

Supplementary Information

**Liquid Phase Epitaxy of CuGaO₂ on GaN: P-N
Heterostructure for Photocatalytic Water Splitting**

Hadi Sena^{1,2*}, Sho Kitano³, Hiroki Habazaki³, Masayoshi Fuji^{1,2}

¹Advanced Ceramic Research Center, Nagoya Institute of Technology, Tajimi 507-0033, Japan

²Department of Life Science and Applied Chemistry, Nagoya Institute of Technology, Tajimi 507-0071, Japan

³Division of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Hokkaido University, 060-8628 Japan

Corresponding Author

[*sena.hadi@nitech.ac.jp](mailto:sena.hadi@nitech.ac.jp)

Contents

Figure S1. A schematic illustration of the photocatalytic experiment setup.

Figure S2. Atomic force microscopy image of the CuGaO₂ film on GaN substrate in the scan area of 2 μm x 2 μm.

Figure S3. XRD profile of the CuGaO₂ film on GaN substrate. The intensity is in the log scale.

Figure S4. XRD profile of the powder synthesized inside the crucible.

Figure S5. SEM micrographs of the powder synthesized inside the crucible.

Figure S6. XRD profile of the CuGaO₂ film on GaN substrate after photocatalytic test for confirming the stability of the photocatalyst.

Figure S7. SEM micrograph of Pt cocatalyst nanoparticles on the surface of CuGaO₂ film on GaN substrate.

Figure S8. XRD profile of the hydrothermally synthesized CuGaO₂.

Figure S9. Photocatalytic hydrogen generation of the hydrothermally synthesized CuGaO₂.

Experimental procedure of CuGaO₂ synthesized by a hydrothermal method.

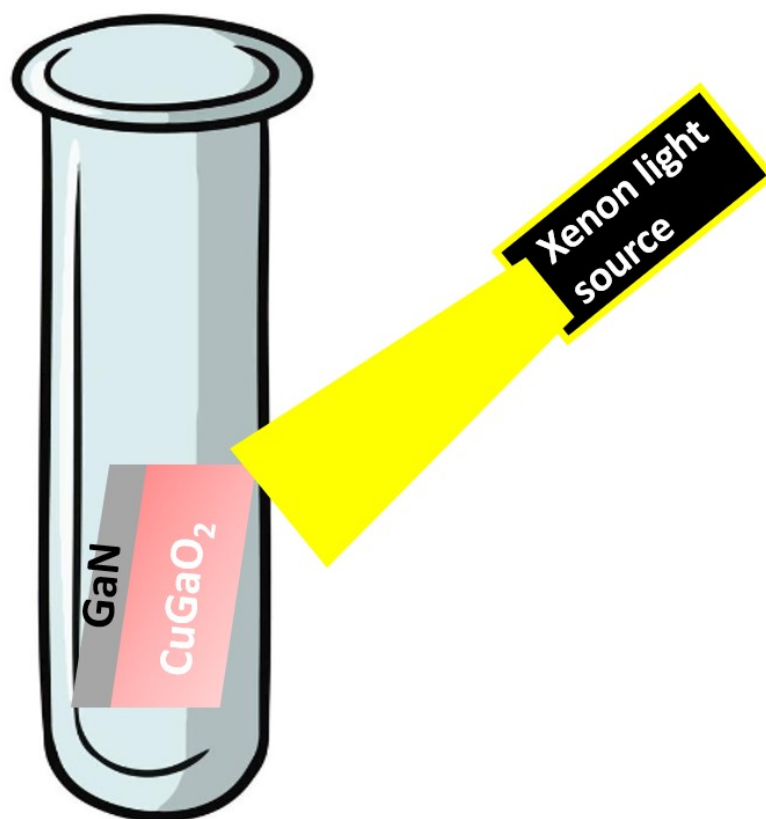


Figure S1. A schematic illustration of the photocatalytic experiment setup.

