Supporting Information

Direct Z-scheme copper cobaltite/covalent triazinebased framework heterojunction for efficient photocatalytic CO₂ reduction under visible light

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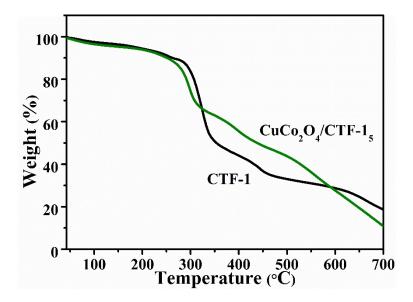


Fig. S1. TGA analysis of CTF-1 and CuCo₂O₄/CTF-1₅.

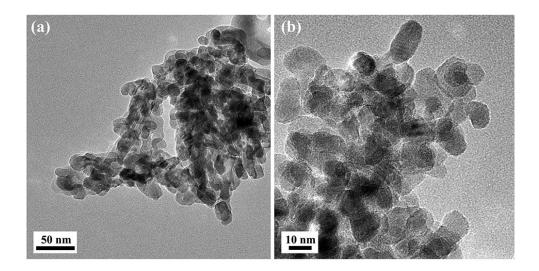


Fig. S2. TEM images of CuCo₂O₄.

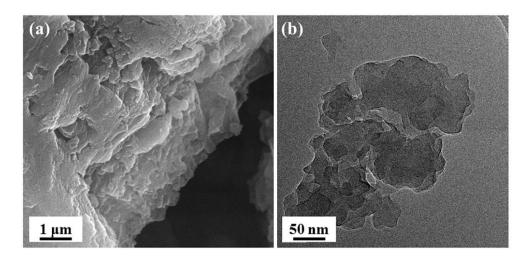


Fig. S3. (a) FESEM and (b) TEM images of CTF-1.

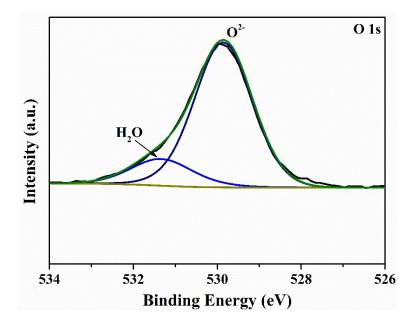


Fig. S4. High-resolution XPS spectra of O 1s for CuCo₂O₄/CTF-1₅.

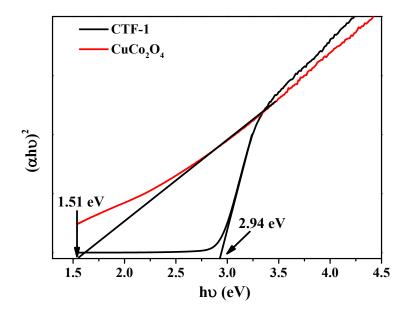


Fig. S5. Band gap determination of CTF-1 and CuCo₂O₄.

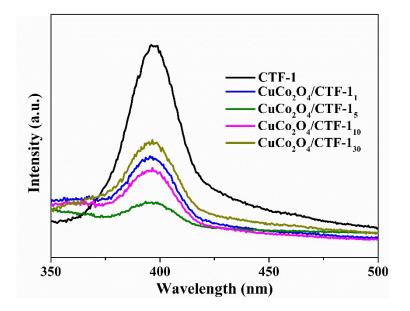


Fig. S6. Photoluminescence spectra of CTF-1 and CuCo₂O₄/CTF-1 composites.

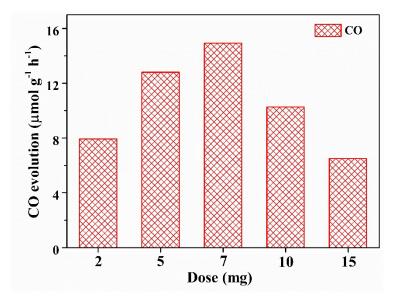


Fig. S7. The effect of amounts of the sensitizer $(Ru(bpy)_3^{2+})$ on the photocatalytic

 CO_2 reduction for $CuCo_2O_4/CTF$ -1₅ in 4 h photocatalytic reaction.

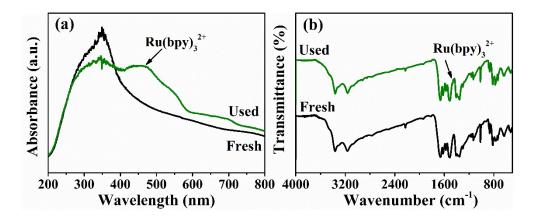


Fig. S8. (a) UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra and (b) FTIR spectra of fresh and used

CuCo₂O₄/CTF-1₅.

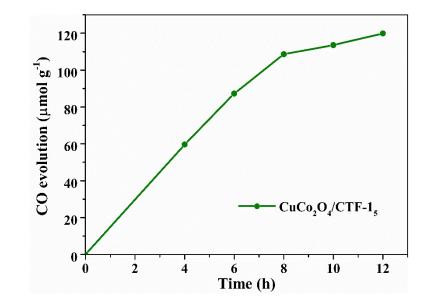


Fig. S9. The photocatalytic CO evolution of $CuCo_2O_4/CTF-1_5$ with increasing time.

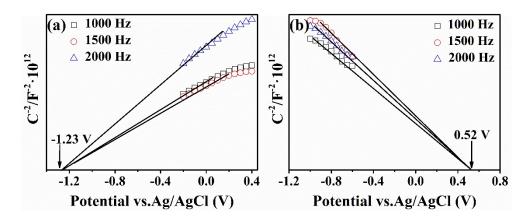


Fig. S10. Mott-Schottky plots of (a) CTF-1 and (b) CuCo₂O₄ obtained at different

frequency in an aqueous solution of Na_2SO_4 (0.20 M).

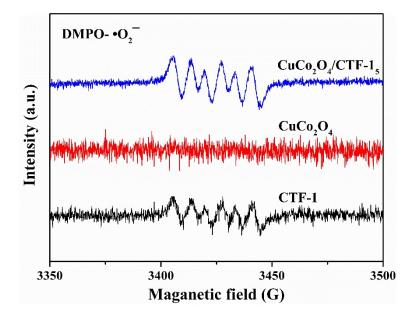


Fig. S11. ESR signals of DMPO/ ${}^{\bullet}O_2^{-}$ after 10 min of visible light irradiation in

methanol dispersion of CTF-1, $CuCo_2O_4$ and $CuCo_2O_4/CTF-1_5$.