

Supporting Information

Efficient electrochemical reduction of CO₂ promoted by the electrospun

Cu_{1.96}S/Cu tandem catalyst

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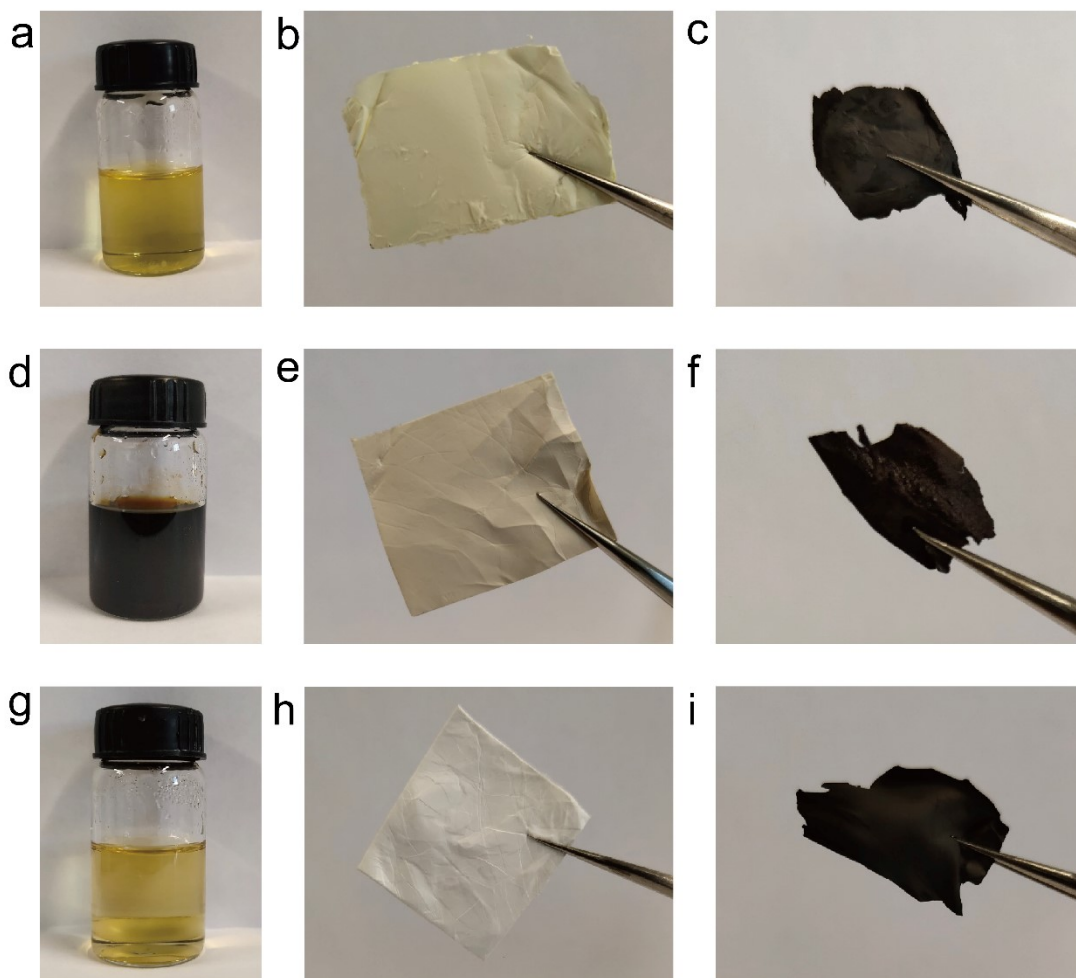


Fig. S1. Digital images of (a) electrospinning solution, (b) as spun nanofibers, (c) calcinated nanofibers of $\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{S}/\text{Cu-NCNF}$. Digital images of (d) electrospinning solution, (e) as spun nanofibers, (f) calcinated nanofibers of Cu-NCNF . Digital images of (g) electrospinning solution, (h) as spun nanofibers, (i) calcinated nanofibers of NCNF .