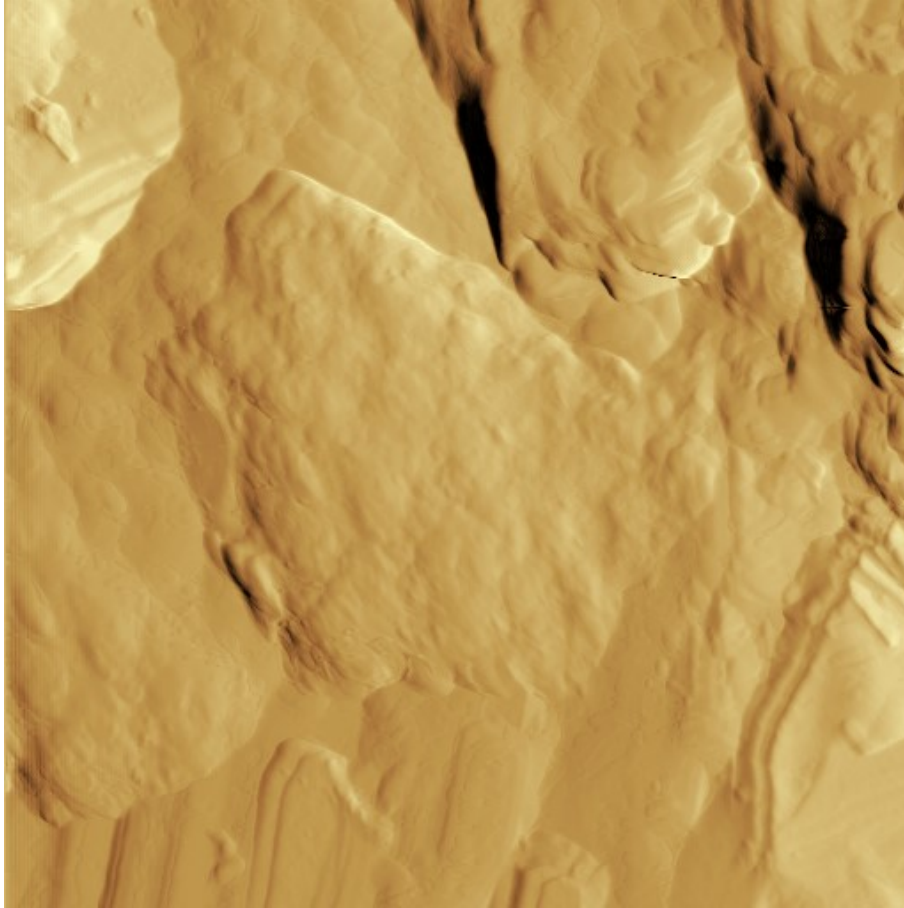


Figure S2. Atomic force microscopy image of the CuGaO₂ film on GaN substrate in the scan area of 2 μm x 2 μm .

