

Supporting Information

Reversed selectivity of photocatalytic CO₂ reduction over metallic Pt and Pt (II) oxide cocatalysts

Junyi Wang, Youzi Li, Jiangting Zhao, Zhuo Xiong*, Junying Zhang and Yongchun

Zhao*

State Key Laboratory of Coal Combustion, School of Energy and Power Engineering,

Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan 430074, China.

Email: zxiong@hust.edu.cn; yczhao@hust.edu.cn,

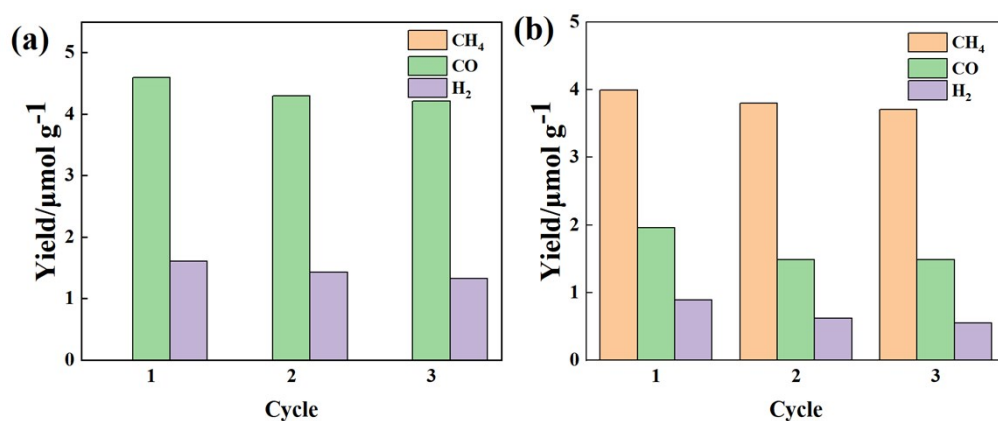


Fig. S1 Stability test on PtO/TiO₂ (a) and Pt/TiO₂ (b) photocatalytic CO₂ reduction.

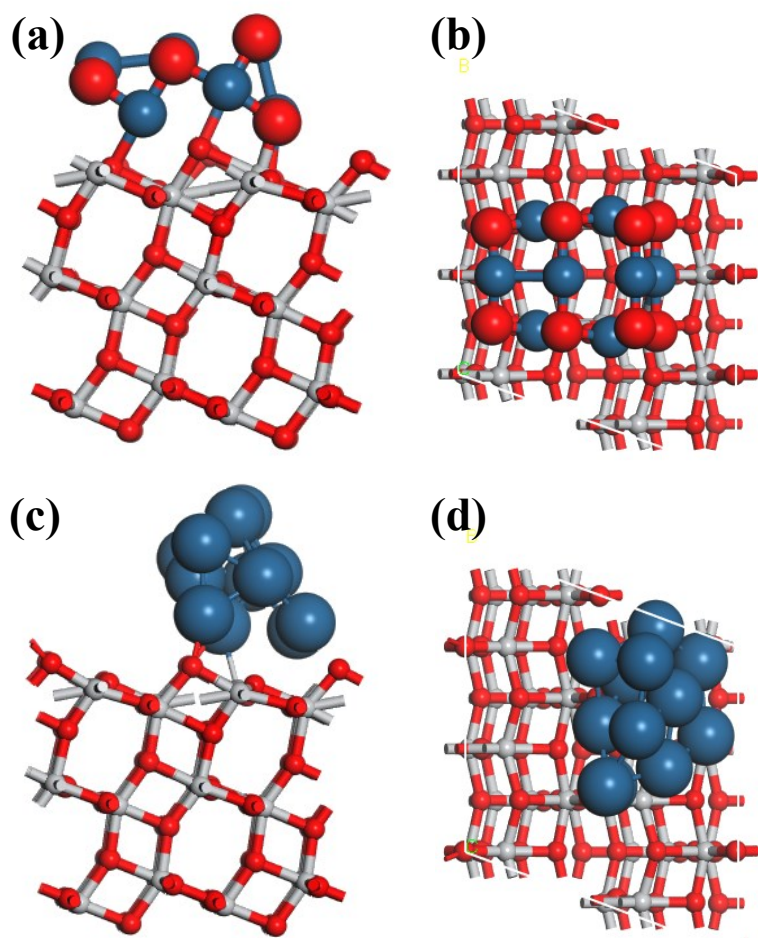


Fig. S2 The optimized geometry of Pt₈O₈/TiO₂(101) on top view (a) and side view (b), and Pt₁₂/TiO₂(101) on top view (c) and side view (d). Red, dark gray, blue and light gray balls represent O, C, Pt and Ti atoms, respectively.