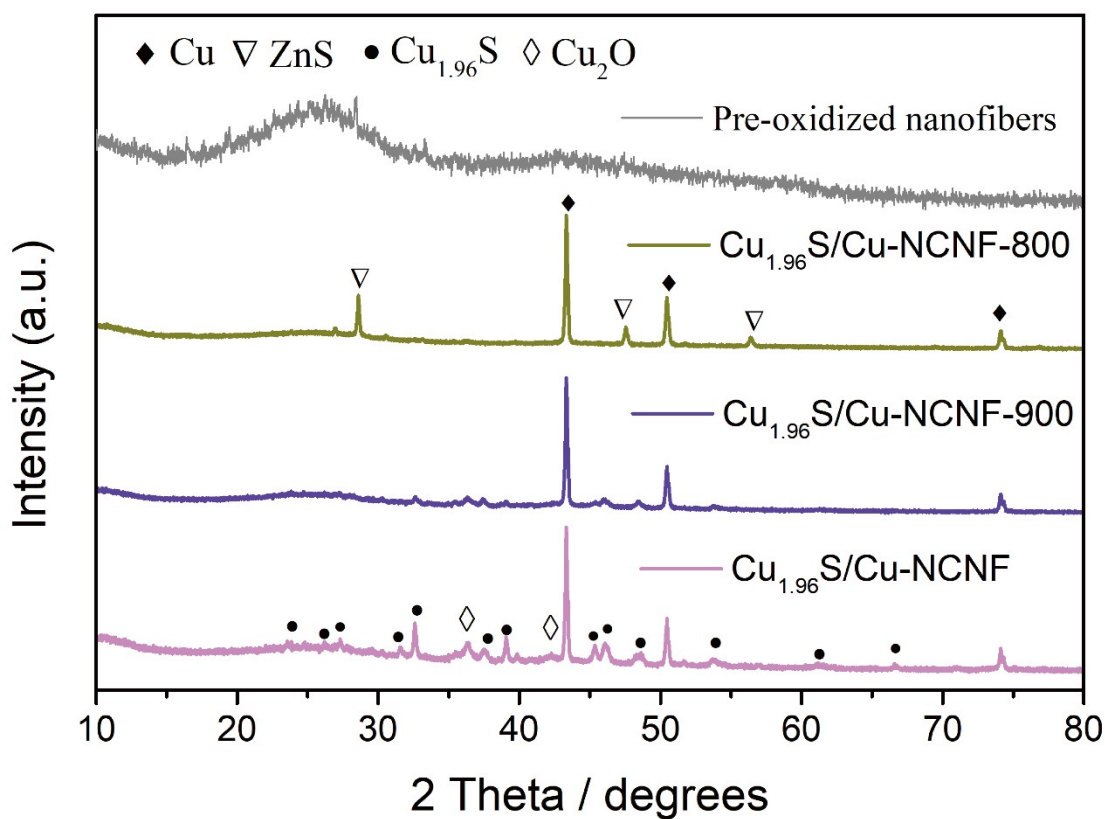


Fig. S2. XRD patterns of calcination of as-collected nanofibers at different temperatures. For pre-oxidized nanofibers, the weak peaks at 28.5° , 47.5° and 56.3° , relating to the (111), (220) and (311) planes of hexagonal ZnS crystalline phase (JCPDS No.36-1450), and the other composition is amorphous. For $\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{S}/\text{Cu-NCNF-800}$, only the peaks of Cu and ZnS are observed, while the peaks of ZnS are increasing in intensity. For $\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{S}/\text{Cu-NCNF-900}$, the phase transition from zinc sulfide to copper sulfide occurred.

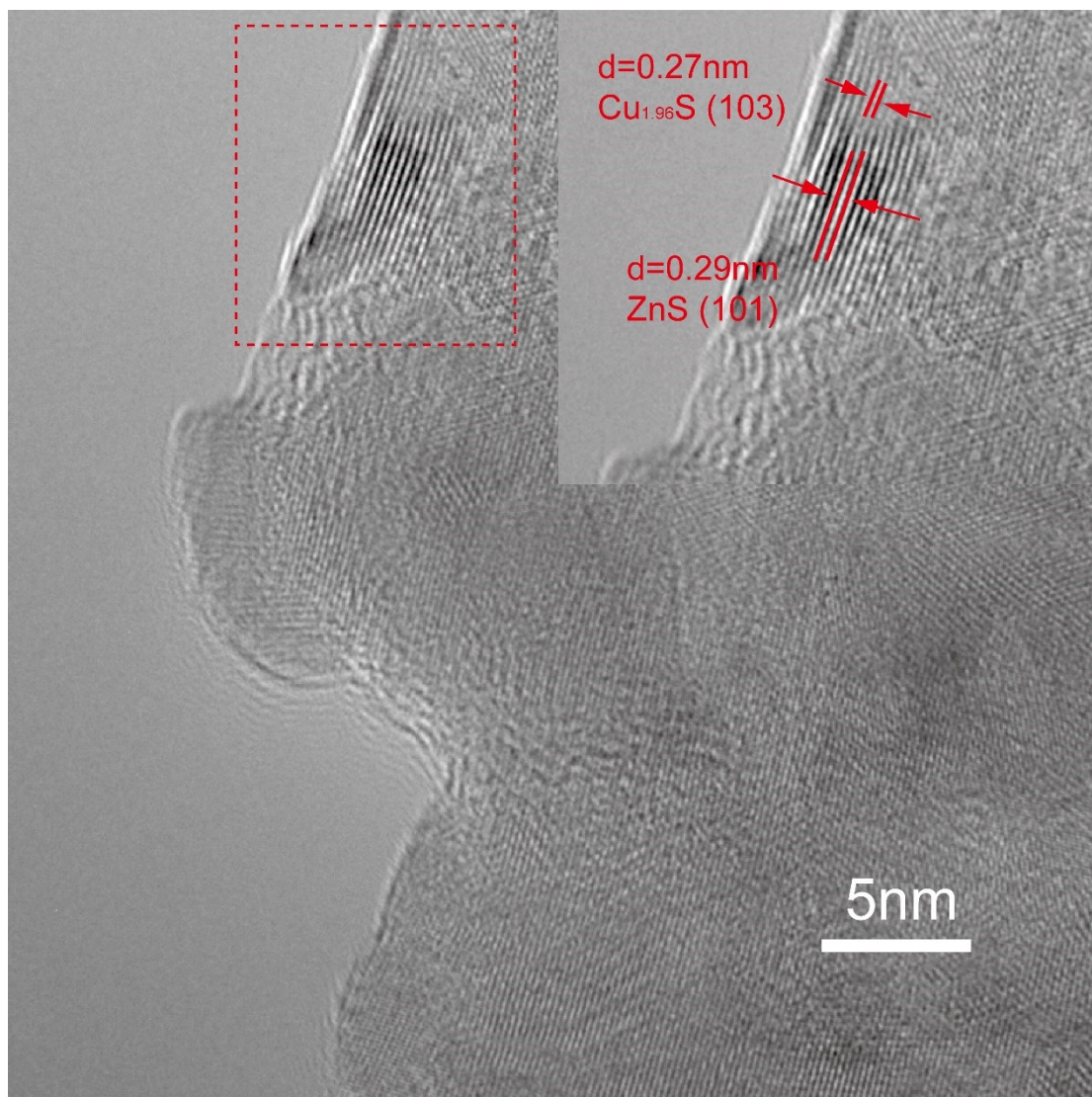


Fig. S3. HR-TEM image of Cu_{1.96}S/Cu-NCNF-900.

