Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Engineering 3D-printed carbon structures with atomic layer deposition coatings as photoelectrocatalysts for water splitting

Siowwoon Ng,^a Michela Sanna,^a Edurne Redondo^a and Martin Pumera*abcde

^a Future Energy and Innovation Laboratory, Central European Institute of Technology, Brno University of Technology, Purkyňova 123, 61200 Brno, Czech Republic

^b Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, VSB – Technical University of Ostrava, 17. Listopadu 2172/15, Ostrava 70800, Czech Republic

^c Department of Medical Research, China Medical University Hospital, China Medical University, No. 91 Hsueh-Shih Road, Taichung 40402, Taiwan

^d Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Yonsei University, 50 Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 03722, South Korea

^e Department of Paediatrics and Inherited Metabolic Disorders, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Ke Karlovu 2, 12808 Prague, Czech Republic

*Corresponding author email: martin.pumera@ceitec.vutbr.cz

Keywords: additive manufacturing, fused deposition modeling, water splitting, scaling up, TiO_2 , SiO_2 , Al_2O_3

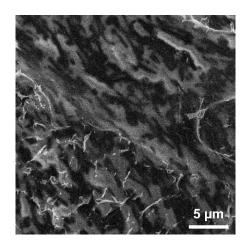


Figure S1. SEM image of an as-printed 3D carbon electrode.

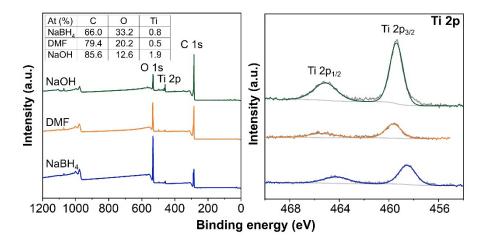


Figure S2. XPS survey and high-resolution Ti 2p spectra of 500 ALD cycles TiO_2 coated 3D carbon electrodes activated by different solvents, *i.e.*, NaBH₄, DMF, and NaOH. The table in the inset shows the atomic concentration (at %) of C, O, and Ti obtained from the survey spectra.

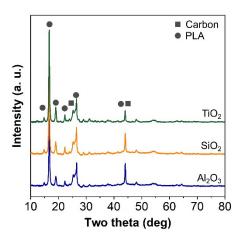


Figure S3. XRD patterns of ALD coated 3D carbon electrodes, i.e., 50 cycles Al₂O₃, 50 cycles SiO₂, and 1500 cycles TiO₂.

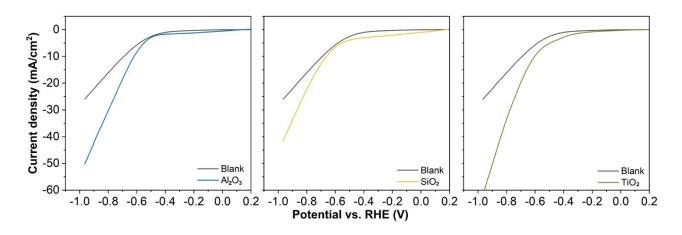


Figure S4. LSV curves for HER in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 electrolyte showing the effect of ALD coated electrodes, i.e., 50 cycles Al₂O₃, 50 cycles SiO₂, and 1500 cycles TiO₂.

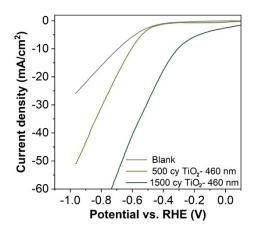


Figure S5. LSV curves for HER in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 electrolyte for blank, 500 and 1500 ALD cycles TiO₂ coated 3D carbon electrodes.