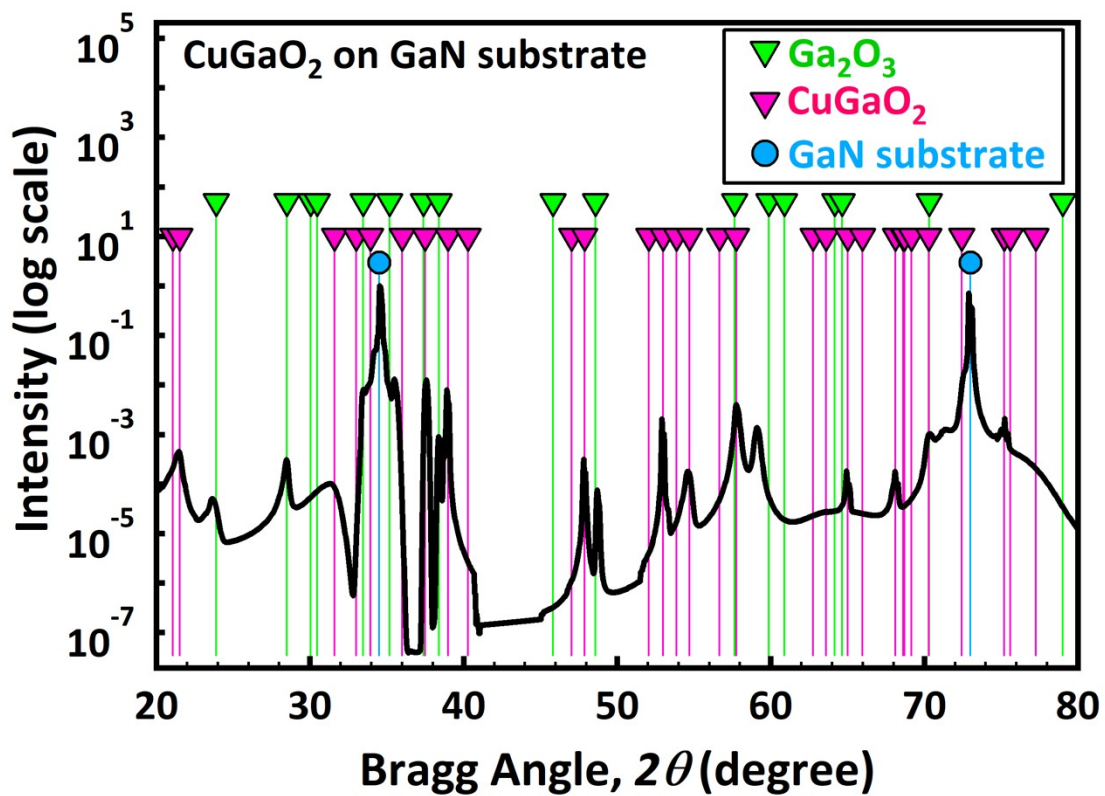


Figure S3. XRD profile of the CuGaO₂ film on GaN substrate. The intensity is in the log scale.