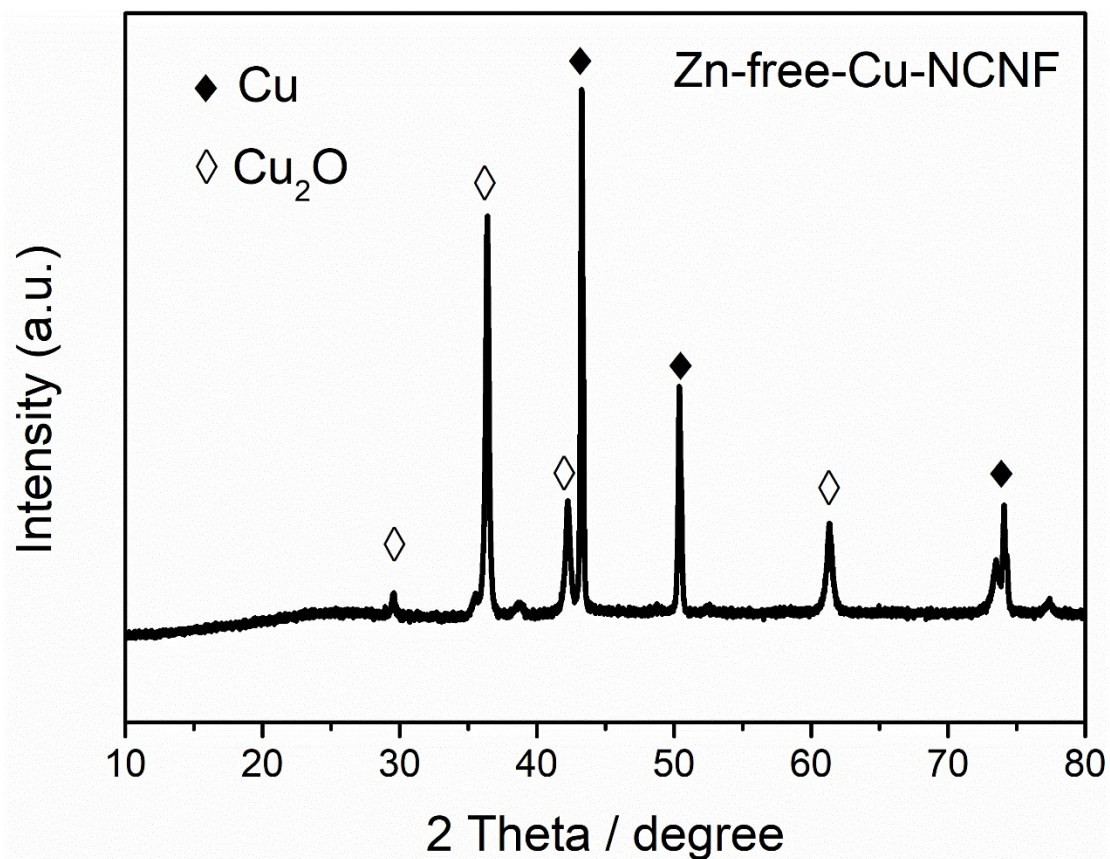


Fig. S4. XRD pattern of Zn-free-Cu-NCNF. The peaks at 29.6°, 36.4°, 42.3°, and 61.4° are consistent with cubic Cu₂O (JCPDS No. 78-2076).

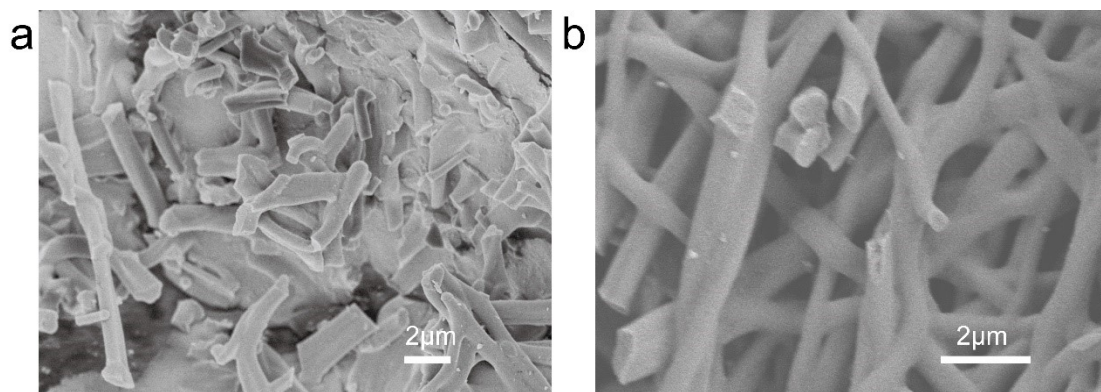


Fig. S5. SEM images of (a) Cu-NCNF and (b) NCNF

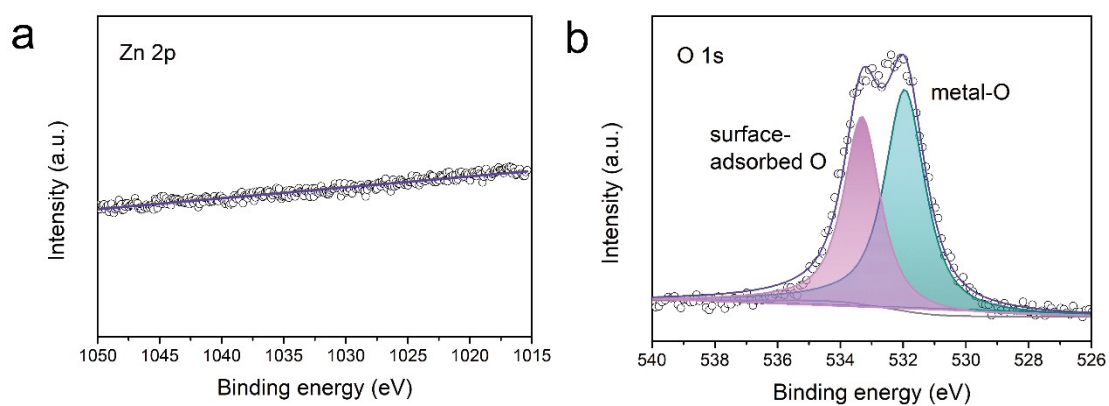


Fig. S6. High-resolution (a) Zn 2p, and (b) O 1s XPS spectra of $\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{S}/\text{Cu-NCNF}$.

