was suspended in ultrapure water (or ethanol) and then centrifuged again. This purification process was repeated at least 3 times. After that, the purified pellet was dried overnight at 60 °C and lastly calcinated at 900 °C for 4 hours.

X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) measurements confirmed the successful synthesis of RuO₂ NPs (Fig. S1), showing the characteristic XRD pattern for this type of electrocatalyst material (observed plane diffractions: 110, 101, 200, 211, 220, 002, 310, 112, 301).^{S1,S3}

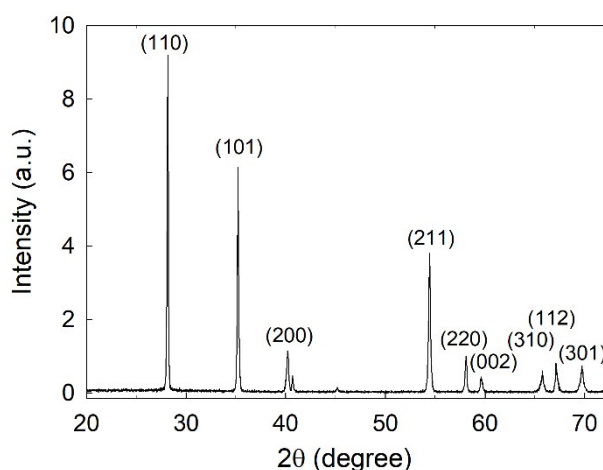


Fig. S1 XRD pattern of the resulting RuO₂ NPs, indicating the characteristic Miller indices (JCPDS Card Number 21-1172) with a main diffraction peak at 28° of the (110) plane.

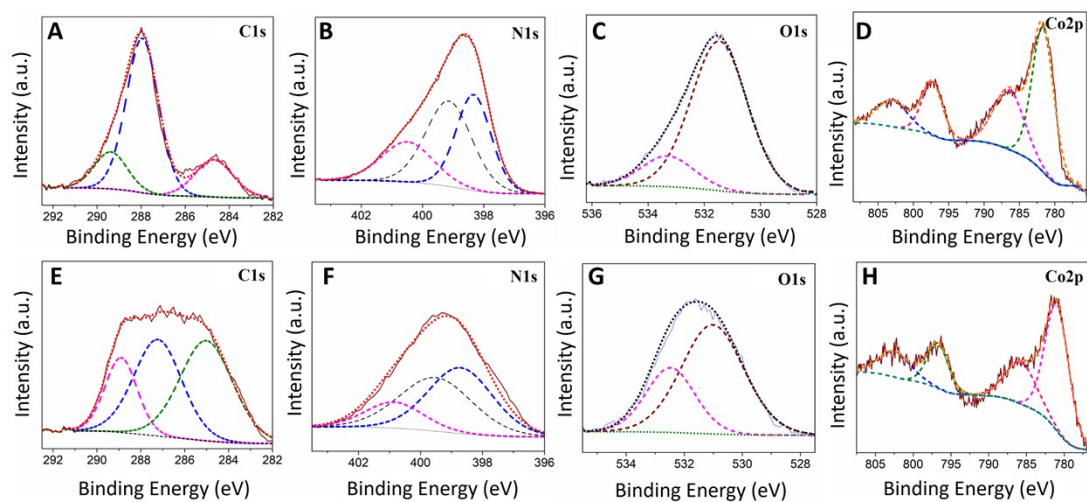


Fig. S2 XPS spectra of (A-D) 10%Co/g-C₃N₄ and (E-H) 10%Co/g-C₃N₄-Hb samples.