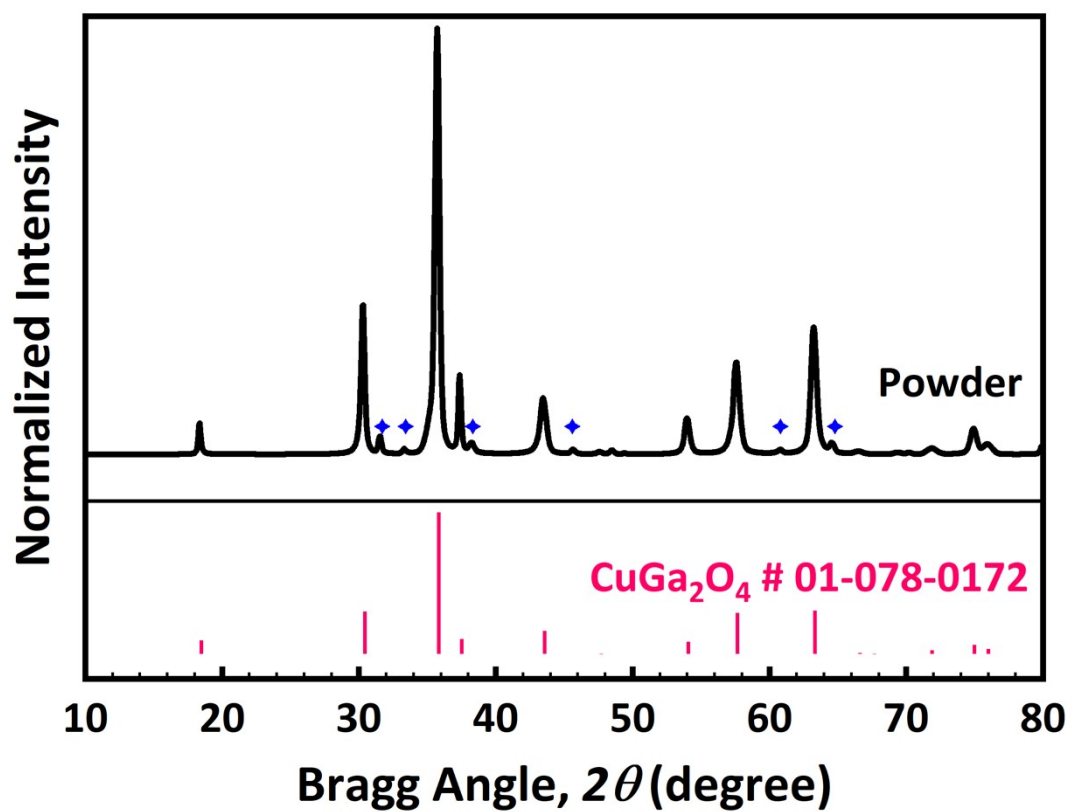


Figure S4. XRD profile of the powder synthesized inside the crucible. Star markers are related to Ga_2O_3 impurities.