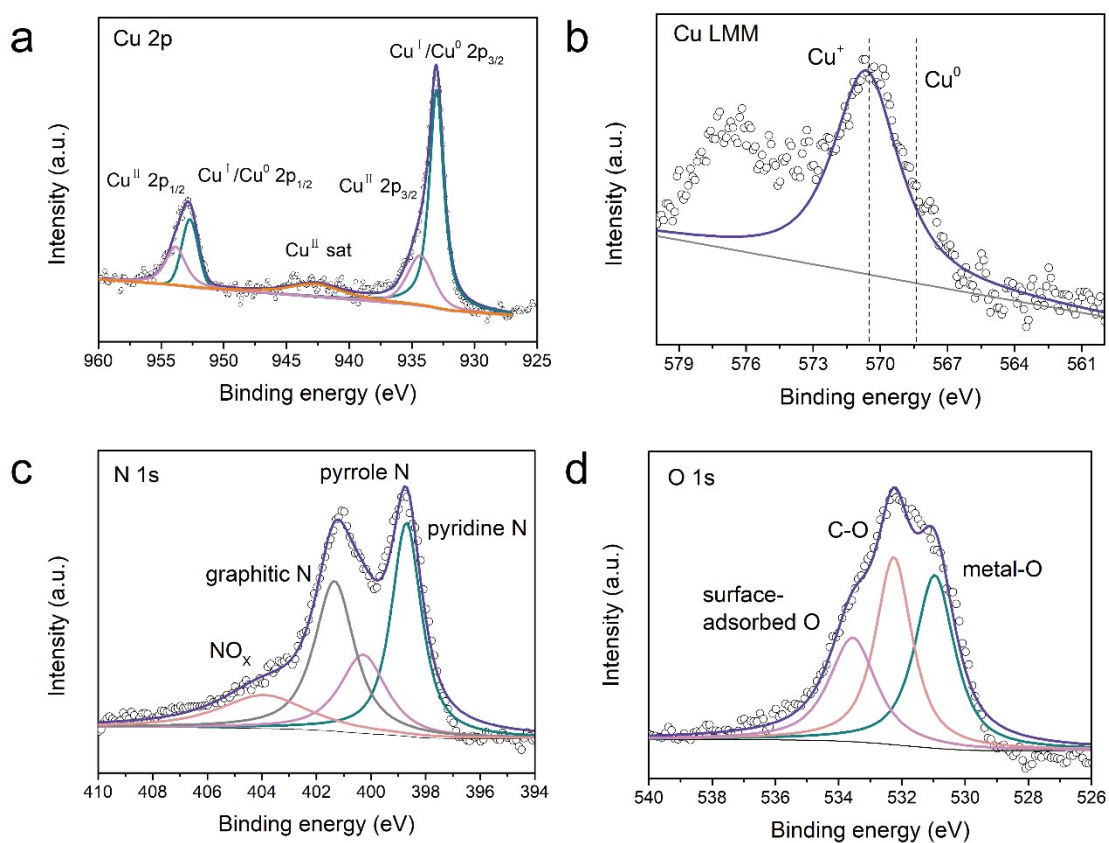


Fig. S7. High-resolution (a) Cu 2p, (b) Cu LMM, (c) N 1s, and (d) O 1s XPS spectra of Cu-NCNF.

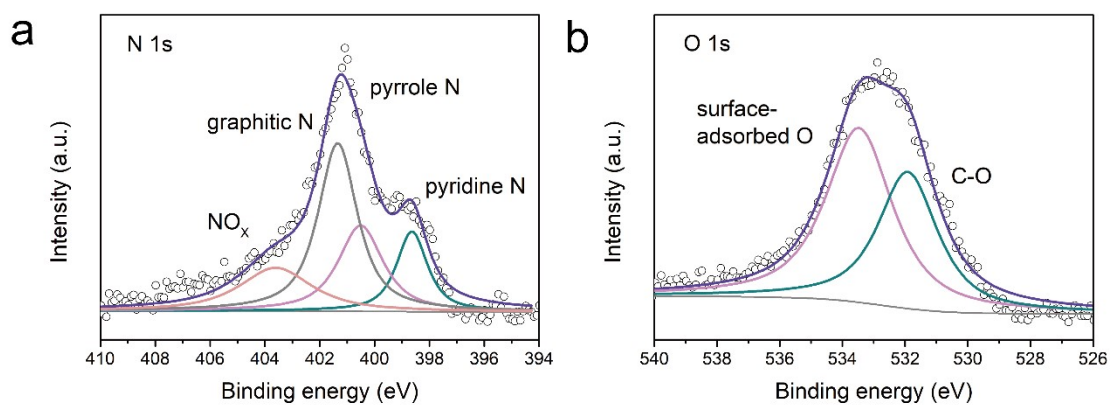


Fig. S8. High-resolution (a) N 1s, and (b) O 1s XPS spectra of NCNF.