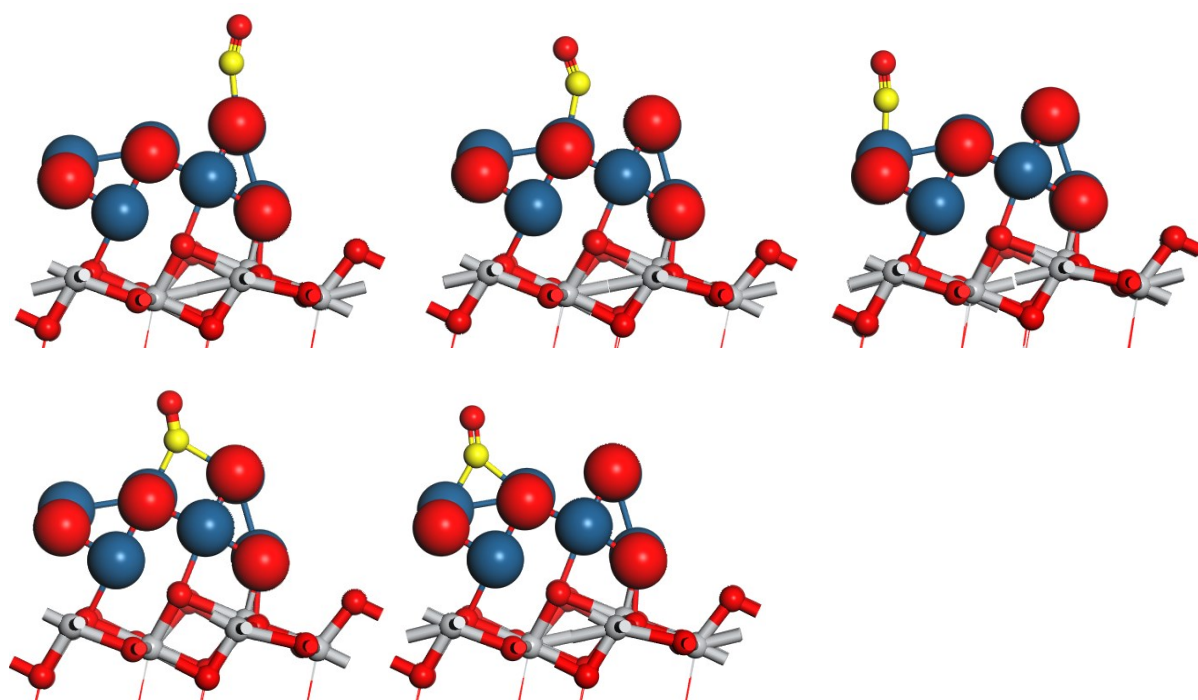


Fig. S3 The CO adsorption sites of Pt₈O₈/TiO₂(101).

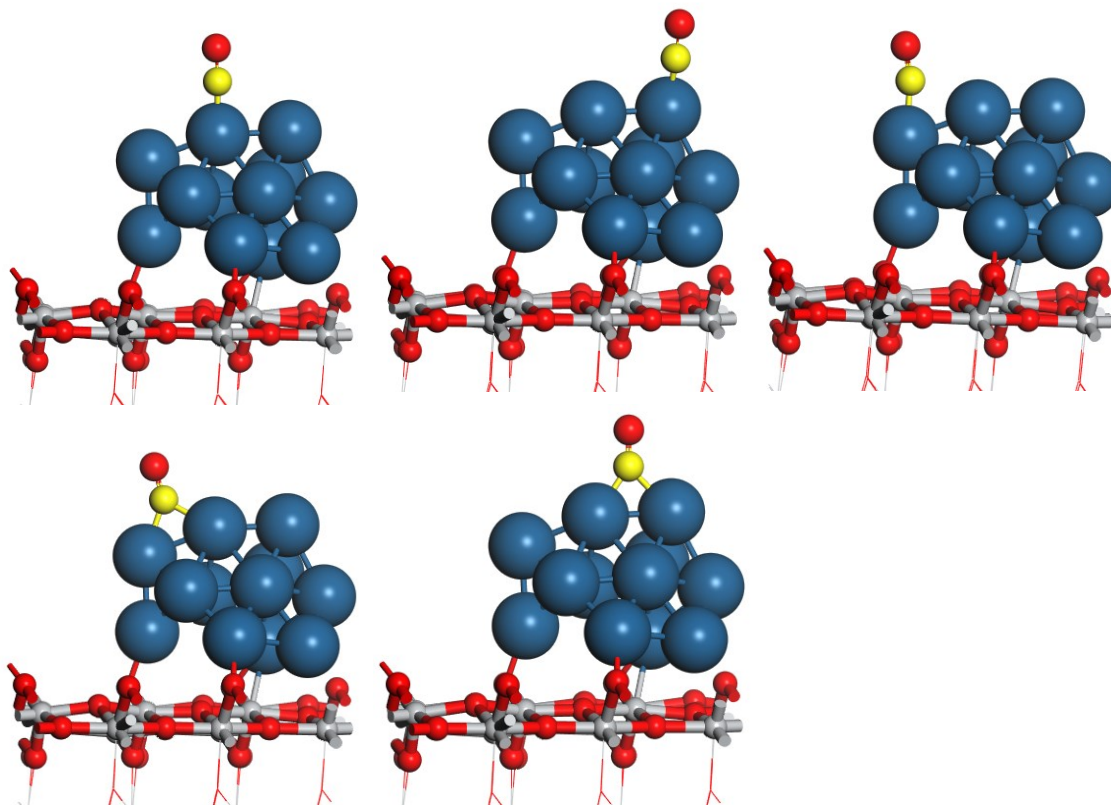


Fig. S4 The CO adsorption sites of Pt₁₂/TiO₂(101).

Table S1 adsorption energies and Mulliken charge CO of Pt₈O₈/TiO₂(101) and Pt₁₂/TiO₂(101) surfaces.

Surface	Site	E _{ads} /eV	Mulliken Charge			
			C	O	Total	
PtO/TiO ₂	Top	1	-0.79	0.31	-0.31	0
		2	-0.70	0.23	-0.31	-0.08
		3	-0.86	0.27	-0.32	-0.05
	Bridge	1	-0.81	0.12	-0.30	-0.18
		2	-1.25	0.11	-0.32	-0.21
		3	-2.65	0.21	-0.35	-0.14
Pt/TiO ₂	Top	2	-2.48	0.21	-0.35	-0.14
		3	-2.06	0.14	-0.33	-0.19
		1	-2.16	0.04	-0.34	-0.30
	Bridge	2	-2.63	0.02	-0.36	-0.34
		1	-2.16	0.04	-0.34	-0.30
	Free CO			0.42	-0.42	0