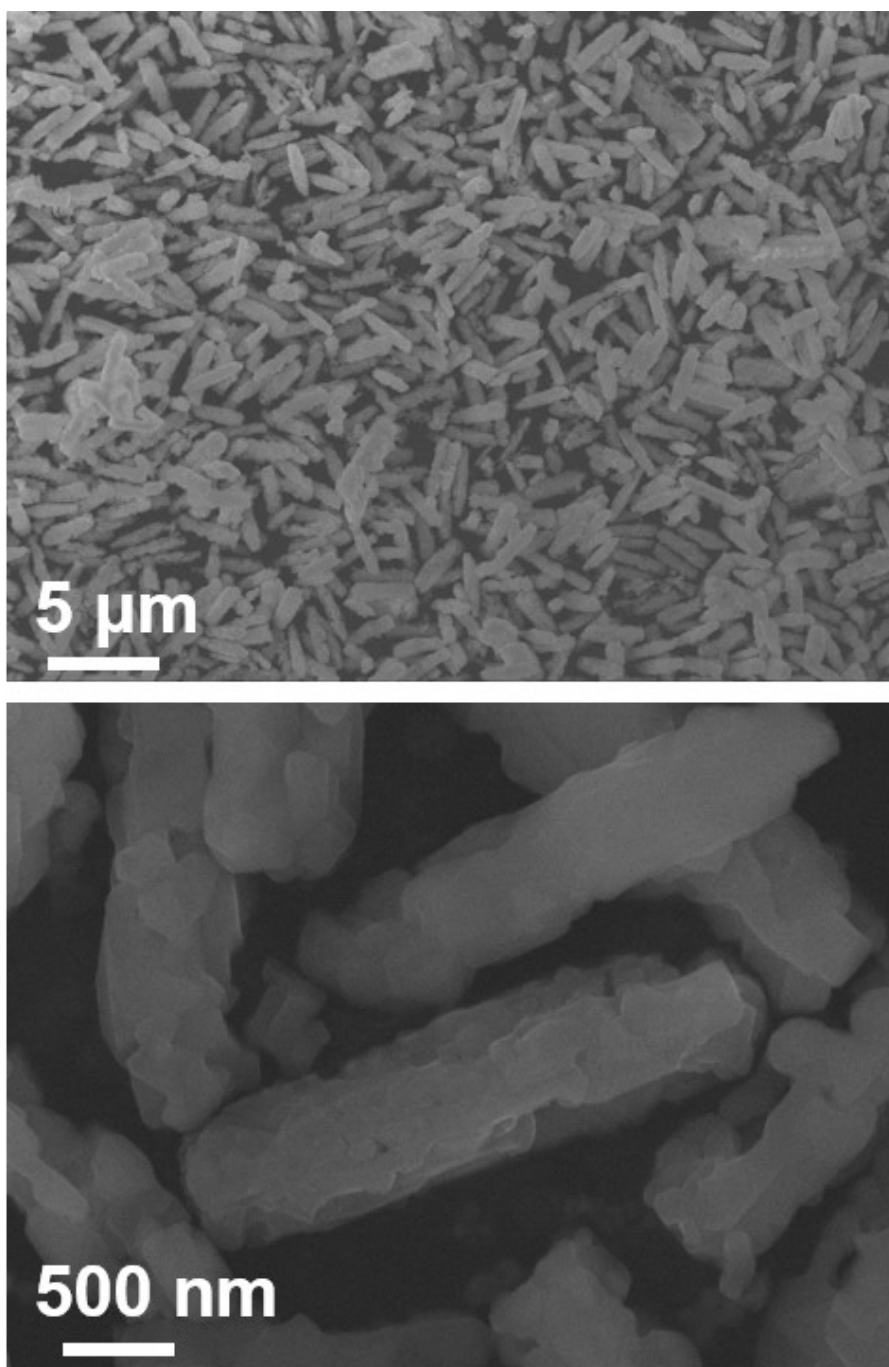


Figure S5. SEM micrographs of the powder synthesized inside the crucible. (upper): low-magnification, (lower): high-magnification.