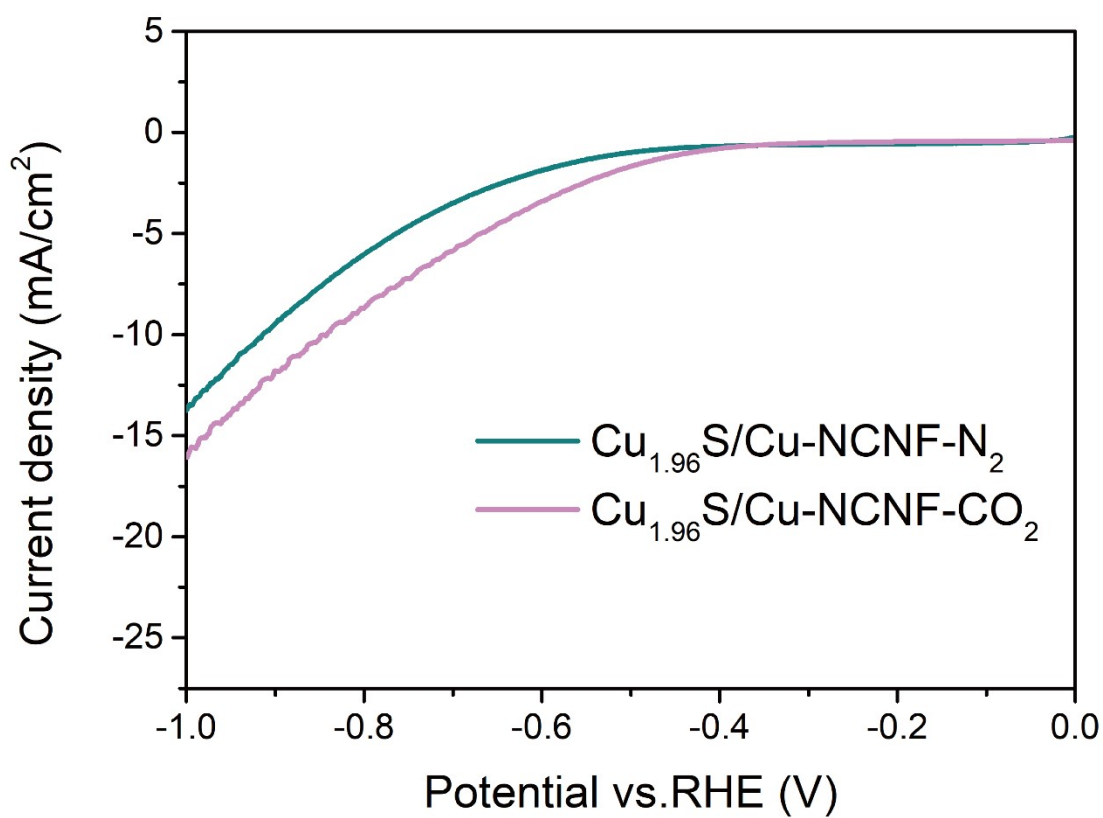


Fig. S9. LSV curves measured on Cu_{1.96}S/Cu-NCNF in N₂- and CO₂-saturated 0.5 M KHCO₃ aqueous solution with a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹.

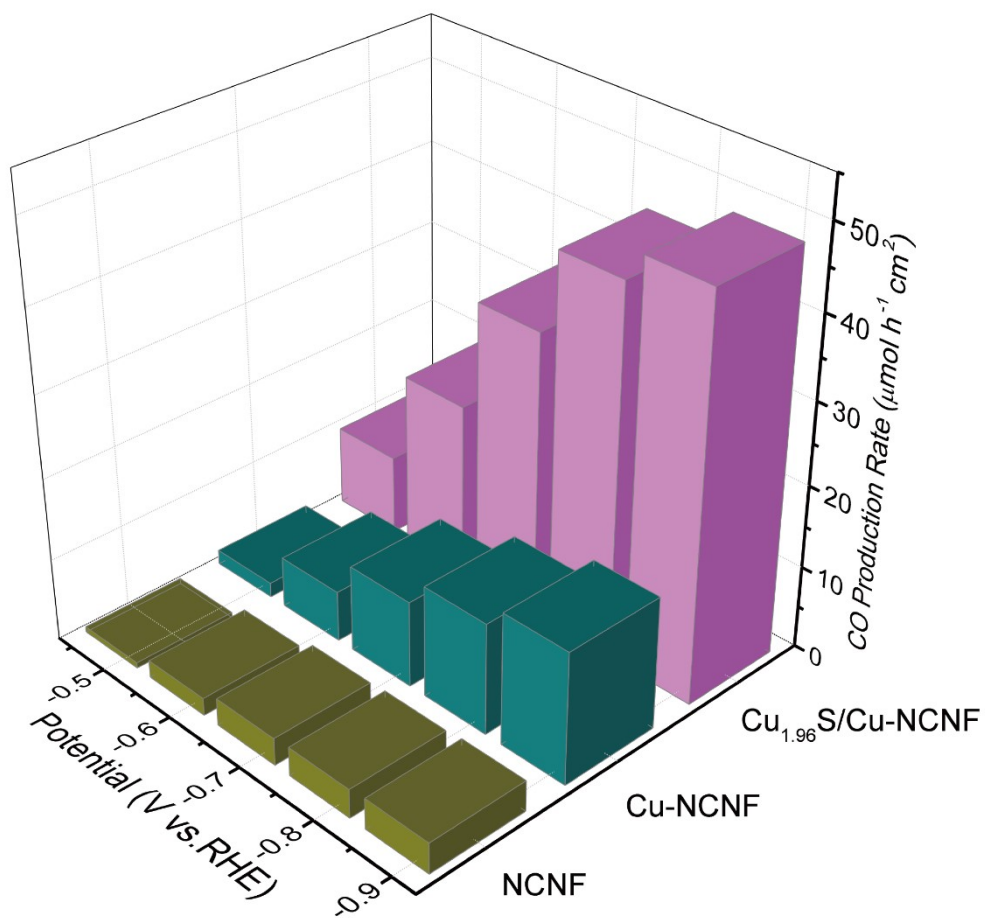


Fig. S10. CO production rate of $\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{S}/\text{Cu-NCNF}$, Cu-NCNF and NCNF.