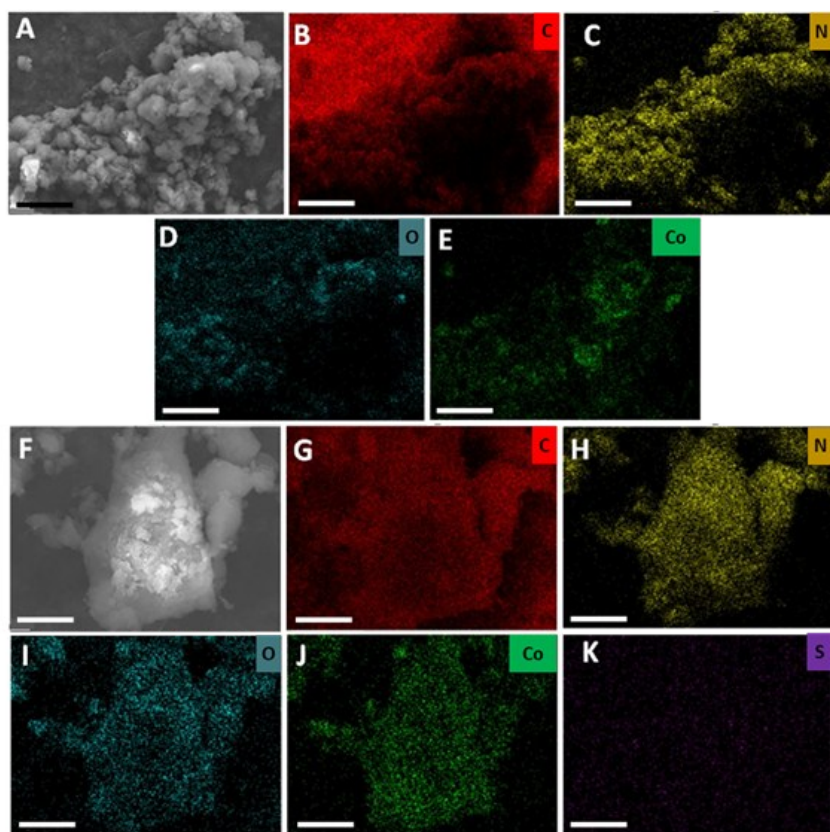


Fig. S3 SEM-mapping images of (A-E) 10%Co/g-C₃N₄ and (F-K) 10%Co/g-C₃N₄-Hb samples. Scale bar: 500 nm.

Determining the number of active sites by Cyclic Voltammetry.^{S4,S5}

A sequence of cyclic voltammeteries (CVs) were performed in a narrow potential window of -0.717 to -0.817 vs RHE (i.e. where no faradaic reactions occurred) at different scan rates (12-48 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ at an interval of 4 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$). Sequentially, the slope (i.e. areal capacitance) of the lines obtained through the plotting of the $J_{\text{anodic}}-J_{\text{cathodic}}$ (at -0.767 V vs RHE) against the scan rate was used to determine the number of active sites as well as the electrochemical surface area of each sample.

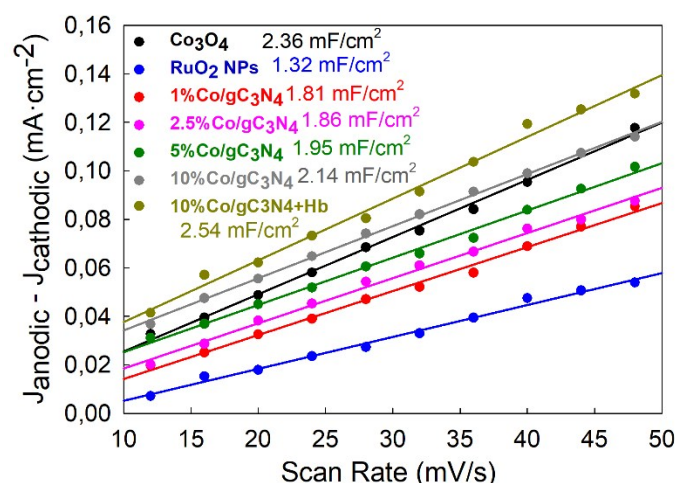


Fig. S4 Plots of the resulting anodic and cathodic current densities against the scan rate for the more representative samples that is proportional to the number of active sites.

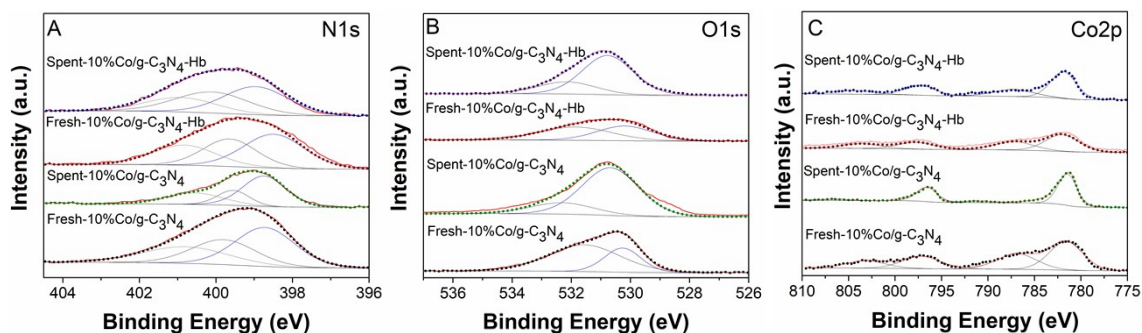


Fig. S5 XPS spectra of 10%Co/g- C_3N_4 and 10%Co/g- C_3N_4 -Hb based electrodes before and after the reaction.

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