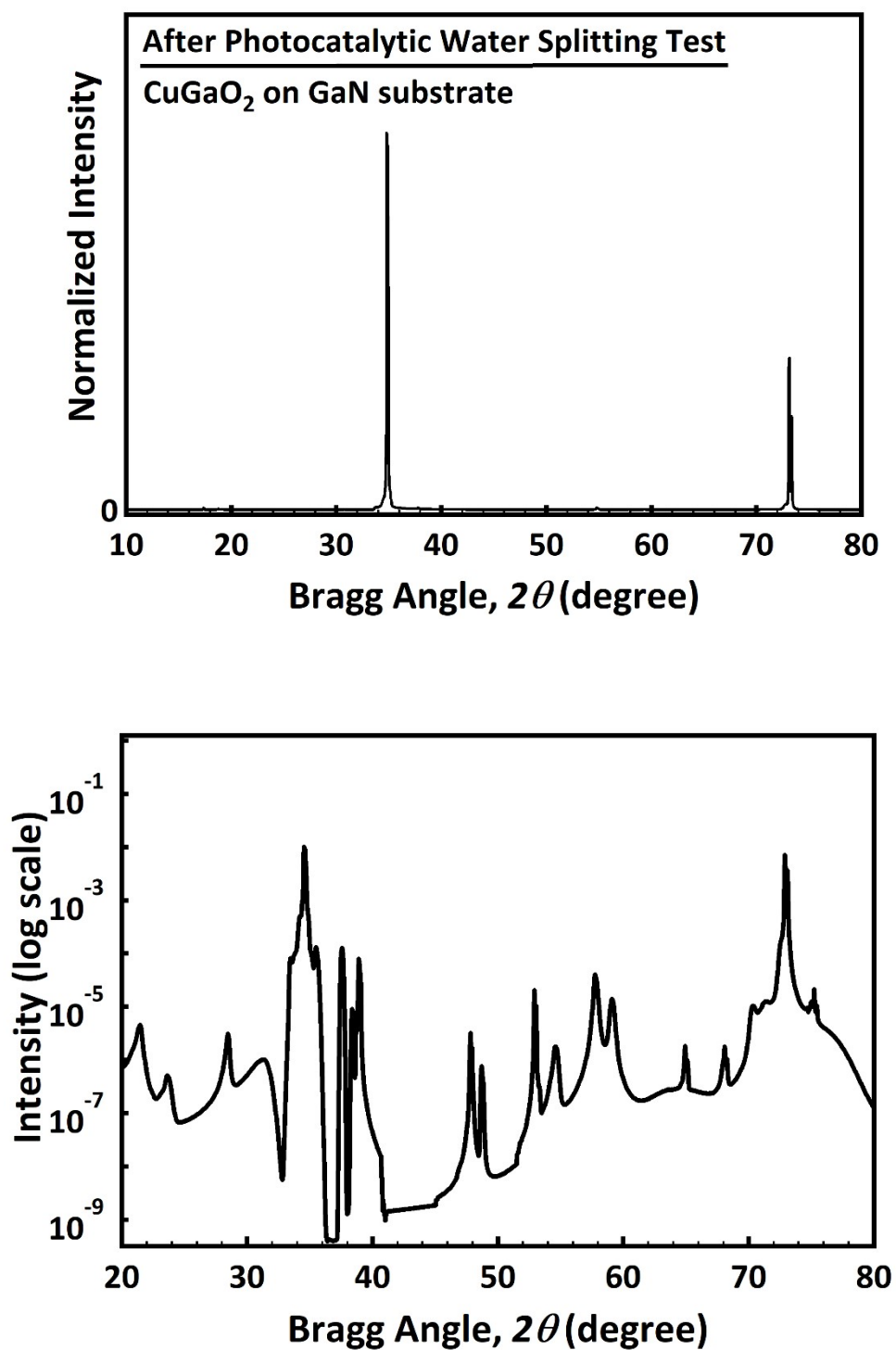


Figure S6. XRD profile of the CuGaO₂ film on GaN substrate after photocatalytic test for confirming the stability of the photocatalyst. (Upper): Normalized Intensity, (Lower): log scale.