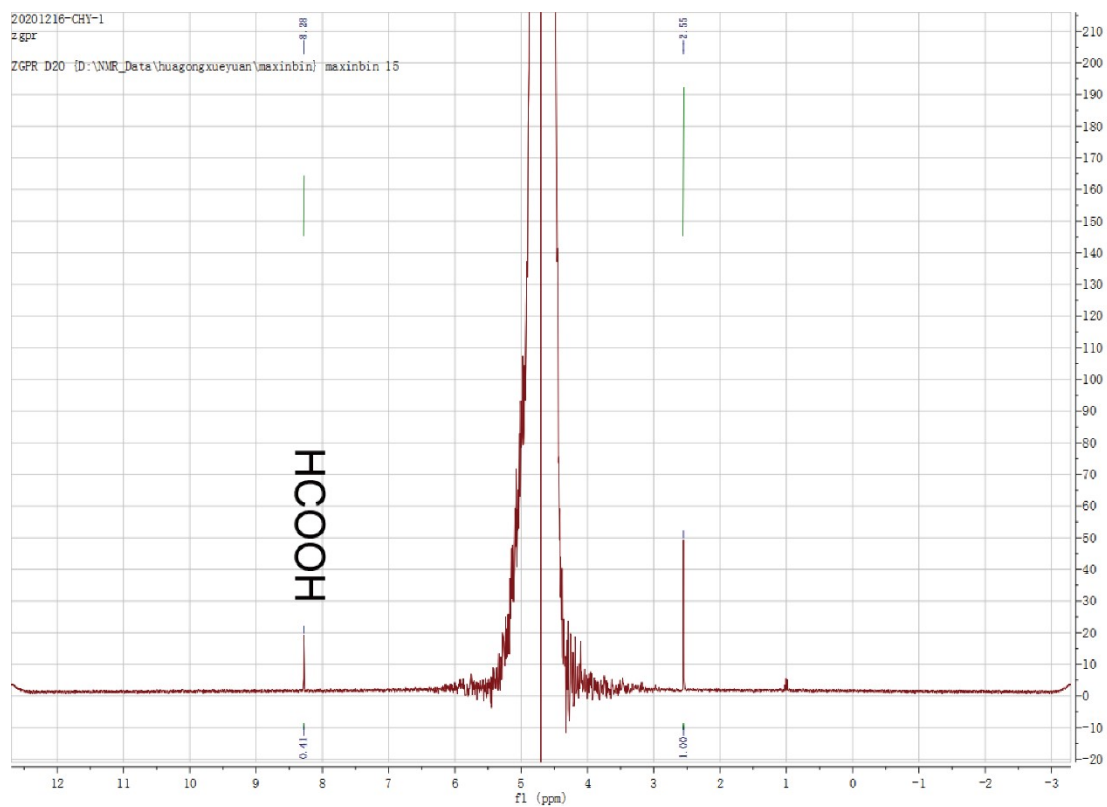


Fig. S11. ^1H NMR spectra of liquid products for CO_2RR at -0.68 vs. RHE over $\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{S}/\text{Cu-NCNF}$. Only HCOOH is found as the liquid product and FE_{HCOOH} is about 8%.

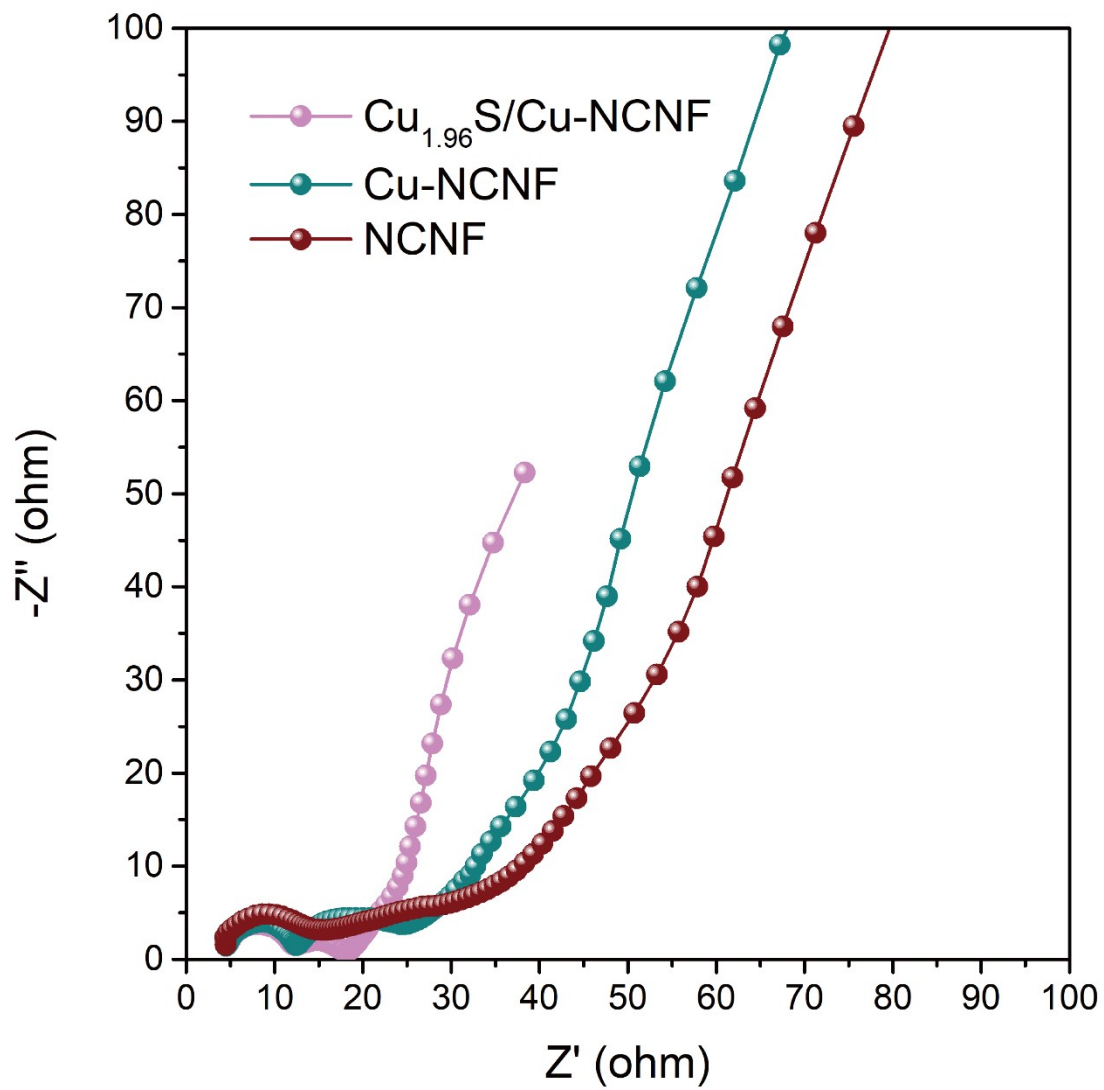


Fig. S12. Nyquist plots of Cu_{1.96}S/Cu-NCNF, Cu-NCNF and NCNF.

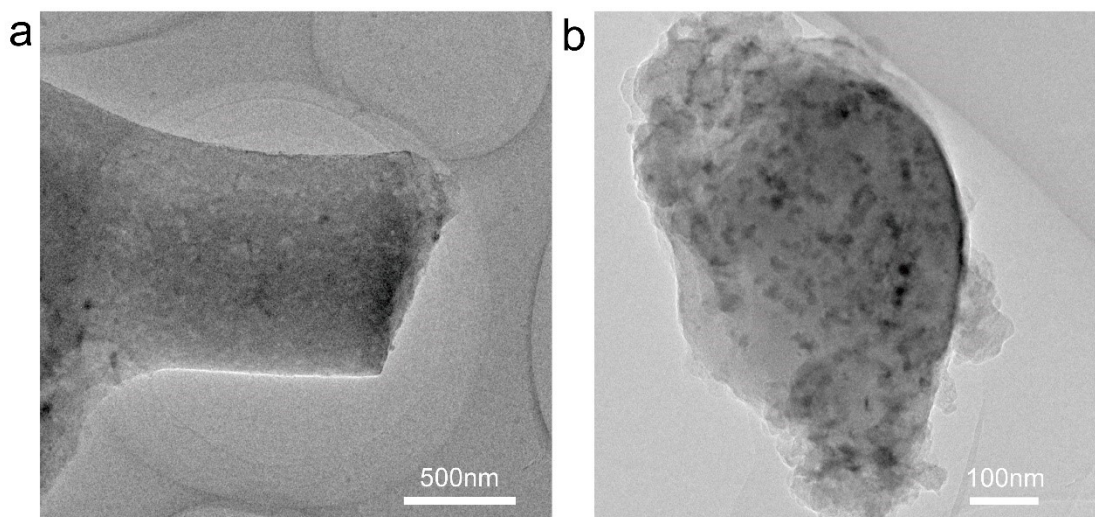


Fig. S13. TEM image of Cu_{1.96}S/Cu-NCNF before (a) and after (b) CO₂RR.