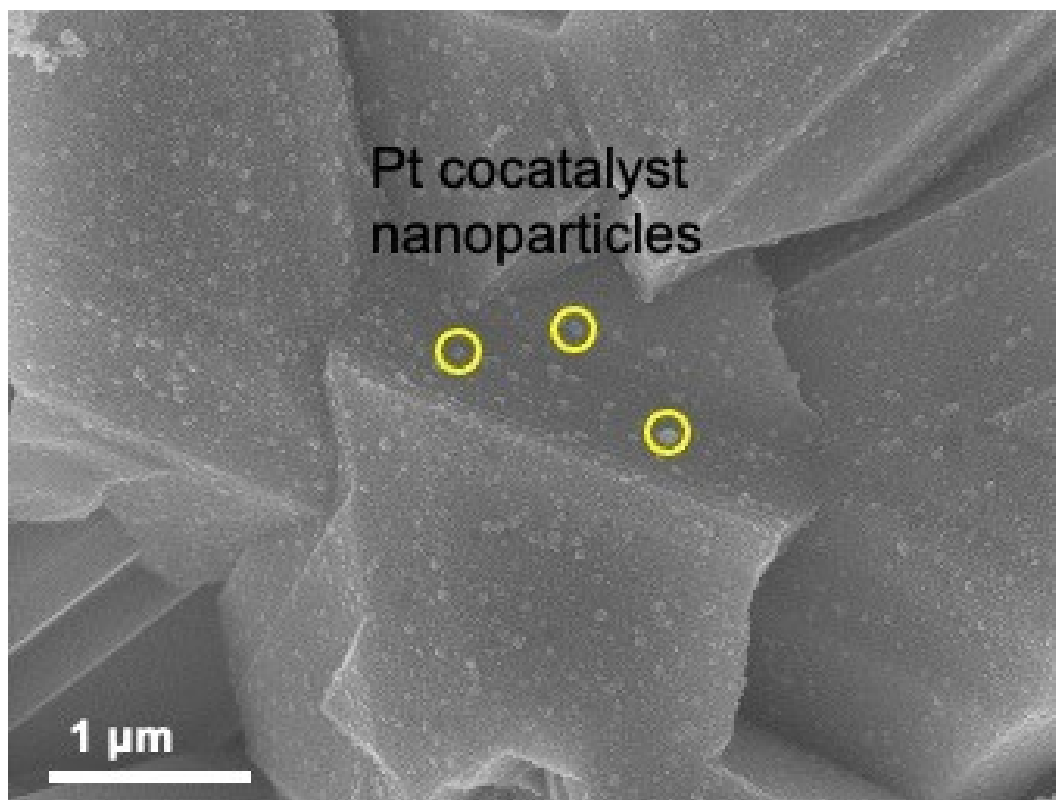


Figure S7. SEM micrograph of Pt cocatalyst nanoparticles on the surface of CuGaO₂ film on GaN substrate. Some representative Pt particles are shown with yellow circles.

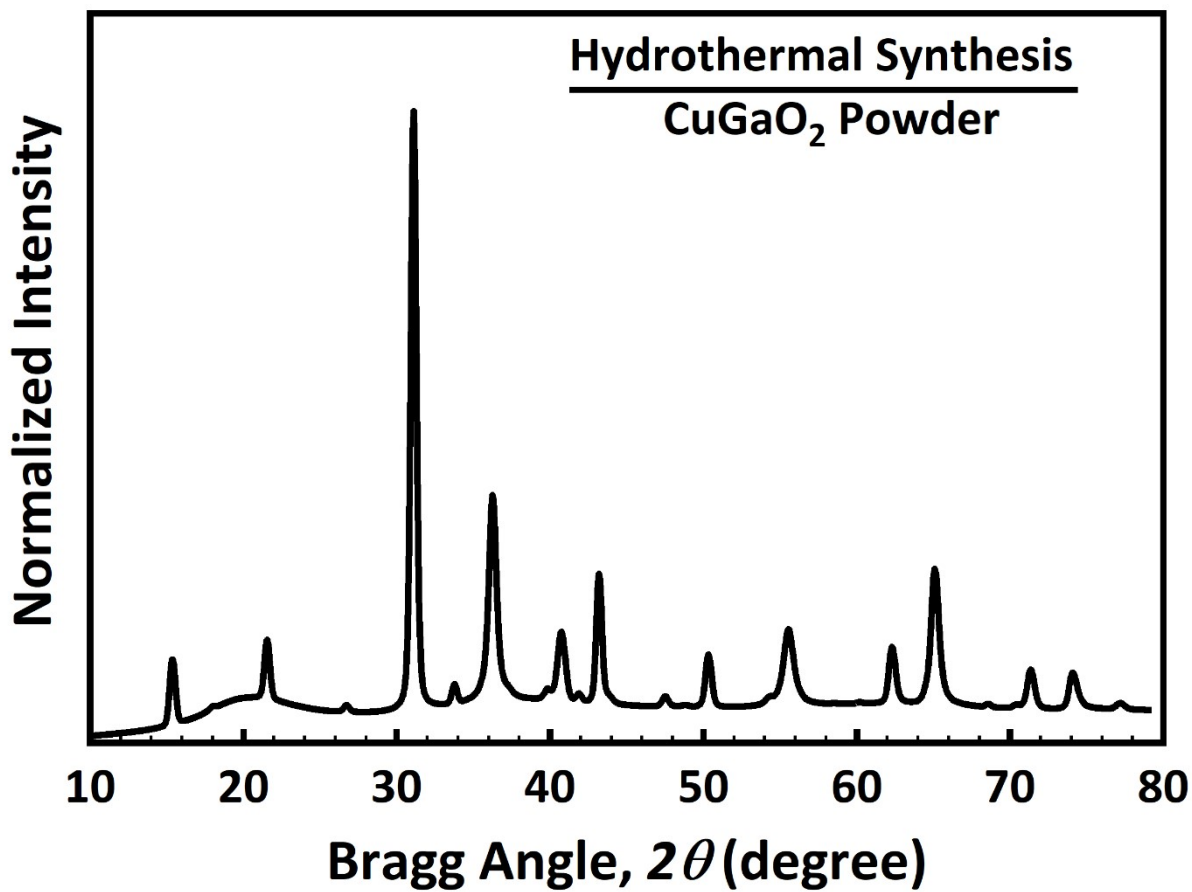


Figure S8. XRD profile of the hydrothermally synthesized CuGaO₂.