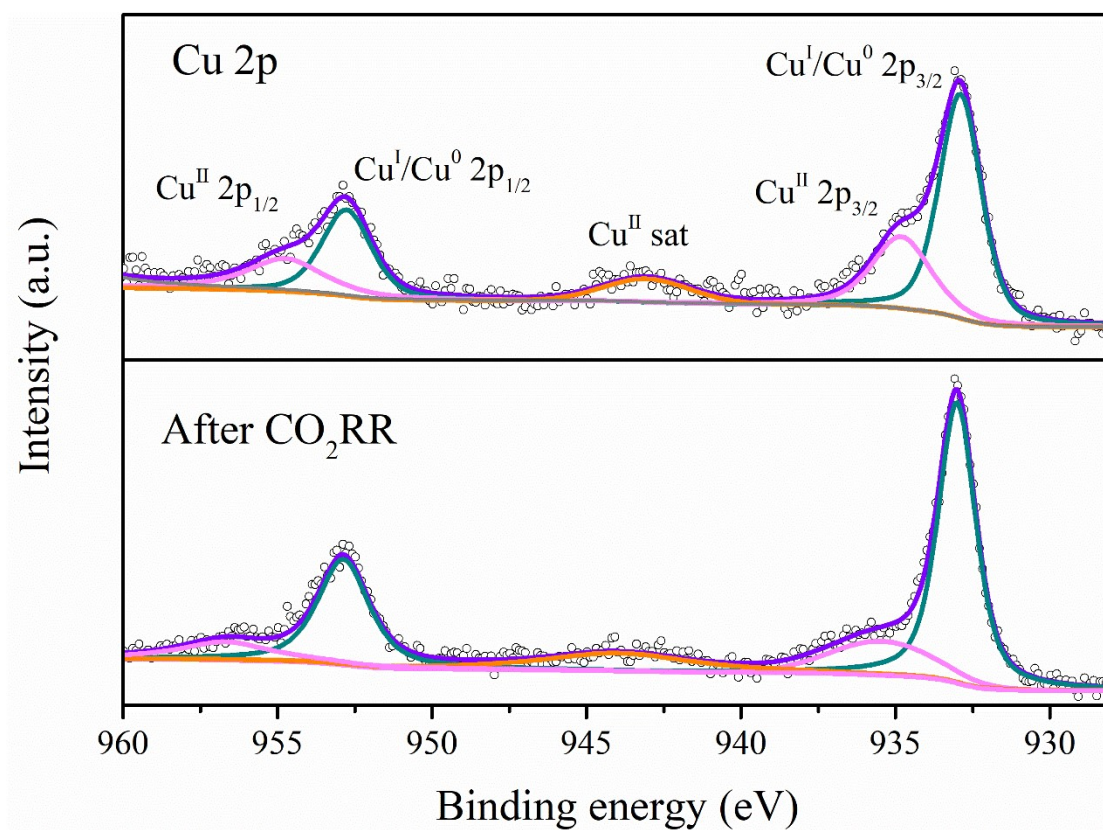


Fig. S14. XPS spectra of Cu 2p in Cu_{1.96}S/Cu-NCNF before and after CO₂RR.

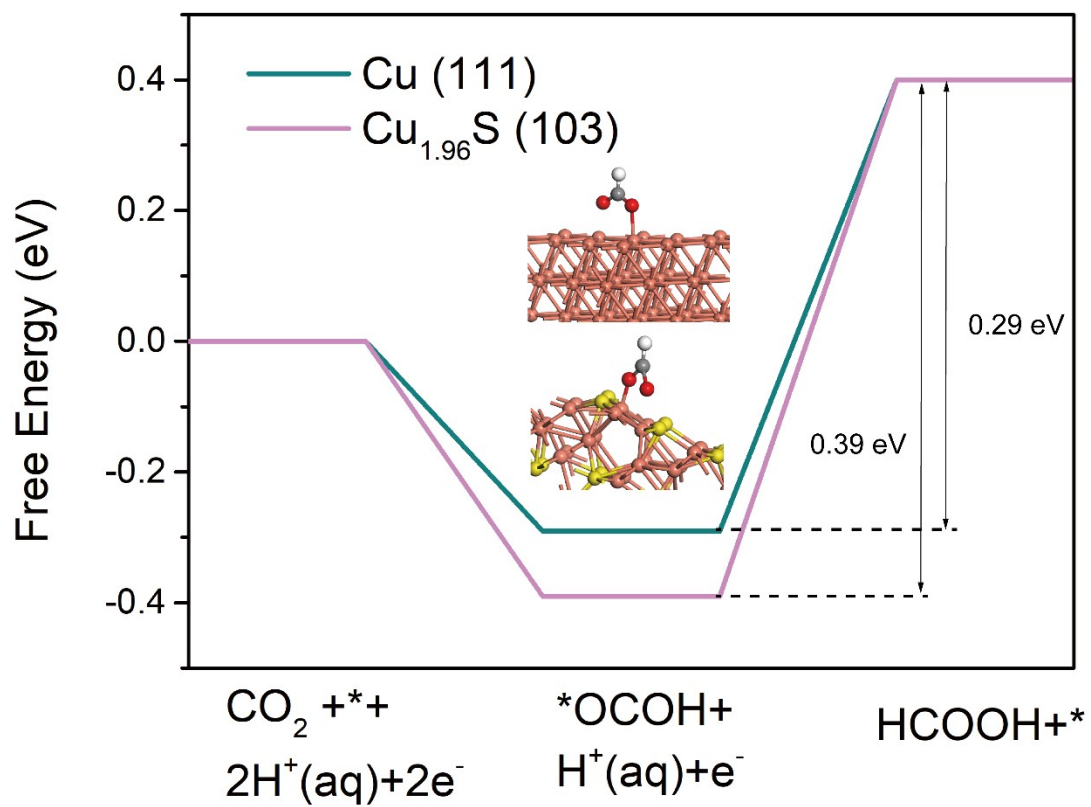


Fig. S15. Gibbs free energy diagrams for HCOOH path of Cu and Cu_{1.96}S.

Table S1. Summary of performances for reducing CO₂ to formate and methane on different S-modified copper.

Product	Catalysts	Potential (V vs. RHE)	Faradic efficiency (%)	Reference
CH ₄	CuS nanosheet arrays	-1.1	73%	[1]
HCOOH	Sulfide-derived copper	-0.8	~50%	[2]
	Cu ₂ O/CuO/CuS	-0.7	84%	[3]
	CuS _x	-0.6	72%	[4]
	Cu _{1.81} S@WMCNT-600-OD	-0.67	82%	[5]
	Sulfur-Doped Copper	-0.8	75%	[6]

Table S2. XPS Peak Table of Cu_{1.96}S/Cu-NCNF and Cu-NCNF.

Name	Atomic %					
	Cu 2p	Zn 2p	S 2p	C 1s	N 1s	O 1s
Cu _{1.96} S/Cu-NCNF	0.47	0	0.54	85.27	1.98	11.74
Cu _{1.96} S/Cu-NCNF-900	0.58	0.55	0.66	83.76	6.67	7.79

Table S3. Zero-point energy and entropy contribution to the total free energy of molecules and adsorbates. All values are reported by Nørskov [7].

Species	ΔZPE (eV)	- T ΔS (eV)
H ₂	0.27	-0.39
H ₂ O	0.58	-0.65
CO ₂	0.31	-0.65
CO	0.14	-0.6
*H	0.16	-0.007
*COOH	0.62	-0.18
*CO	0.19	-0.15
*OCHO	0.62	-0.23

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