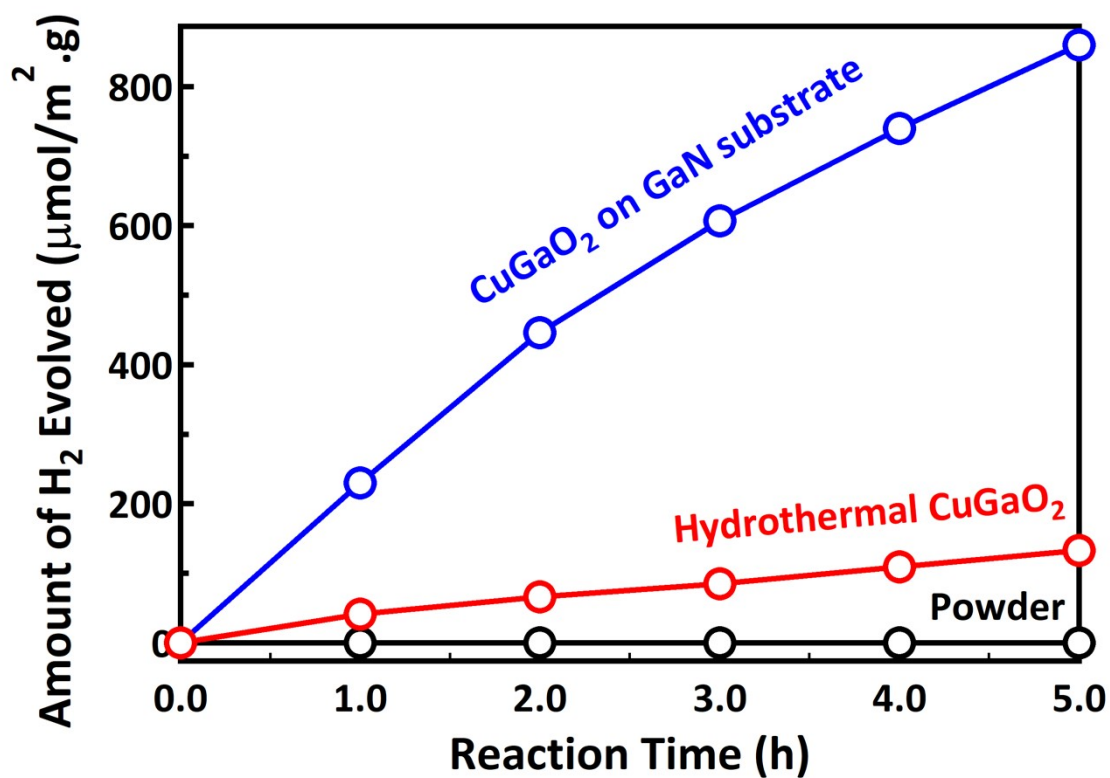


Figure S9. Photocatalytic hydrogen generation of the hydrothermally synthesized CuGaO₂.

Experimental procedure of CuGaO₂ synthesized by a hydrothermal method.

The CuGaO₂ was synthesized by the classical alcohol reduction method at low temperature. 5 mmol of Ga(NO₃)₃·xH₂O and 5 mmol of Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O were dissolved in 40 mL deionized water. Then, 1 M KOH water solution was slowly added to the mixture and the pH was adjusted to 7.5. After that, the hydrothermal precursor was transferred to a 150 mL container and reacted at 230°C for 3 h. After discarding the supernatant, the collected precipitates were washed with diluted ammonia (5 wt%), nitric acid solution (5 wt%) and deionized water 5 times. Finally, pure CuGaO₂ was obtained by washing the product with ethanol 3 times.